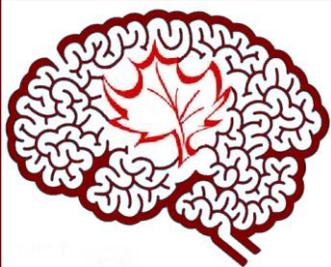


Brainstorm

Newsletter of the Canadian Neuroethics and Mental Health Interest Group
Bulletin du Groupe canadien d'intérêt en neuroéthique et santé mentale
Prepared by the Neuroethics Research Unit of the IRCM
Préparé par l'Unité de recherche en neuroéthique de l'IRCM



May 1, 2014
1^{er} mai 2014

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Editorial team

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Events-Événements

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS:

The 1st Annual International Neuroethics Society (INS) Student Essay Prize

The International Neuroethics Society is pleased to announce a call for submissions for a **new student prize in neuroethics**, which is envisioned to promote interest in neuroethics at an early stage in student's careers. **All current postsecondary students in any discipline** (undergraduate, graduate, or professional) are eligible and invited to submit a **single-author essay** on any topic in Neuroethics (e.g. ethical, legal, policy and social implications of neuroscience).

The benefits of having an essay selected as one of the top two scholarly essays include:

Essay **published in the *Kopf Carrier*** (Newsletter of Kopf Instruments) as part of the "Neuroethics in Neuroscience Series" edited by Judy Illes (Director, National Core for Neuroethics, UBC), Essay **fast-tracked** for submission to the American Journal of Bioethics Neuroscience (AJOB-N), where it will be peer-reviewed and considered for publication, One year **free membership with the International Neuroethics Society**, **Two \$250 Michael Patterson Travel Stipends**, which must be used to attend the 2014 Annual Meeting of the International Neuroethics Society in Washington, D.C. (Nov 13 & 14), **Special opportunity** to network with senior members and students at the November meeting.

Essays should be **single author, shorter than 2000 words** (excluding references), double spaced, written in English, and should not have any identifying information (e.g., should not contain the student's name); authors will be anonymous to the reviewers. Students should include a cover page with name and contact information (address, phone, email), university, program affiliation, and year of study. Each Student may submit only one essay. Students may submit an original essay or one they have written previously as part of a course. If students submit an abstract to the INS meeting, they may also submit an essay here on the same topic.

Submission deadline is 20-May-2014. Cover page and essay should

be saved as a single file in the format "Surname_INS_Student_Essay_Prize.doc" and **emailed** to administrator@neuroethicsociety.org with the subject line: "INS Student Essay Prize".

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Profil/Profile



Maartje Schermer, PhD, MD

Maartje Schermer, MD, PhD, holds the Civis Mundi chair in Philosophy of Medicine at the department of Medical Ethics and Philosophy of Medicine at the ErasmusMC University Medical Center in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. She studied medicine and philosophy at the University of Amsterdam, where she also obtained a PhD in medical ethics. Her interest in neuroethics first emerged when she was a member of a committee of the Dutch Health Council that drafted a report on the implications of new and emerging possibilities for influencing the brain, in 2002. She is currently vice-chair of the standing committee on Ethics and law of the Health Council, and chair of the Dutch Society for Philosophy and Medicine.

Neuroethics is still one of Dr Schermer's most important areas of interest. From 2005-2008 she was project leader of 'Botox for the brain', a multi-disciplinary project on the ethics of psychopharmaceutical enhancement. This project yielded a number of publications that have contributed significantly to emerging debate on cognitive enhancement. Dr Schermer is also very interested in the ethical and philosophical issues arising from new and emerging technologies aimed at modulating the brain, such as DBS, TMS or tDCS, especially their implications for autonomy and personal identity. Currently Dr Schermer is project leader of 'Our brain as capital', a project in cooperation with the Bioethics Institute of Ghent University, on the ethical desirability of moral bioenhancement.

"I believe neuroethics should not be thought of as a separate discipline, but rather as a field of interest covering topics familiar from clinical ethics, research ethics and bioethics, as well as offering reflection on the philosophical, social and ethical implications of neuroscience."

Selected publications:

M. Schermer, Health, happiness and human enhancement – dealing with unexpected effects of Deep Brain Stimulation. *Neuroethics*, (2013) 6:435–445

M.Schermer, The mind and the machine. On the conceptual and moral implications of brain-machine interaction. *Nanoethics* 3 (2009): 217-230

M. Schermer, I. Bolt, R. de Jongh, B. Olivier, The future of psychopharmacological enhancements: ethics and policies. *Neuroethics* 2 (2009), 2: 75-87

Summer Seminar in Science and the Big Questions

August 18-21, 2014 VU University Amsterdam

Does contemporary empirical psychology refute the idea that we are rational beings who make choices for reasons that we are aware of?

Do evolutionary explanations of morality imply that there is no objective good and evil?

Is human consciousness an illusion? And can free will be explained away?

Scientists and philosophers of different persuasions will give lectures and engage each other on the following issues:

- Decision theory and rationality
- Evolution and morality
- Brain research and consciousness
- Free will
- The nature of explanations in science, philosophy, and every day life

Confirmed speakers

Pim Haselager (Radboud University); André Aleman (University of Groningen); Susan Blackmore (freelance writer and lecturer); Richard Swinburne (University of Oxford) ; Marc Slors (Radboud University); David Widerker (Bar-Ilan University); Janet Radcliffe - Richards (University of Oxford); Terence Cuneo (University of Vermont) ; Victor Gijssbers (Leiden University); Shaun Gallagher (University of Memphis); Gerrit Glas (VU University Amsterdam); William Bechtel (University of California)

For whom?

(1) advanced Bachelor and Master students, PhD-students, postdocs, and faculty members in the sciences who have an interest in philosophical issues related to their scientific work and (2) advanced Bachelor and Master students, PhD-students, postdocs, and faculty members in philosophy and theology who have an interest in speaking knowledgeably about the intersection between science on the one hand and big philosophical topics, such as morality, on the other.

Practical information

Location: VU University Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1105, the Netherlands

Costs: the seminar fee is €100,- for (PHD-)students and €200 for others.

This includes lunches, dinners, and a canal tour through the old city of Amsterdam.

Registration: by using the online registration form on our website you register for the whole 4-day seminar. Please contact us if you wish to register for separate days (a minimum of 2 is required).

Please visit the website of the Abraham Kuyper Center (www.abrahamkuypercenter.vu.nl/summerseminar2014) for the complete program.

For registration enquiries or other questions please contact us:

E: Abrahamkuypercenter@vu.nl; T: 0031(0)205981500

Philosophical Perspectives on Selfhood in Age-Related Dementia

May 15-16, 2014

CEDER: Centre for Dementia Research
Campus Norrköping, Linköping University, Sweden

Thursday May 15 (Room: Täppan TP55)

9.30 Welcome and Introduction

9.35-10.35 Wim Dekkers, "Dementia and the Notion of Home: A Phenomenological Perspective"

10.35-11.35 Julian Hughes, "The Aesthetic Approach to Dementia"

11.35-13.00 Lunch

13.00-14.00 Kristin Zeiler, "Between Bodies in Dementia Care: An Intercorporeal Conception of Personhood"

14.00-15.00 Eva Schwarz, "The Singular of I is We: Personal Identity and Dementia"

15.00-15.30 Coffee

15.30-16.30 Lisa Folkmarson Käll, "No Simple Loss: Loss and Survival of Selfhood in Alzheimer's Disease"

Friday May 16 (Room: Täppan TP55)

9.30-10.30 Sara Heinämaa, "Three Beauvoirian perspectives on aging"

10.30-11.30 Mark Schweda, "Return to Childhood or Death in Advance? Late-onset Dementia in a Life Course Perspective"

11.30-13.00 Lunch

13.00-14.00 Jonna Lappalainen, "The Notion of Time in the Extremities of Life"

14.00-15.00 Eric Matthews, "Memory, Self and Dementia"

15.00-15.30 Closing discussion and coffee.

Participation is free of charge but requires prior registration. For more information and to register, please contact Lisa Folkmarson Käll
lisa.folkmarson.kall@liu.se.

Call for Papers :

Workshop on moral bioenhancement with John Harris at the 2014 [MANCEPT](#) political theory conference at the University of Manchester, September 8-10.

Social orders have always striven to enhance the moral behavior of their members in order to ensure social cooperation and security. Education, legal systems, religion and psychiatry are prime example of these traditional moral enhancements. It can hardly be denied that the promotion of pro-social behavior is a legitimate goal for governments to pursue. On the contrary, moral enhancement in this broad sense is urgently needed. The philosophical debate over moral enhancement is, however, focused on biotechnological means of moral enhancement—moral bioenhancement (MBE)—, especially those that directly target individuals' emotional dispositions, for instance through pharmaceuticals or electro-stimulation of the brain. Empirical findings suggest that it might indeed be possible, perhaps even in the near future, to enhance moral behavior, e.g. by increasing empathy or by decreasing tendencies for aggression. Some philosophers—above all Ingmar Persson, and Julian Savulescu—argue forcefully that humankind's psychological moral structure, as a result of evolution, may be the origin of many pressing problems such as injustice, global warming, and perils from weapons of mass destruction, and that this very moral structure is the proper place for interventions. In a more moderate tone, other philosophers—such as Tom Douglas—raise the question whether at least some parts of the population, e.g. criminals, should be treated with MBE, perhaps even against their will. Up to now, the debate around MBE has by and large revolved around its effectiveness and its compatibility with common understandings of freedom. This workshop aims at broadening this debate by engaging with the political and human rights implications of MBE.

Suggested topics:

Contributions are welcome on conceptual and general normative issues in the political realm raised by MBE. Examples for possible questions are: Does MBE pose a threat to egalitarianism? Could MBE bring about better political decisions? Does MBE expand or limit freedom, and which dimensions of freedom and which human rights are interfered with? Are such interferences—and radical policy options in general—legitimate or advisable to avert the dooming ecological catastrophe? Is it possible to make a democratically legitimate decision to impose MBE on all members of a society, or at least on some against their will? Would the normative force of peoples' opinions and votes be the same after MBE? Do state-run programs of altering moral properties on the cerebral level conflict with principles of deliberative democracy? Does MBE away with the distinction between ideal and non-ideal theory?

Format:

The workshop will have three sessions, 3 hours each. Talks are 30 min, followed by 20 min discussion. The workshop ends with a round-table discussion with [Prof. John Harris](#), the most prominent critic of MBE. Please send an abstract of around 500 words in DOC or PDF format to both convenors until May 31, 2014.

Convenors: Christoph Bublitz, University of Hamburg: Christoph.bublitz@uni-hamburg.de
Norbert Paulo, University of Salzburg: Norbert.paulo@sbg.ac.at

Call for Abstracts: Free Will

We have an intuitive sense of ourselves as free agents, capable of effectively controlling ourselves and altering the external world. We typically view ourselves as the cause of our actions, our thoughts, and our decisions. Yet, what reasons do we have to believe that we are free, or that at any moment we have the capacity to be free? The more we learn from physics, neurosciences, biology, medicine and psychology about how we and the world operate, the more it seems there is no room for a genuinely free will.

The theme should be interpreted broadly. Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- What is a free will—is it a capacity, a “trying,” a choice, a decision, or something else?
- Does having a free will give meaning to human life, to human existence, or can a human life be meaningful without believing in free will?
- Is a capacity for a free will the reason humans have moral agency (assuming they do—which is, itself, a questionable assumption)? If a human lacks the capacity to will freely, does she lack moral agency? lack moral worth? lack moral personhood?
- What are the social and cultural costs of assuming that moral culpability necessitates having free will?
- Can neurological studies of decision-making processes provide insight into the notion of free will--why or why not?
- Do all humans have free will at all moments of their life? What are the social, moral and/or legal implications if they do not? What policies do we have in place, or what policies should we have in place, to recognize and accommodate individuals with a temporarily or permanently diminished capacity to will freely?
- Assuming that there is free will, do children have free will? Is free will a capacity that develops slowly (matures)? If so, what exactly is the nature of a partially developed or incompletely developed capacity for free will?
- Is it possible to empirically verify whether or not any specific person at any moment has a free will?
- Does it make sense to speak of will power or weakness of will? What exactly is a “weak” will?
- What are the implications of being regarded as a person who has a weak will, or who wills defectively, or and/or pathologically?
- The “insanity defense” rests on the notion that an individual’s act was not committed freely. In what sense can a psychiatric disorder compromise “free will”?
- Does knowing the outcomes of a person’s choices mean that they do not have free will?
- Do cognitively and/or learning impaired persons have free will? What moral complexities are raised in cases in which individuals have impairments?
- Do certain social, cultural or legal conditions hamper free will? Do others foster free will? If so, how?

SUBMISSIONS

Submissions of abstracts (not exceeding 800 words) are invited for presentation of papers (not exceeding 3000 words). Please email your abstract as a Word.doc prepared for anonymous review. Please include your full contact information in the email only, including institutional affiliation. We welcome proposals for panels; if you wish to submit a panel proposal, send all the abstracts of the panel participants and biographical information in one email and clearly indicate your preference for participating in a panel. All submissions, either for papers or for panel presentations should be of previously non-published work.

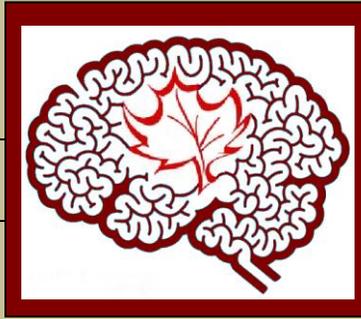
We welcome submissions from a wide range of disciplines, including philosophy, the social sciences, critical studies (including gender and sexuality studies, disability studies, race studies, and critical legal theory...), law, education, linguistics, the neurosciences, and the pharmaceutical and medical sciences as well as other relevant disciplines and fields.

All submissions should be sent to the review coordinator, Dr. Jami L. Anderson, Department of Philosophy, University of Michigan-Flint, Flint, MI 48502-1950; anderson@cognethic.org.

Vol. 3, Issue 1 of the Journal of Cognition and Neuroethics (JCN) will be based on the proceedings of the 2014 CCN conference. All papers presented at the Free Will conference will be eligible for inclusion in this issue of JCN. For additional journal and contact information, see <http://www.cognethic.org/journal.htm>.

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Events- Événements

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

2014 International Neuroethics Society Annual Meeting

November 13-14 in Washington, D.C.

Abstract submission is open from April 15 - May 15.

Don't miss the opportunity to present your research to colleagues from around the world. We welcome abstracts reporting recent results in the field of neuroethics and related topics. Investigators at any career stage are encouraged to submit abstracts. Selections will be made based on content, available space and overall program balance. Participants may submit the same abstract for the INS meeting as for the Society for Neuroscience Meeting.

Accepted abstracts are invited to have a poster at the 2014 INS Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C. on November 13 and 14.

Five submissions will be selected for Oral Presentations

\$250/\$500/\$1000 Travel Stipends will be awarded.

Twenty-five will be published by AJOB-N (American Journal of Bioethics Neuroscience)

(Two \$250 INS Travel Stipends; One \$500 INS Travel Stipend; Five \$1,000 Wellcome Trust Travel Stipends. All awards must be used for attendance at the 2014 INS Annual Meeting.)

Abstracts can be up to 500 words (including title, author names and affiliations and references if applicable). At least **one author must be an INS member and register for, and attend, the INS Annual Meeting.**

Review will be by the INS Program Committee. Work presented in abstracts must be in compliance with local policies, ethical review related to the use of humans and animals in research, and comply with the [INS Abstract Submission and Disclosure Statement](#).

FORMAT your abstract as follows:

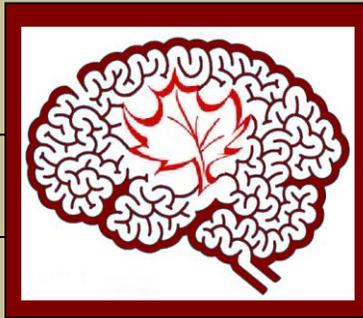
- (1) All text left justified; (2) Title in capitals; (3) Authors' initials and surnames, with superscripts for institutional affiliations if more than one;
- (4) General question or issue being addressed should be stated at outset;
- (5) References optional and no more than 5, formatted for AJOB-N.

The deadline is 5:00 p.m. US Eastern Time on May 15, 2014. Submit your abstract to administrator@neuroethicssociety.org

After submitting, you will receive an email to confirm that your abstract was received. Incomplete submissions will not be reviewed. **Accepted presentations will receive notification by June 15.**

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Literature-Littérature

ARTICLES

[Action is needed to deter the trumpeting of non-peer-reviewed findings to the media.](#)

Humphreys K. *Addiction*. 2014 May;109(5):691-2.

[Ethics and social risks in brain stimulation.](#)

Walsh VQ. *Brain Stimul*. 2013 Sep;6(5):715-7.

A Room with a View of Integrity and Professionalism: Personal Reflections on Teaching Responsible Conduct of Research in the Neurosciences.

Bell E. *Sci Eng Ethics*. 2014 Apr 24. [Epub ahead of print]

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11948-014-9545-9>

[Exploring the relevance of autonomy and relatedness for mental health in healthy and depressed women from two different cultures: when does culture matter?](#)

Balkir N, Arens EA, Barnow S. *Int J Soc Psychiatry*. 2013 Aug;59(5):482-92.

Ethics, practically speaking

Editorial. *Neurol Clin Pract* April 2014 4:93.

<http://cp.neurology.org/content/4/2/93.extract>

Is informed consent in research sometimes optional?

Shuchman M. *CMAJ* April 14, 2014 186:495.

<http://www.cmaj.ca/content/186/7/495.full>

[The full spectrum of ethical issues in dementia care: systematic qualitative review.](#)

Strech D, Mertz M, Knüppel H, Neitzke G, Schmidhuber M. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2013 Jun;202:400-6.

[Using the law to promote the mental health of older adults during disasters.](#)

Rutkow L, Vernick JS, Spira AP, Barnett DJ. *J Law Med Ethics*. 2013 Mar;41 Suppl 1:80-3.

[Legal storm brewing over Texas forced life-support case.](#)

Vogel L. *CMAJ*. 2014 Feb 18;186(3):E107-8.

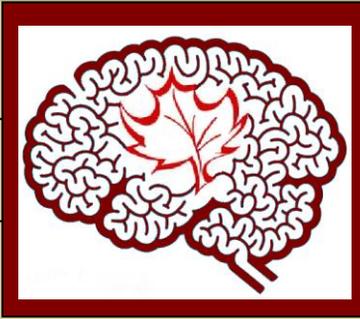
[Overclock your brain for gaming? Ethical, social and health care risks.](#)

Santaracchi E, Feurra M, Galli G, Rossi A, Rossi S. *Brain Stimul*. 2013 Sep;6(5):713-4.

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Literature-Littérature



Unmodified electroconvulsive therapy: a false dilemma.

Rajkumar RP. Indian J Med Ethics. 2014 Apr 1;11(2):89-93.

Deep Brain Stimulation of the Human Reward System for Major Depression-Rationale, Outcomes and Outlook

Schlaepfer TE et al. Neuropsychopharmacology 2014; 39: 1303-14.

http://www.nature.com/npp/journal/v39/n6/abs/npp201428a.html?WT.ec_id=NPP-201405

Diagnosis and management of Alzheimer's disease: past, present and future ethical issues.

Gauthier S, Leuzy A, Racine E, Rosa-Neto P. Diagnosis and management of 2013 Nov;110:102-13.

Hope language in patients undergoing epilepsy surgery.

Patton DJ, Busch RM, Yee KM, Kubu CS, Gonzalez-Martinez J, Ford PJ. Epilepsy Behav. 2013 Oct;29(1):90-5.

There and up again: on the uses and misuses of neuroimaging in psychology.

Del Pinal G, Nathan MJ. Cogn Neuropsychol. 2013;30(4):233-52.

Possibilities and limits of mind-reading: a neurophilosophical perspective.

Evers K, Sigman M. Conscious Cogn. 2013 Sep;22(3):887-97.

Cognitive impairment and dementia in Parkinson's disease: Practical issues and management.

Emre M, Ford PJ, Bilgiç B, Uç EY. Mov Disord. 2014 Apr 15;29(5):663-72.

Concepts of mental capacity for patients requesting assisted suicide: a qualitative analysis of expert evidence presented to the Commission on Assisted Dying.

Price A, McCormack R, Wiseman T, Hotopf M. BMC Med Ethics. 2014 Apr 22;15(1):32.

Patterns of complementary and alternative medicine use in children with common neurological conditions.

Treat L, Liesinger J, Ziegenfuss JY, Humeniuk K, Prasad K, Tilburt JC. Glob Adv Health Med. 2014 Jan;3(1):18-24.

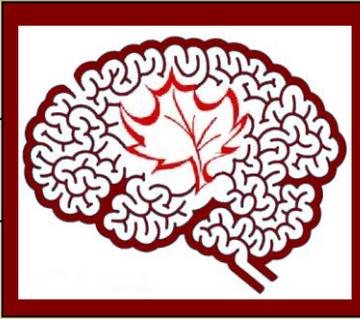
Confronting pediatric brain tumors: parent stories.

McMillan G. Narrat Inq Bioeth. 2014;4(1):1-3.

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Literature-Littérature



[Organ donation after acute brain death: addressing limitations of time and resources in the emergency department.](#)

Robey TE, Marcolini EG. Yale J Biol Med. 2013 Sep 20;86(3):333-42.

[Genetic susceptibility testing for neurodegenerative diseases: ethical and practice issues.](#)

Roberts JS, Uhlmann WR. Prog Neurobiol. 2013 Nov;110:89-101.

[Scientific and ethical issues related to stem cell research and interventions in neurodegenerative disorders of the brain.](#)

Barker RA, de Beaufort I. Prog Neurobiol. 2013 Nov;110:63-73.

NEWS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

[Brain Scans: Don't Throw Out The Baby With The Dead Salmon](#)

Neuroskeptic. Discover Magazine. April 11, 2014.

[Idea of New Attention Disorder Spurs Research, and Debate](#)

Schwarz, A. The New York Times. April 11, 2014.

[Scanning brain energy could help predict who will wake from vegetative state](#)

Sleigh, J and Warnaby, C. The Conversation. April 16, 2014.

[Multiple sclerosis and 'miracle cures': sometimes it's the hope that'll kill you](#)

Milne, M. The Guardian. April 17, 2014.

[What It's Like to Spend 20 Years Listening to Psychopaths for Science](#)

Miller, G. Wired. April 17, 2014.

[Tennessee Bill Could Send Addicted Moms To Jail](#)

Farmer, B. NPR. April 21, 2014.

[Why People's Beliefs about Free Will Matter: Introducing the Free Will Inventory](#)

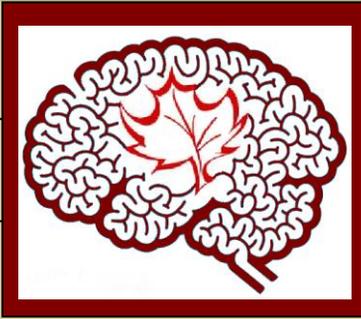
Shepard, J. The Neuroethics Blog. April 22.

[Is misused neuroscience defining early years and child protection policy?](#)

Williams, Z. The Guardian. April 26, 2014.

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Resources-Ressources

University of British Columbia, National Core for Neuroethics
www.neuroethicscanada.ca

Neuroethics at the University of Pennsylvania
<http://neuroethics.upenn.edu/>

International Neuroethics Society
<http://www.neuroethicssociety.org/>

Neuroethics Research Unit / L'Unité de recherche en neuroéthique
www.ircm.qc.ca/neuroethics/en

Journal of Ethics in Mental Health
www.jemh.ca

Novel Techethics
www.noveltechethics.ca

Neuroethics at the Stanford Center for Biomedical Ethics
<http://neuroethics.stanford.edu/>

Berman Institute of Bioethics' Program in Ethics and Brain Sciences
www.bioethicsinstitute.org/neuroethics

Centre interfacultaire en bioéthique et sciences humaines en médecine
<http://www.unige.ch/medecine/ib/accueil.html>

The Neuroethics Blog
www.theneuroethicsblog.blogspot.com

Emory Program in Neuroethics
ethics.emory.edu/neuroethics

Contributions

If you would like to post any events, letters, articles or news of interest please contact us at neuroethics@ircm.qc.ca

Si vous souhaitez afficher un événement, une lettre, un article ou une nouvelle d'intérêt, veuillez nous contacter à l'adresse suivante: neuroethics@ircm.qc.ca

If you would like to be removed from our newsletter list please e-mail neuroethics@ircm.qc.ca with "Newsletter-Remove" in the subject line.

Si vous souhaitez ne plus recevoir ce bulletin, veuillez écrire un courriel avec le titre « Enlever Bulletin » comme sujet.