



Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience Berlin  
Berlin School of Mind and Brain

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# Program Overview

*for detailed program see the middle of the booklet*

## Registration

Monday, 18 February, 8:30 – 09:00, Ostertag-Haus (Lecture Hall 4)

## Keynote Lecture

*Michael Pauen – “Power and Social Intelligence”*

Wednesday, 20 February, 17:30 – 19:00, Ostertag-Haus (Lecture Hall 4)

## Joint Sessions:

### *Brain Reading*

Monday, 18 February, 9:00 – 12:00, Ostertag-Haus (Lecture Hall 4)

### *Good Scientific Practice*

Wednesday, 20 February, 09:00 – 12:30, Ostertag-Haus (Lecture Hall 4)

### *Joint Discussion: Brain Reading Group Work*

Wednesday, 20 February, 13:30 – 17:00, Ostertag-Haus (Lecture Hall 4)

## Track 1

Monday, 18 February, 9:00 – 17:00

Tuesday, 19 February, 9:00 – 17:00

(Venues: E1 – Ostertag-Haus, Lecture Hall 4, P1 – BCCN Haus 6, Lecture Hall)

## Track 2

Thursday, 21 February, 9:00 – 17:00

Friday, 22 February, 9:00 – 17:00

(Venues: E2 – Ostertag-Haus, Lecture Hall 4, P2 – BCCN Haus 6, Lecture Hall)

## Social Event for Participants

Tuesday, 19 February, 18:00

**Venue: tba**

## Speakers' Dinner

Thursday, 22 February, 19:00, Habel, Luisenstr. 19, 10117 Berlin

(for speakers only)

## **Keynote Lecture**

**Wednesday, 20 February 2018** (venue E)

**17:30 - 19:00 Michael Pauen**

(Humboldt Universität Berlin)

### *Power and Social Intelligence*

Theories of power in political science and sociology fall into two categories: While conflictual theories (Hobbes, Max Weber) hold that power is based on the ability to exert force, consensual theories as they are held, most prominently by Hannah Arendt, assume that power is based on a mutual agreement.

Neither theory, though, can explain the mechanism that turns force or consensus, respectively, into power. The talk will show that social intelligence plays a decisive role here, because it helps evading conflicts and fostering cooperation. I will conclude speculating whether right-wing populism can be explained as a lack of social-intelligence.



**Michael Pauen**

1989 – PhD

1994 – Visiting Professor at Institute for Advanced Study in Amherst,  
Massachusetts

1995 – Fellow at Cornell-University in Ithaca, NY

1995 – Habilitation

1997 – Fellow at Hanse-Wissenschaftskolleg, Delmenhorst

1998-2001 – Leave-Replacement Professor in Berlin,  
Marburg and Magdeburg

2001 – Professor at Institute for Philosophy, Magdeburg, University

2007 – Academic Director, Berlin School of Mind and Brain

2007 – Professor at Institute for Philosophy, Humboldt University Berlin

Ernst Bloch Award (1997), Award Deutsche Phonoakademie (1983), Book  
award Süddeutsche Zeitung, NDR Börsenblatt for  
Illusion Freiheit (2005) and Autonomie. Eine Verteidigung (2015)

Research interests: philosophy of mind, consciousness,  
self-consciousness and free will, ethical consequences  
of neuroscientific research

# Program

**Monday, 18 February 2019**

## **Joint Session: Brain Reading (venue E) – E1 & P1**

09:00 – 12:00 **J.-D. Haynes** (Charité Medical School, Berlin)

### *Brain Reading*

The ability to read another person's thoughts has always exerted an enormous fascination. Recently, new brain imaging technology has emerged that might make it possible to one day read a person's thoughts directly from their brain activity. This novel approach is referred to as "brain reading" or the "decoding of mental states." This lecture will provide a general outline of the field, and will then proceed to discuss its limitations, its potential applications, and also certain ethical issues that brain reading raises.

#### Literature:

Haynes, J.D. and Rees, G. (2006): Decoding mental states from brain activity in humans. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* (7:7), p. 523-34.

Haynes, J.D. (2011): Brain Reading: Decoding Mental States from Brain Activity in Humans. In: Illes, J. and Sahakian, B. J. (eds.): *Oxford Handbook Neuroethics*.

## **Philosophical Track P1 (venue P)**

13:00 – 17:00 **T. Schmidt** (Humboldt University, Berlin)

### *Ethics, Metaethics: Core Issues*

The course provides a survey of important issues discussed in philosophical ethics (both normative ethics and metaethics) and introduces basic ethical concepts and theories. The overall aim is to provide a reasonably broad overview over and, at the same time, reasonable deep insights into how ethical issues are discussed in philosophy. On the basis of this, we will identify, and discuss, theoretical interfaces between ethics and empirical disciplines such as neuroscience and cognitive psychology.

All texts should be read in preparation for the course. Please have the texts with you for the discussions in class.

#### Literature:

Greene, J. (2003): From neural 'is' to moral 'ought'. *Nature reviews* (4), p.847.  
Roskies, A. (2002), *Neuroethics for the New Millenium*", in: W. Glannon (ed.),

Defining Right and Wrong in Brain Sciences. Essential Readings in Neuroethics, New York/Washington 2007, p. 12-18  
Haynes, J.-D. (2011), *Brain Reading*, in: J. Illes/B.J. Sahakian (eds.), *Oxford Handbook of Neuroethics*, Oxford: OUP 2011

## **Empirical Track E1** (venue E)

13:00 – 16:00 **M. Pauen** (Humboldt University, Berlin)  
*Introduction to Applied Ethics*

Neuroscience raises a number of significant ethical issues. Two sorts of questions should be distinguished: On the one hand, ethical considerations bear on neuroscientific research and its applications. Problems concerning deep brain stimulation provide an example. On the other hand, neuroscientific results may have important consequences for ethics, e.g. in the free will debate. Starting with a brief overview over philosophical ethics in general and applied ethics, the lecture will then address both types of questions outlined above. The lecture will end with an outline of an applied ethics of neuroscience.

### Literature:

Farah, M.J. (2005): Neuroethics: the practical and the philosophical. *TRENDS in Cognitive Sciences* (9:1), p. 34 – 40.

## 16:00 – 17:00 **Group Work**

Students prepare contributions to a discussion of topics related to Brain Reading in Groups

**PLEASE NOTE:** The small number in the corner of your badge identifies the group you belong to. If you would like to join a different group you are welcome to do so provided you find someone to swap in the other group. Please make those arrangements yourself.

## **Tuesday, 19 February, 2019**

### **Philosophical Track P1** (venue P)

9:00 – 17:00 **T. Schmidt** (Humboldt University, Berlin)

*Ethics of Neuroscience, Neuroscience of Ethics (see above)*

### **Empirical Track E1** (venue E)

09:00 – 10:15 **J. Hübl** (Charité Medical School, Berlin)

*Deep Brain Stimulation and Ethics*

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) has become a well-established therapy in the treatment of severe and advanced movement disorders, e.g. Parkinson's disease (PD), dystonia as well as tremor syndromes. Due to its impressive clinical results DBS is being applied to a growing number of further neurologic as well as psychiatric disorders. As DBS is a procedure intervening in the brain it raises ethical questions, particularly regarding possible influences on the personality. In this presentation an introduction in the field of DBS will be presented covering the major ethical concerns as well as risks and benefits of DBS with the focus on Parkinson's disease.

#### Literature:

Clausen, J. (2010): Ethical brain stimulation – neuroethics of deep brain stimulation in research and clinical practice. *European Journal of Neuroscience* (32), p. 1152–1162.

Bell, E., et al. (2009): Preparing the ethical future of deep brain stimulation. *Surgical Neurology* (72), p. 577–586.

Okun, M.S. (2012): Deep-Brain Stimulation for Parkinson's Disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* (367:16), p. 1529–1538

10:45 – 12:00 **M. Haase** (Technical University Berlin)

*Data Protection and Data Security: A Lawyer's View on Personal Clinical Information*

This lecture will deal with basic principles on European data protection and data security law, including the ethical and philosophical reasoning enshrined in the law. Specific attention will be attributed to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Directive 95/46/EC and, in particular, the ongoing debate on a Data Protection Regulation.



Literature:

<http://www.digitaljournal.com/technology/privacy-is-dead-harvard-professors-tell-world-economic-forum/article/424287>

**13:30 – 14:15 Martin Rolfs** (Humboldt University, Berlin)  
*Ethics Committees*

I will provide a description of the practical work of an ethic committee in psychology, including a description of the composition of the committee, important guidelines for evaluating ethical and judicial aspects of psychological and neuroscientific research, and discuss examples of potentially problematic research.

Literature:

World Medical Association: Declaration of Helsinki: Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects.

**14:45 – 16:00 S. Brandt** (Charité Medical School, Berlin)

*Brain Death: Concept and Misconception*

The state of final, irreversible cessation of the total function of the cerebrum, the brain stem, and the cerebellum (brain death) is a regular but relatively rare diagnosis. It has major implications not only from a medical but also from a social, legal, religious and cultural perspective. In June 2015 the German Medical Association (Bundesärztekammer – BÄK) updated its guideline for the precondition and procedure to diagnose brain death according to the German Transplantation law (§ 16 Abs. 1). This was the 4<sup>th</sup> update since 1982, aiming at a further standardization of a highly structured and precise diagnostic process. This stepwise process is similar in most countries and consists of 1. the determination of fulfillment of preconditions, 2. determination of clinical symptoms of deep coma, absence of brainstem reflexes and apnea and 3. proof of irreversibility of the cessation of brain functions. The present contribution will aim at summarizing the novel issues of these guidelines. Particular attention will be drawn to the concept of brain death and how this relates to other serious consequences of brain damage.

**16:00 – 17:00 Group Work**

**Wednesday, 20 February, 2018**

**Good Scientific Practice (venue E)**

09:00 – 12:30 **U. Dirnagl** (Charité Medical School, Berlin)

*Good Scientific Practice*

Good Scientific Practice (GSP) is an attitude of mind that becomes an attitude to work. It is about the way in which research is planned and conducted, the results are recorded and reported, and the fruits of research are disseminated, applied and exploited. It allows ready verification of the quality and integrity of data, transparent basis for the investigation of allegations. Using 'real lab life' situations as examples my ultimate goal for this seminar is to sensitize you to the issue of good scientific practice, and explore what it means for your own work.

Literature:

The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, edited by the European Science Foundation and ALLEA (2011): [https://www.allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Code\\_Conduct\\_ResearchIntegrity.pdf](https://www.allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Code_Conduct_ResearchIntegrity.pdf)

## **Brain Reading - Joint Group Work & Discussion (Venue E)**

### **13:30 – 15:00 Group Sessions**

The groups of the two tracks working on identical topics meet in order to bring their contributions together, discuss and prepare a joint presentation.

15:00: Weather permitting – group picture!

### **15:30 – 17:00 Joint Discussion**

All participants convene together and each topic is presented and discussed by the respective groups.

# Program Outline Winter School

MONDAY, FEB 18			TUESDAY, FEB 19	
Time	Empirical Track E1	Philosophical Track P1	Empirical Track E1	Philosophical Track P1
	08:30 – Registration (Ostertag Haus, LH 4)			
09:00 - 10:15	09:00 – Welcome and Introduction (Ostertag Haus, Lecture Hall 4)		<b>Julius Hübl:</b> Deep Brain Stimulation And Ethics	<b>Thomas Schmidt:</b> Ethics of Neuroscience, Neuroscience of Ethics
	COFFEE BREAK			
10:45 - 12:00	<b>John-Dylan Haynes:</b> Brain Reading		<b>Martin Haase:</b> Data Protection And Security	
	LUNCH BREAK			
13:00 - 14:15	<b>Michael Pauen:</b> Introduction to Applied Ethics	<b>Thomas Schmidt:</b> Ethics, Metaethics - Core Issues	<b>Martin Rolfs:</b> Ethics Committees	
	COFFEE BREAK			
14:45 - 16:00			<b>Stephan Brandt:</b> Brain Death - Concept and Misconception	
16:00 - 17:00	Group Work		Group Work	
17:30 - 19:00			<b>SOCIAL</b> From 18:00 <i>Venue: tba</i>	

**Coffee breaks:** BCCN, Haus 6, Seminar room, Ground floor

**Lunch break:** see map at the back of the booklet

**Venue** for Empirical Track & Joint Sessions: **Venue E**

**Venue** for Philosophical Track: **Venue P**

(see also map at the back of the booklet)

# “Ethics & Neuroscience” 18-22 February 2019

	WEDNESDAY, FEB 20	THURSDAY, FEB 21		FRIDAY, FEB 22	
Time		Empirical Track E2	Philosophical Track P2	Empirical Track E2	Philosophical Track P2
09:00 - 10:30	<b>Ulrich Dirnagl:</b> Good Scientific Practice	Free Slot	<b>Jesse Prinz:</b> The Moral Mind - The Nature of Morality	<b>Christa Thöne-Reineke:</b> Ethical Issues Of Animal Experiments	<b>Jesse Prinz:</b> The Moral Mind - The Origins of Morality
	COFFEE BREAK				
11:00 - 12:30		<b>Henrik Walter:</b> Neuroprediction in the Age of Big Data and Machine Learning		<b>Tomislav Majic:</b> Ethical Issues Of Neuroenhancement	
	LUNCH BREAK				
13:30 - 15:00	Joint session: Bringing the Groups Together	<b>Klaus Günther:</b> Neurolaw		<b>Kolja Schiltz:</b> A View on Pedophilia From a Neuroscientific Perspective	
	COFFEE BREAK				
15:30 - 17:00	Joint Discussion Session: <b>Brain Reading &amp;</b> Presentation of Group Work	<b>Dirk Ostwald:</b> Functional Neuroimaging Data Sharing - A European perspective		Closing	
17:30 - 19:00	<b>KEYNOTE</b> <b>Michael Pauen</b> (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin): Power and Social Intelligence				
	<b>Speaker's dinner</b> (speakers only): Habel (Luisenstr. 19, 10117 Berlin)				

Program may be subject to change

# Thursday, 21 February 2018

## Philosophical Track P2 (venue P)

9:00 – 17:00 **J. Prinz** (New York City University)

*The Moral Mind*

The course will review empirical perspectives on enduring debates in moral philosophy. The first day will explore the nature of moral judgment, with special emphasis on the role of reason and emotion. Research in psychology and neuroscience suggests that moral judgments involve emotions. But what is the nature of this involvement? Which emotions play a role? Do emotions threaten the view that morality can be based on reason? Can we rely on empathy? Are moral judgments inevitably relative, or can moral disagreements be settled? The second day will take up several other questions about the moral mind. These will include: What is well-being? What is the relationship between morality and identity? Do psychological findings show that we lack freedom and responsibility?

All texts should be read in preparation for the course. The lectures will also cover other literature and suggested readings will be mentioned throughout.

### Literature:

Greene, J. et al. (2004): The Neural Bases of Cognitive Conflict and Control in Moral

Judgment. *Neuron* (44), pp. 389 – 400.

Haidt, J. (2001). The Emotional Dog and its Rational Tail: a Social Intuitionist Approach to Moral Judgment. *Psychological Review* (108), pp. 814-834.

Nichols, S. and Knobe, J. (2007): Moral responsibility and Determinism: The Cognitive Science of Folk Intuitions. *Nous* (XLI), pp. 663 – 685.

Nelkin, D. (2005): Freedom, Responsibility and the Challenge of Situationism. *Midwest Studies in Philosophy* (29), pp. 181-206.

Nussbaum, M. (1993). Social Justice and Universalism: In Defense of an Aristotelian Account of Human Functioning. *Modern Philology* (90, Supplement), pp. S46-S73.

Prinz, J. (2006): Is Empathy Necessary for Morality?. In *Empathy: Philosophical and Psychological Perspectives*, ed. A. Coplan and P. Goldie (pp. 211- 229). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Strohming, N. and Nichols, S. (2013): The Essential Moral Self. *Cognition* (13), pp. 159-71.

Tiberius, V. (2006). Well-Being: Psychological Research for Philosophers. *Philosophy Compass* (1/5), pp. 493-505.

## **Empirical Track E2** (venue E)

9:00 – 10:30 **Free Slot**

11:00 – 12:30 **Henrik Walter** (Technical University Berlin)  
*Neuroprediction in the Age of Big Data and Machine Learning*

If mental processes are brain processes, neuroscientific information seems to be the best way to predict mental disorders. And indeed, neuroprediction always has been a major goal in biological psychiatry. Much has been promised, but the results are by far less impressive than the claims made and the fears uttered. In this talk, I will give a short introduction into neuroprediction, applications in clinical psychiatry and forensic settings, discuss its potential and pitfalls as well as neuroethical aspects. Finally, I will draw some surprising conclusions for the future of neuroprediction in the age of big data.

13:30 – 14:00 **K. Günther** (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main)  
*Neurolaw*

Neurolaw has become one of the most attractive scientific approaches to integrate the results of the neurosciences into law. Its advantage seems to be that normativity and the enterprise to subject human behaviour to rules is not simply rejected as an illusion or an attempt to regulate human nature by means which contradict its internal structure. Instead of this, law shall be adapted to neuro-scientific discoveries, in particular on the field of criminal law. The lecture will present some of the arguments for it and some objections, mostly by examples of criminal law.

Literature:

Günther, K. (2009): Die naturalistische Herausforderung des Schuldstrafrechts. In: Schleim, S., Spranger, T. M. and Walter, H. (eds.): Von der Neuroethik zum Neurorecht?  
Günther, K. and Prittwitz, C. (2010): Individuelle und kollektive Verantwortung im Strafrecht. In: Herzog, F. and Neumann, U. (eds.): Festschrift für Winfried Hassem

15:30 – 17:00 **D. Ostwald** (Free University Berlin)  
*Functional neuroimaging data sharing - A European perspective*

The sharing of functional neuroimaging data is technically feasible and has many documented scientific and ethical benefits. Nevertheless, many

researchers still shy away from making their data accessible when reporting on neuroimaging studies. A fundamental obstacle for making the widespread exchange of functional neuroimaging data a reality are the legal and ethical uncertainties researchers face when aiming to share their data. In this talk, I will first discuss the implications of the European General Data Protection Regulation for the neuroimaging data life cycle. I will then consider public, restricted, and dynamic sharing strategies for functional neuroimaging data and discuss their respective legal and ethical implications for the relevant stakeholders, such as study participants, neuroimaging researchers, and funding agencies.



**Friday, Feb 23, 2018**

**Philosophical Track P2** (venue P)

9:00 – 17:00 **J. Prinz** (New York City University)  
*The Moral Mind: the Origins of Morality*

*See above*

**Empirical Track E2** (venue E)

9:00 - 10:30 **Christa Thöne-Reineke** (Freie Universität Berlin)  
*Ethical Issues of Animal Experiments*

Advances in human and veterinary medicine through animal experiments have a key function. Modern medicine has benefited substantially from pioneering discoveries of basic biological research and their implementation in applied research. Current and future medical challenges will make major demands on science and require us to use all effective scientific methods. Wherever possible we use alternative methods, and only use animal experiments when absolutely essential. In animal experiments we are mindful of our responsibility toward the animals. Scientists are trying to reduce the use of and stress on animals by “Reduction, Refinement and Replacement” (the 3R principle). The welfare of animals is also important for a best quality research results.

Literature:

The Basel Declaration on Animal Research,  
*Nature.com*, 06.12.2010: Basel Declaration def: [http://www.basel-declaration.org/ends\\_animal\\_research](http://www.basel-declaration.org/ends_animal_research)  
<http://www.nature.com/news/2010/101206/full/468742a.html>  
*Nature.com*, 08.12.2010: Animal instinct  
<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v468/n7325/full/468731b.htm/>

11:00 – 12:30 **Tomislav Majić** (Charité Medical School, Berlin)  
*Ethical Issues of Neuroenhancement*

Healthy people are ready to use different classes of drugs, even in the absence of significant evidence for their efficacy and without complete clinical testing. In controlled clinical trials, it has been difficult to prove more than moderate neuroenhancing effects for most of these substances. A systematic pharmacological enhancement of complex brain functions such as learning, memory, attention or social interactions will be difficult to achieve

as long as the neurobiological foundations of these functions are not fully understood. Why are we still willing to 'enhance' ourselves?

Literature:

Larriviere, D., et al. (2009): Responding to requests from adult patients for neuroenhancements: Guidance of the Ethics, Law and Humanities Committee. *Neurology* (73), p. 1406-1412.

Heinz A Cognitive Neuroenhancement. *J Med Ethics* (2012): 38:372-5

13:30 – 15:00 **K. Schiltz** (LMU München)

*A view on pedophilia from a neuroscientific perspective*

Sexual child abuse reliably causes considerable public concern and is of major importance for public health. Nevertheless, hitherto no causative factor of pedophilia has been reliably pinpointed even though different psychological and neurobiological factors have been linked to an increased liability to sexual child abuse, and, more specifically, to the development of a pedophilic sexual orientation. Etiological theories have postulated a major impact of the environment on the liability to commit sexual crimes against children. Many of the earlier studies suffer from the fact that they did not differentiate between sexual child abuse without a specific sexual interest in children from sexual child abuse committed by offenders that have an exclusive sexual interest in children but not in adults. Recent studies have begun to increasingly discern these different groups of offenders and, moreover, to address causes of deviant pedophilic sexual interest more specifically. These more recent studies increasingly emphasize the role of neurobiological factors for the development of such a deviant sexual interest, too. However, the role of alterations in brain structures crucial in the development of sexual behavior has only scarcely been studied in pedophilic subjects yet. Different theories about the preconditions for the development of a pedophilic sexual orientation have been put forward which are based on an as yet not completely conclusive evidence from neuroscience.

# Speakers

## **Stephan Brandt**

Studied Medicine at LMU Munich (1985-1993)

Doctoral research at LMU Munich and in Berkley, USA (1990-1992)

Postdoctoral qualification in Neurology, granted Venia Legendi, at the Charité, Berlin (2001)

Head of the working group "Vision and Motor Group", senior consultant and Deputy Clinic Director at the Charité Campus Mitte, Berlin

Member of the federal scientific advisory board on medicine regarding Brain Death

Member of the commission "Cognitive Neurology", German Neurological Society (since 2007)

Research fields: visual, motorical systems, working memory, connectivity and plasticity, brain death

## **Ulrich Dirnagl**

Director, Department of Experimental Neurology, Charité Medical School Berlin, Germany

Founding Director, QUEST Center for Transforming Biomedical Research, Berlin Institute of Health, Germany

Research fields: Stroke, cerebral blood flow regulation, brain imaging, good scientific practice.

## **Klaus Günther**

Studied philosophy and law in Frankfurt am Main, graduated in 1983

Doctoral degree in Law (1987)

Scientific staff member in Frankfurt am Main (1983-1996)

Habilitated in 1997

Visiting Professor for Comparative Criminal Law at Buffalo Law School, State University of New York (2000)

Visiting Fellow at Corpus Christi College Oxford (2001)

Invited Professor at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme) Paris (2003)

Visiting Professor at London School of Economics, Department of Law (2012)

Current position: Professor for Theory of Law, Criminal Law, and Criminal Trial Law at Goethe University Frankfurt am Main

From 2007 co-leader of the Excellence Cluster "Formation of Normative Orders"

Research fields: philosophy of law, theory of responsibility, globalisation, law as literature

## **Martin Haase**

Studies of Law in Hannover, Cergy-Pontoise (France) and Oslo (Norway)

Scientific staff member at the Institute for Legal Informatics at Leibniz University Hannover (2007-2014)

Doctoral degree in Law in Hannover (2014/15)

Lawyer in Berlin (2013-2015)

Since 2014: University Lecturer for Economic, Business and Technology Law at TU Berlin

Research interests: privacy, intellectual property, data security

**John-Dylan Haynes**

Dr. rer. nat. (PhD) in Psychology at Bremen University  
Research Positions in Magdeburg, Plymouth, London, Leipzig (among others)  
Professor at Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience and Charité  
Medical School, Berlin (Theory and Analysis of Large Scale Brain Signals)  
Principal Investigator in the Cluster of Excellence NeuroCure and in the Berlin  
School of Mind and Brain  
Director of the Berlin Center for Advanced Neuroimaging  
Research fields: Neuroimaging, Decision making, Neuroethics

**Julius Hübl**

Graduated from Charité Medical School in 2006  
Doctoral thesis on “Emotional processing in patients with Parkinson’s disease  
undergoing deep brain stimulation” in the Lab of Andrea Kühn (2007-2010)  
Working Group Movement Disorders, Department for Neurology, Charité  
Medical School Berlin  
Clinical training in neurology with emphasis in movement disorders and deep  
brain stimulation (since 2010)  
Research Fields: Movement disorders, deep brain stimulation.

**Tomislav Majić**

Senior physician of general psychiatry at the Psychiatric University Hospital  
Charité in St. Hedwigs Hospital Berlin  
Head of the Psychotropic Substances Research Group  
Editor of “Handbuch Psychoaktive Substanzen”  
Research interests: Psychotropic substances: effects on specific functions of  
consciousness, clinical use, medical and psychosocial consequences

**Dirk Ostwald**

Studies of preclinical medicine, neuroscience, and mathematics in Hamburg,  
Tübingen, and Hagen  
PhD in Birmingham, UK (2010)  
Research scientist at Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience Berlin  
and Max Planck Institute for Human Development (2010 - 2014)  
Since 2014 Assistant Professor for Computational Cognitive Neuroscience at  
Freie Universität Berlin  
Research fields: probabilistic modelling, neuroimaging, decision neuroscience

**Michael Pauen**

Studied in Marburg, Frankfurt and Hamburg.  
Professor at the Institute for Philosophy, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin  
Visiting Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study in Amherst,  
Massachusetts  
Academic Director of the Berlin School of Mind and Brain  
Research fields: Philosophy of mind, free will, neuroscience and philosophy

**Jesse J. Prinz**

Studied Philosophy at the New York University and the University of Chicago  
Distinguished Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Interdisciplinary

Committee for Science Studies, City University of New York, Graduate Center  
Visiting Fellow in Budapest, Paris, and Stanford  
Einstein Visiting Fellow at the Berlin School of Mind and Brain 2015 - 2019  
Research fields: The relationship between morality and the self; the role of psychology in constructing the world; and the role of emotions in art.

### **Martin Rolfs**

Studied Psychology and obtained a Doctoral Degree at the University of Potsdam (1997-2007), worked as a postdoctoral research scientist at University Paris Descartes, New York University and University Aix-Marseille (2010-2012).

Emmy Noether Research Group Leader (2012-2017)

Heisenberg Professor for Experimental Psychology: Active perception and cognition (2018).

Editorial Board Member for Journal of Vision (2018).

### **Kolja Schiltz**

Professor and Head of the Department of Forensic Psychiatry at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Studies of medicine and cognitive neuroscience in Hannover and La Jolla, California

Clinical and scientific training in neurology and psychiatry, specialization in forensic and geriatric psychiatry, consultant psychiatrist at Magdeburg University

Research fields: functional and structural brain alterations in schizophrenia patients, neurobiological underpinnings of forensic psychiatric disorders, violence and sexual deviations

### **Thomas Schmidt**

Studied philosophy, mathematics and economics at Göttingen and Oxford  
Professor of Philosophy at Humboldt-Universität (Chair for Moral Philosophy)

Visiting Positions at Münster, St Andrews and Zurich

Principal Investigator at the Berlin School of Mind and Brain

Research fields: metaethics (objectivity, normativity, moral epistemology), normative ethics (deontology, moral principles, ethical pluralism)

### **Christa Thöne-Reineke**

Studied veterinary medicine and obtained a Dr. med. vet. at Free University Berlin (1997). Lecturing professor in equine sciences, neuroscience and animal testing (since 2006).

Member of the Network for Farm Animals in Experimental Animal Science (since 2015) and Federal Animal Protection Advisory Committee (since 2016).

Prize of the state of Berlin for alternative and supplementary methods for animal experiments in teaching and training 2015.

**Henrik Walter**

Studies of medicine, philosophy and psychology in Marburg, Gießen and Boston.

Medical Doctor at University of Gießen (1991), dissertation in philosophy (1996) and habilitation for Psychiatry (2003).

Professor for psychiatry with a focus on psychiatric neuroscience and neurophilosophy, Charité Medical School, Berlin (since 2010)

Director of the Mind and Brain Research Center at the Department for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité Medical School, Berlin

Research fields: schizophrenia and affective disorders, executive functions and volition, reward mechanisms, philosophy of mind and neuroethics.

## Practical Information

**Group work:** The small number in the corner of your badge identifies the group you belong to. If you would like to join a different group you are welcome to do so provided you find someone to swap in the other group. Please make those arrangements yourself.

**Attendance:** Please sign the attendance lists of the track which you attend every day. On the basis of these lists, we will prepare attendance certificates.

**Certificates:** Attendance certificates will be distributed following the last session on Friday in the Coffee Room (venue P).

**Early Departure:** If you have to leave early for some reason, please send an e-mail to [graduateprograms@bccn-berlin.de](mailto:graduateprograms@bccn-berlin.de) to arrange the retrieval of your certificate. If you are not based in Berlin, send us your postal address.

**Please help:** The Winter School is organized on a minimal budget from very limited resources. Therefore, please help make school a pleasant place by returning cups and not leaving litter around.

# Map: Venues of the Winter School 2019

## Venues of the Winter School Ethics and Neuroscience February 18-22, 2019

**E** (Empirical Track & Keynote Lecture): HU Campus Nord, Haus 4, Ostertag-Haus, Lecture Hall 4, 1st floor

**P** (Philosophical Track): HU Campus Nord, Haus 6, Bernstein Center, Lecture Hall

