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VORWORT

In dieser Broschüre werden die Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs im Akademischen Jahr 2005/2006 vorgestellt. Im Zentrum steht die Beschreibung der Arbeitsvorhaben, denen sie sich während ihres Aufenthaltes am Wissenschaftskolleg widmen wollen. Dazu kommen bibliographische Empfehlungen mit den Titeln einiger Aufsätze oder Bücher, die sie Interessenten besonders zur Lektüre empfehlen, sowie kurze biographische Angaben.

Die meisten Fellows kommen für ein volles Akademisches Jahr (Oktober bis Juli) und verfolgen ein individuelles Forschungsvorhaben. In jedem Jahr gibt es aber auch eine Reihe von Wissenschaftlern, die in Schwerpunktgruppen eingebunden sind. Die Zugehörigkeit zu einer Schwerpunktgruppe sowie gegebenenfalls kürzere Aufenthaltsdauern sind jeweils vermerkt.

In der Zeit zwischen dem Redaktionsschluss dieser Broschüre und dem Beginn des Akademischen Jahres am 1. Oktober 2005 können sich noch leichte Änderungen ergeben. Aktualisierte Informationen zu den Fellows und ihren Arbeitsvorhaben sowie zu Veranstaltungen mit Fellows und zum Wissenschaftskolleg insgesamt stehen auf der Internetseite des Wissenschaftskollegs (www.wiko-berlin.de) zur Verfügung.

Berlin, im Juni 2005

PREFACE

This brochure presents the Fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg during the academic year 2005/2006. The emphasis here is on their descriptions of the work they plan to pursue during their stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg, plus the titles of some articles or books they recommend and short biographical notes.

The majority of the Fellows come for an entire academic year (October through July), and the invitation is usually made on the basis of their individual research plans. But each year there are also a number of researchers who are integrated in project groups. Membership in a project group and a shorter planned stay are noted for each Fellow, where applicable.

Between the deadline for submission to this brochure and the beginning of the academic year on October 1, 2005, some minor changes may arise. Up-to-date information on the Fellows, their work plans, and on the Wissenschaftskolleg in general are available on the Wissenschaftskolleg's Internet website (www.wiko-berlin.de).

Berlin, June 2005

ROBERT A. ARONOWITZ, M.D.
Associate Professor of History and Sociology of Science
University of Pennsylvania

Born in 1953 in Brooklyn, NY
Studied English Literature at the University of Michigan
and Medicine at Yale University

CONTRARY TO NATURE: BREAST CANCER, RISK, AND AMERICAN SOCIETY

Project Description

In the early 19th century, cancer in the breast was devastating for affected women, but the disease was not such a visible, feared, and contested public concern. This project explores the emergence of our immense individual and collective *risk* of breast cancer and associated risk factor interventions. This historical change involves the beliefs and values of women and their doctors, but also medical knowledge and technology, clinical and public health practices, and the biological impact of the disease.

Our modern constructions of breast cancer risk are not, in my view, a self-evident way of conceptualizing and communicating about danger, choice, cause, or responsibility. I will suggest that the major significance of modern risk discourse and practices is as a *style* of representing timeless problems raised by breast cancer and other diseases – and therefore revealing of conflicting values and interests – more than as a revelation of new etiological, preventive, or therapeutic insights.

I expect this project will suggest the need for greater lay and clinical innovation from established norms, less fear of cancer qua cancer and more focus on mortality, and less hubris about scientific progress and the significance of many risk factors and associated interventions. We may have oversold both the fear of

breast cancer and the effectiveness of prevention and treatment, resulting in many problematic consequences for individuals and society.

Recommended Reading

Aronowitz, Robert A. "Lyme Disease: The Emergence and Social Construction of a New Disease." *The Milbank Quarterly* 69 (1991): 79–112.

—. *Making Sense of Illness: Science, Society, and Disease*. Cambridge, UK and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

—. "Do not Delay: Breast Cancer and Time, 1900–1970." *The Milbank Quarterly* 79 (2001): 355–386.

CRISTIAN BADILITA, DR. THEOL.

Histoire Ecclésiastique

Istituto trentino di cultura, Italie et New Europe College, Bucarest

Né en 1968 à Saveni, Roumanie

Études de Patristique et d’Ancienne Antiquité à Paris IV-Sorbonne et à

l’École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris

PATRISTIQUE ET THÉOLOGIE AU XX^E SIECLE

Description du projet

Je me propose de mettre en lumière le rapport qui existe entre la pensée de quelques grands théologiens du XX^e siècle et leur formation patristique. Il s’agit, d’une part, de reconnaître le rôle que la lecture des Pères de l’Église aura joué dans la constitution de la vision théologique de chacun d’entre eux (thèmes, auteurs, modèles de vie et de pensée, enjeux et polémiques, modalités d’interprétation des écritures etc.) et, d’autre part, de mettre en évidence la façon originale dont ces théologiens modernes ont su actualiser l’héritage patristique. Grâce à eux, l’œuvre des Pères a continué et continue encore à exercer une influence vivifiante sur la théologie chrétienne contemporaine de toute confession. J’ai choisi les auteurs selon deux critères : la valeur reconnue de leur pensée théologique et leur compétence patristique. À part l’introduction générale et la synthèse finale, j’envisage dix chapitres, dont les protagonistes seront: H. U. von Balthasar (1890–1965) ; G. Florovski (1893–1979) ; H. de Lubac (1896–1991) ; P. Evdokimov (1900–1970) ; W. Lossky (1903–1958) ; D. Stălineo (1903–1993) ; J. Daniélou (1905–1974) ; O. Cullmann (1902–) ; J. Zizioulas (1931–) ; Ch. Yannaras (1935–). Une partie de l’introduction sera consacrée à quelques précurseurs du XIX^e siècle, tels Soloviev et Newman.

Lecture recommandée

Badilita, Cristian, ed. *Jean Cassien entre l'Orient et l'Occident*. Paris: Beauchesne, 2003.

—. *Septuaginta*, vol. I-II, Bucarest/Iassy: New Europe College/Polirom, 1994.

—. *Métamorphoses de l'Antichrist chez les Pères de l'Église*. Paris: Beauchesne, 2005.

MARK BEISSINGER, PH.D.

Professor of Political Science
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Born in 1954 in Philadelphia, PA
Studied Government at Harvard University and
Political Science at Duke University

POSTCOLONIAL EMPIRES: IMPERIALISM AND THE
POLITICS OF IDENTITY IN A WORLD OF NATION-STATES

Project Description

This project addresses the continuing role and meaning of empire in a world that is formally postcolonial and post-imperial. It examines historically the transformation of the notion of empire from a claim made by rulers to legitimate control into a claim made by those opposing rulers about the illegitimacy of control centered around the violation of norms of sovereignty and self-determination. It then probes the contested boundary between empire and nation-state in a world in which the term empire is widely understood as a pejorative, in which international norms recognize colonialism and alien rule as the basis for legitimate claims to independent statehood, and in which no state would openly admit to imperial intent. As a result of the rise of international norms of sovereignty and self-determination, modes of large-scale control have shifted so as to blur the boundaries between empire and nation-state, as states aiming to extend or consolidate their control utilize norms of sovereignty and self-determination as ways of structuring control in order to avoid the appearance of empire. Moreover, recognition of authority as imperial is itself an act of resistance. Based on constructivist approaches to the study of identity politics, the project seeks to rethink what empires are in a post-imperial world, how they emerge, why they collapse or disappear, and what follows after them.

Recommended Reading

Beissinger, Mark. *Nationalist Mobilization and the Collapse of the Soviet State*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

Beissinger, Mark and Crawford Young, eds. *Beyond State Crisis? Postcolonial Africa and Post-Soviet Eurasia Compared*. Washington, DC and Baltimore, MD: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Press and Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002.

Beissinger, Mark. "The Persisting Ambiguity of Empire." *Post-Soviet Affairs* 11, 2 (April–June 1995): 149–184.

HORST BREDEKAMP, DR. PHIL.
Ständiges Wissenschaftliches Mitglied des Wissenschaftskollegs
Professor der Kunstgeschichte
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Geboren 1947 in Kiel
Studium der Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie, Soziologie und Philosophie
in Kiel, München, Berlin und Marburg

GALILEO GALILEI ALS KÜNSTLER

Arbeitsvorhaben

Nach den Versuchen zu Thomas Hobbes und Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz soll mit Galileo Galilei eine dritte maßgebliche Gestalt der frühen Neuzeit auf ihr Verhältnis zum Bild hin befragt werden. Galilei bietet den besonderen Fall eines literarisch begabten Naturwissenschaftlers, der auch ambitionierte künstlerische Fähigkeiten und Maßstäbe besaß. Das Projekt zielt darauf, die erkenntnistheoretische Kraft des geschulten Sehens, die Denkfähigkeit des Zeichnens und die Anregungsqualität der zeitgenössischen Kunst mit Blick auf Galilei zu erörtern. Im Zentrum soll die Zusammenstellung und Analyse seiner Zeichnungen stehen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Kantorowicz, Ernst H. „Die Souveränität des Künstlers.“ In *Götter in Uniform: Studien zur Entwicklung des abendländischen Königtums*, herausgegeben von Eckhart Grünewald und Ulrich Raulff, 329–348. Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1998.

Bredenkamp, Horst. „Cellinis Kunst des perfekten Verbrechens.“ In *Benvenuto Cellini: Kunst und Kunsttheorie im 16. Jahrhundert*, herausgegeben von Alessandro Nova und Anna Schreurs, 337–348. Köln et al.: Böhlau, 2003.

Raulff, Ulrich, Hrsg. *Der Künstlerstaat*. 2005 (im Druck).

JOSÉ CASANOVA, PH.D.
Professor of Sociology
New School for Social Research, New York

Born in 1951 in Zaragoza, Spain
Studied Theology at the University of Innsbruck
and Sociology at the New School for Social Research

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DYNAMICS OF SECU-
LARIZATION WITHIN WESTERN CHRISTIANITY AND
ISLAM

Focus Group *Religion and Contingency*

Project Description

I plan to undertake an investigation of the reciprocal dynamics of differentiation between “the religious” and “the secular” within Western Christianity, both within Protestant and Catholic culture areas, and the parallel but different dynamics taking place within Islam in response to the global expansion of secularism. I plan to view the contemporary transformations of Islam, both within Muslim societies and in immigrant diasporas in the West, as forms of *aggiornamento*, analogous to the transformations of Catholicism in its encounter with secular modernity. But to grasp the complexities of the diverse Islamic *aggiornamentos*, we need to rethink critically the categories of modern secular differentiation we have inherited from Western European developments.

In my previous work, I challenged two key components of the theory of secularization, the decline of religion and the privatization of religion, but I left untouched the core of the traditional paradigm. A less Eurocentric and more global comparative perspective demands that we dissociate the particular theory of European secularization from general theories of modernization that prescribe secular differentiation as a norm for all “modern” societies. If the discourse of “multiple modernities” is to become pragmatically relevant, we

need to articulate non-secular conceptions of modernity that can offer alternatives to secularist “cosmopolitan” projects, to the tautological identification of Islam and “fundamentalism”, and to the self-fulfilling prophecies of “the clash of civilizations”.

Recommended Reading

Casanova, José. *Public Religions in the Modern World*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994.

—. “Beyond European and American Exceptionalisms: Towards a Global Perspective.” In *Predicting Religion*, edited by Grace Davie, Paul Heelas, and Linda Woodhead. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2003.

—. “Der Ort der Religion im säkularen Europa.” *Transit. Europäische Revue* 27 (2004): 86–106.

GREGORY CLARK, PH.D.

Professor of Economics
University of California, Davis

Born in 1957 in Bellshill, Scotland
Studied Philosophy and Economics at Cambridge University and
Economics at Harvard University

THE CONQUEST OF NATURE: A BRIEF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Project Description

The basic outline of world economic history is surprisingly simple. Before 1800, income per capita for all societies we observe fluctuated, but there was no upward trend. The great span of human history was lived in societies caught in the Malthusian trap. Jane Austen may write in England in 1813 about refined conversation over tea served in china cups, but for the mass of people then material conditions were no better than it had been for their ancestors in the African savannah. The Darcys were few, the poor plentiful. Then came the Industrial Revolution. Incomes per capita began a sustained growth in a favored group of countries around 1820. In the last two hundred years, in the most fortunate countries real incomes per capita have risen 15 fold. But prosperity has not come to all societies. Indeed there is good argument that living conditions for the poorest countries in the world are lower now than for the typical society before 1800. This divergence in fortunes since the Industrial Revolution has recently been labeled “the Great Divergence”. Thus world economic history poses three interconnected problems that this book explores: the long persistence of the Malthusian trap up until 1800, the escape from that trap in the Industrial Revolution, and the consequent Great Divergence. Explaining the Industrial Revolution also implicitly requires explaining the Malthusian Trap and the Great Divergence that followed.

Recommended Reading

Clark, Gregory. "Why Isn't the Whole World Developed? Lessons from the Cotton Mills." *Journal of Economic History* 47 (March 1987): 141–173.

Wolcott, Susan and Gregory Clark. "Why Nations Fail: Managerial Decisions and Performance in Indian Cotton Textiles, 1890–1938." *Journal of Economic History* 59, 2 (June, 1999): 397–423.

Clark, Gregory. "Common Sense: Common Property Rights, Efficiency, and Institutional Change." *Journal of Economic History* 58, 1 (March, 1998): 73–102.

LEO CORRY, PH.D.
from February 2006 to April 2006
Associate Professor of History of Science; Director, The Cohn Institute
for History and Philosophy of Science and Ideas
Tel Aviv University

Born in 1956 in Santiago de Chile
Studied Mathematics at the Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas and
Mathematics and History and Philosophy of Science at Tel Aviv University

HARRY SCHUTZ VANDIVER AND THE COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH TO FERMAT'S LAST THEOREM

Project Description

Fermat's Last Theorem (FLT) is a rather esoteric mathematical result, devoid of any applications, in or outside mathematics. At the same time, the *statement* of the theorem requires no specific mathematical knowledge to be fully comprehended. The theorem was definitively proved in 1994 as a consequence of Andrew Wiles' proof of the Taniyama-Shimura conjecture. FLT and its history immediately became a widely publicized media item.

However, contrary to its public image, FLT was a problem to which mathematicians devoted very little serious research effort throughout the years. Harry Schutz Vandiver (1882–1973) was among the very few mathematicians that made considerable progress in research related to the proof of FLT between 1900 and 1970. Still, his approach to this problem has very little in common with the approach that finally led to Wiles' way of attack. His name was completely forgotten from the "victory parades" that followed Wiles' achievement.

Based on a wealth of unpublished archival material I will attempt a reconstruction of Vandiver's mathematical world and the place of FLT within it. In particular, I will focus on his use of calculation devices, including electronic

computers after 1950, in a mathematical field where most practitioners at that time would have considered this as sacrilegious.

This planned research will address questions related with intra-disciplinary development of mathematical ideas, as well as with the internal dynamics of the mathematical community and the formation of research traditions.

Recommended Reading

Corry, Leo. *Modern Algebra and the Rise of Mathematical Structures*. Basel and Boston: Birkhäuser, 1996. (*Science Networks* Vol. 17.) Second, revised edition: October 2003.

—. *The Literary World of Jorge Luis Borges* (in Hebrew). Tel Aviv: Ministry of Defense Publications: The Broadcast University, 1997.

—. *David Hilbert and the Axiomatization of Physics (1898–1918): From “Grundlagen der Geometrie” to “Grundlagen der Physik”*. Dordrecht: Kluwer, 2004. Also published in: *Archimedes. New Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology* 10 (2004).

INGOLF U. DALFERTH, DR. DR. H. C.
Professor of Systematic Theology, Philosophy of Religion and Symbolism
University of Zurich

Born in 1948 in Stuttgart
Studied Theology, Philosophy and Linguistics at the Universities of
Tübingen, Edinburgh, Vienna, and Cambridge, UK

INESCAPABLE EVIL AND THE CHRISTIAN HOPE IN GOD

Project Description

1. Evil is a problem for everyone, regardless of philosophical and theological orientation. We all have a natural inclination to avoid evil aimed at ourselves, and a moral obligation to fend it off from others. But we cannot overcome all present evil or undo any past injustice and suffering. Evil is inescapable for us, both as victims and as agents of evil.

2. Evil that we cannot avoid we must suffer. But some evil we cannot avoid without inflicting suffering on others, and some suffering occurs without anyone being accountable for it.

3. This creates moral problems for all of us. But believers are faced with the further difficulty of making sense of their belief in God's goodness in the light of horrendous evil and unjustified suffering. The Platonic rule that everything good has to be explained as being caused by God whereas all evil must have a cause that is different from God appears to be incompatible with important strands in the Biblical tradition. God not only allows evil to happen but (sometimes) causes it. He fights evil but also suffers from it. But then what warrants Christian hope in God's final victory over evil, not only for the living but also for the dead?

4. These and similar problems call for a critical reconstruction and discussion of the content, reasons, and scope of the Christian hope in God's goodness.

Believers do not normally start from the idea of a perfectly good God and then engage with the intricacies of theodicy. Rather they start from the undeniable reality of evil and turn to God for help and salvation. Hope in God's goodness is the result, not the starting-point of their attempts to come to grips with evil. Theological and philosophical reflection that does not pay attention to this fact will create theoretical aporias and fail to address the real issues in human life and religious practice.

Recommended Reading

Dalferth, Ingolf U. *Der auferweckte Gekreuzigte: zur Grammatik der Christologie*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1994.

—. *Gedeutete Gegenwart: zur Wahrnehmung Gottes in den Erfahrungen der Zeit*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1997.

—. *Die Wirklichkeit des Möglichen: hermeneutische Religionsphilosophie*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2003.

Dalferth, Ingolf U. and Philipp Stoellger, eds. *Vernunft, Kontingenz und Gott: Konstellationen eines offenen Problems*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2000. (*Religion in Philosophy and Theology* 1.)

CATHERINE DAVID

Conservateur en chef des musées nationaux Jeu de Paume Paris
DAP Ministère de la Culture Paris France

Né en 1954 à Paris

Études de Linguistique et Histoire de l'Art à Paris III Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris

REPRESENTATIONS ARABES CONTEMPORAINES
(PRATIQUES ESTHÉTIQUES ET DISCOURS CRITIQUES
DANS LE MONDE ARABE ET MUSULMAN
CONTEMPORAIN)

Description du projet

« Représentations arabes contemporaines » est un projet à long terme conçu comme une possible alternative à la présence limitée ou caricaturale des idées et des formes issues du monde arabe et musulman sur la scène et dans les débats européens et internationaux. L'enjeu est aussi d'identifier et de diffuser le plus largement possible les discours et les œuvres qui participent d'une pensée critique solidaire d'un projet de réforme sociale et politique. Cette pensée est minoritaire et doit s'opposer à de fortes résistances, et ne dispose pas encore des forums et relais nécessaires, ni dans le monde arabe ni en Occident. En regard de l'actualité et des situations dramatiques qui se développent au Moyen Orient et ailleurs il est urgent de promouvoir les discours et les œuvres qui constituent aujourd'hui des plateformes critiques possibles dans le monde arabe en contribuant à leur consolidation. Dans cet esprit il nous a semblé légitime de pouvoir envisager l'ensemble des représentations (textuelles, visuelles, idéologiques et imaginaires) et productions culturelles actuelles sans restreindre le champ de la recherche aux seuls « arts visuels ». Cette option autorise aussi la prise en compte de situations extrêmement diverses et contrastées mais aussi des généalogies complexes d'une modernité non canonique, à l'intérieur desquelles

la hiérarchie ou le développement privilégié de certains médiums ne recourent pas forcément les structures et les temporalités de la modernité occidentale.

Lecture recommandée

David, Cathérine. *Catalogue Hélio Oiticica*. Paris : Galerie nationale du Jeu de Paume, 1989.

—. *Documenta X – the Book: Politics Poetics*. Kassel: Cantz, 1997.

—. *Tamáss Contemporary Arab Representations*, issues 1 and 2. Barcelona, Fundacio Antoni Tapies, 2002.

HORST DREIER, DR. JUR.
Professor für Rechtsphilosophie, Staats- und Verwaltungsrecht
Universität Würzburg
Geboren 1954 in Hannover
Studium der Rechtswissenschaften an der Universität Hannover

CHRISTENTUM UND GRUNDRECHTSDEMOKRATIE

Arbeitsvorhaben

Nach allgemein verbreiteter Auffassung bestehen zwischen Christentum und der Entwicklung des modernen Staates bestimmte Strukturkorrelationen und Wechselbeziehungen. Das Projekt nimmt aus der Fülle möglicher Einflussfelder zwei Aspekte näher in den Blick. An erster Stelle steht die Frage, ob und inwieweit für die Ausbildung des modernen egalitären Demokratiedenkens die Reformationstheologie im allgemeinen, die Vorstellungen bestimmter „Sekten“ im Rahmen der puritanischen Revolution im speziellen verantwortlich zeichnen. Trifft die These zu, dass die theologische Radikalisierung und Politisierung des reformierten Bundes- bzw. Gemeindegedankens diesem eine entscheidende „demokratieanaloge Wendung“ gaben? Als zweiter Fragenkomplex tritt der mögliche Zusammenhang zwischen der Idee vorstaatlicher individueller Menschenrechte und christlichem Gedankengut hinzu. Dieser oft in aller Pauschalität postulierte Konnex erweist sich gerade für die Großkirchen als keineswegs ausgemacht. Wiederum soll präzisierend gefragt werden, in welchen konkreten Entwicklungsprozessen und bei welchen christlichen Glaubensbekenntnissen es eine gewissermaßen menschenrechtsanaloge Wendung religiöser Überzeugungen und Lehren gegeben hat.

Lektüreempfehlung

Dreier, Horst. *Rechtslehre, Staatssoziologie und Demokratietheorie bei Hans Kelsen*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1986, 2. Auflage 1990.

— *Hierarchische Verwaltung im demokratischen Staat*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1991.

— „Die deutsche Staatsrechtslehre in der Zeit des Nationalsozialismus.“ (Tagungsband). *Veröffentlichungen der Vereinigung der Deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer* 60 (2001): 9–72.

YEHUDA ELKANA, PH.D.

Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Professor of the History of Science and
the Philosophy of Science and Ideas
President and Rector of Central European University, Budapest

Born in 1934 in Yugoslavia
Studied Physics, Mathematics and History of Science

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Since 1999, I have been the President and Rector of Central European University in Budapest. This is a graduate university, with 800 master's and doctoral students in the Social Sciences and Humanities. In addition to running an international (students from 46 countries this year), English-language, American-style graduate university, the intellectual challenge is to establish a global niche there for creating new knowledge in areas where rethinking is necessary and where rethinking is a question of encouragement and intellectual risk-taking rather than being a rich, ivy-league, elite place. This applies to a research center on behavioral economics and other new ideas in economics; in becoming a regional center in human rights; in studying democratic forces in Islam; in researching the local and the universal in the rule of law; in establishing a new department in mathematics and its applications, emphasizing the relevance for the social and biomedical sciences of the mathematics of non-linear processes and complex systems; in establishing a new department where social thinking is integrating the non-Eurocentric research results from Sociology, Anthropology, Comparative Religion, etc. All these follow from my paper "Rethinking – not Unthinking – the Enlightenment" which was a summary of years of work at the Wissenschaftskolleg, delivered at a Volkswagen symposium, and commented upon by Anthony Appiah. Many of the concepts that underlie my planning and innovation activity, like "the shifting boundary between the local and the universal", the normative question of "what follows" for each theoretical and seemingly purely abstract "*Gedankengang*", the concept of "negotiated uni-

versals” to replace the dogmatic, absolute, universal values and theories, and some other ideas, were formulated during the deliberations of the three-year AGORA project of the Wissenschaftskolleg, of which I was one of the three conveners.

AUGUSTIN EMANE, DR.

Maître de Conférences

Université de Nantes

Né en 1963 à Lambaréné (Gabon)

Études de Droit à l'Université de Nantes

ALBERT SCHWEITZER: REGARDS GABONAIS SUR LE GRAND DOCTEUR

Description du projet

« Nous avons sur Schweitzer beaucoup de témoignages, donnés par des hommes de tous horizons, que son œuvre et sa personnalité touchèrent au plus profond d'eux-mêmes, mais on n'avait pas encore dit quelle impression il fit sur les Africains et quel souvenir leur en reste aujourd'hui ... ». Ces écrits que l'on retrouve au quatrième de couverture des « Études Schweitzeriennes » n° 5 en 1994 (Il s'agit de la « Revue de l'Association Française des Amis d'Albert Schweitzer »), et dont le titre est : « Albert Schweitzer dans la mémoire des Africains » (Ce titre peut sembler exhaustif puisque Munz se réfère aux Africains. Il faut savoir que cette présentation correspond à une vision encore courante qui est de désigner tous les Noirs par le terme africain. Les témoignages de Munz ne portent en fait que sur des Gabonais.), sont à l'origine de notre démarche. Ce numéro a été entièrement rédigé par le Docteur Munz qu'Albert Schweitzer avait choisi pour diriger son hôpital de Lambaréné une année avant sa mort.

Pourquoi s'intéresser au regard que les populations gabonaises ont porté sur celui que l'on appelait le « Grand Docteur », quel est l'intérêt de s'arrêter sur un tel sujet quarante ans après la mort d'Albert Schweitzer, en quoi l'œuvre du plus « célèbre des Gabonais d'adoption » peut servir aujourd'hui pour mieux appréhender le rapport que les Gabonais entretiennent avec la médecine et avec le monde médical dans son ensemble ? Telles sont, entre autres, quelques unes

des questions que nous souhaiterions aborder dans le cadre de cette recherche qui s'appuie essentiellement sur une série d'entretiens réalisés auprès de Gabonais qui ont connu le Docteur Schweitzer soit comme patients, soit comme accompagnateurs de malades à l'hôpital de Lambaréné.

Lecture recommandée :

Emane, Augustin. « Le droit du travail à la croisée des chemins : l'exemple du Gabon. » *Bulletin de droit comparé du travail et de la sécurité sociale*, n° spécial, 2000.

—. « La conférence de Brazzaville ou la rupture avec un ordre social dans le territoire du Gabon. » *Du droit du travail aux droits de l'humanité*. Études offertes à Philippe-Jean Hesse. Rennes : Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2003.

—. « L'attractivité gabonaise viendra-t-elle de la mer ? L'exemple de la zone franche de l'île Mandji. » *Annuaire de droit maritime et océanique*, tome XXII, 2004.

JEAN-LOUIS FABIANI, DR.
Directeur d'Études
École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

Born in 1951 in Algiers, Algeria
Studied Philosophy and Sociology at the École Normale Supérieure
and at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

ATTRIBUTING ARTWORKS: THE DISPLAY OF EVIDENCE IN ART HISTORY

Project Description

Attributing works to painters and sculptors is a major activity in art history and in museum life. Changes in the attribution of masterpieces can lead to enormous variations of value in the art world and to a partial rewriting of art history. It can either create or destroy the reputation of attributers. Indulgent or false attributions are matters of deontological debates. Attribution is also a political game, in that it focuses attention on national characters or schools in painting, sometimes colonizing or excluding other traditions. Attributing artworks is a complex activity, based upon the recognition of common elements, but also on trusting the “eye” of the learned viewer, an eye that cannot be acquired by formal training (but more likely by early familiarity with art). How can a single individual’s visual certainty be considered the criterion of evidence? Drawing first on historical material, and especially on disputed cases in French art history (e. g. the case of the “Primitifs français” at the turn of the twentieth century), then on observation of the attributing processes (including the process of accepting attributions by colleagues and institutions), it is possible to identify the main steps in attribution as well as the different ways of displaying evidence in highly conjectural matters. Disciplinary cultures, changing technical devices that supply evidence, the exhibition of individual quality (the gentleman’s eye) as

constructing a sort of social evidence, styles of presentation and communication, and explicit and implicit criteria of evidence will be examined.

Recommended Reading

Fabiani, Jean-Louis. *Les philosophes de la République*. Paris: Éditions de Minuit, 1988.

—. *Lire en prison: une étude sociologique*. Paris: BPI, Centre Georges Pompidou, 1995.

—. “Clôre enfin l’ère des généralités.” In *Emile Durkheim: L’évaluation en comité: textes et rapports de souscription au Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques 1903–1917*, edited by Stéphane Baciocchi and Jennifer Mergy, 151–189. Oxford, New York: Durkheim Press, Berghahn Books, 2003.

JUDIT FRIGYESI, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Musicology
Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

Born in 1954 in Budapest
Studied Musicology at the Liszt Ferenc Academy of Music Budapest
and at the University of Pennsylvania

THE SOUND OF PRAYER: THE MUSIC OF THE
TRADITIONAL EASTERN EUROPEAN JEWISH
PRAYER (BOOK IN PROGRESS)

Project Description

In my book in progress, I treat the social and religious meaning of the oral musical tradition of the Eastern European Jewish ritual. This music formed an essential part of the spiritual life of millions of Jews before the Holocaust and was one of the few orally practiced religious chant traditions in modern Europe.

The Eastern European Jewish ritual is inseparable from its sound, a unique acoustic-artistic phenomenon that is created through the communal daily practice of the art of speech-music. I use the expression “speech-music” only for lack of a better term: the phenomenon I am referring to is not the combination of speech and melody. It is a kind of sonorous utterance that makes audible personal emotional-spiritual movements, as if coming from a consciousness that does not recognize the separation of music and speech. What really happens in this practice is essentially a continuous experimentation with the realization of “emotional gestures” in sound as it is applied to a given text. In the Jewish ritual context, the act of musical reading becomes the primary and most fundamental religious act that concentrates in itself multitudes of ritual, spiritual, aesthetic, and emotional needs: it separates the domain of the sacred from the secular, creates a sonorous sphere that facilitates transcendence, and gives a place to personal emotional expression. It is my aim to write a comprehensive book that

captures the essential creative principles of this music, explaining their interaction and religious-communal meaning.

I have been carrying out fieldwork since 1977 and have created the largest integral archive of Eastern European Jewish liturgical music, including recordings of music, interviews, and the recounting of life stories. The core of the documentation comes from traditionally-trained prayer leaders from Hungary and its surrounding areas. The focus on the Hungarian tradition resulted from the fact that, after World War II, Hungary was the only country of Eastern Europe that had a continuous local Jewish tradition and where it was possible to carry out such documentation during the last phase of the Communist period. The material collected in this region together with that collected in other countries (mostly in the countries of emigration, such as Israel and the United States, and housed today in the National Sound Archive, Jerusalem) provide us with varied source material to draw conclusions about the global structure, the practice, and the transmission of this music.

Recommended Reading

Frigyesi, Judit. *Béla Bartók and Turn-of-the-Century Budapest*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998. Second and paperback edition: September 2000.

—. “The Variety of Musical Styles. Music in the Ashkenazi Service.” *Jewish Studies Yearbook*, 31–50. Budapest: Central European University, 2002.

—. “Orality as Religious Ideal: The Music of East-European Jewish Prayer.” *Yuval 7. Studies in Honor of Israel Adler*, 113–153. Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 2001.

RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR, PH.D.
Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Professor of Ecology
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Born in 1953 in Kanpur, UP, India
Studied Zoology and Molecular Biology in Bangalore, India

THE ORIGIN AND LOSS OF SOCIALITY IN INSECTS

Project Description

Many insect species, particularly those of ants, bees, wasps and termites live in societies consisting of large numbers of individuals. Their colonies are often characterised by sophisticated levels of integration, communication and division of labour and by acts of altruism by some individuals for the welfare of the rest of the colony. The mechanism of evolution of such altruistic behaviour and the mechanisms by which the observed levels of integration, communication and division of labour are achieved, are of great interest to biologists and laymen alike and are dominant themes in my project.

Highly social insects such as most ants, termites and honey bees are not always the best model systems to investigate these questions because they have advanced so far in the development of their sociality that the early steps in their social evolution may have become obscure. There are however some species of primitively social bees and wasps that appear to have remained at a relatively modest level of social complexity. Their colonies are small and their morphology, physiology and behavioural repertoire are not far removed from those of solitary species. Indeed many of them have not lost the ability to lead an entirely solitary life. These species therefore offer us a glimpse of the early steps in social evolution.

I especially focus on the early steps in the evolution of social organisation and division of labour and do so through observations, experiments and modelling

of two primitively social wasps, *Ropalidia marginata* and *Ropalidia cyathiformis*, that live in the tropical habitats of Southern India. These two species are closely related and similar in their social behaviour and ecology, but differ strikingly in the behaviour of their queens and therefore in the manner in which reproductive conflicts are settled in their colonies.

I also attempt to study whether and how species that have attained advanced levels of sociality can lose this trait and revert to relatively simple social states or perhaps even to a solitary life. I use two related species of queenless ponerine ants belonging to the genus *Diacamma*, which also live in tropical Southern India, to investigate this question.

Recommended Reading

Gadagkar, Raghavendra. "Demographic Predisposition to the Evolution of Eusociality: A Hierarchy of Models." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* 88 (1991): 10993–10997.

—. *Survival Strategies: Cooperation and Conflict in Animal Societies*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1997.

—. *The Social Biology of Ropalidia Marginata: Toward Understanding the Evolution of Eusociality*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2001.

—. "Is the Peacock Merely Beautiful or Also Honest?" *Current Science* 85 (2003): 1012–1020.

LUCA GIULIANI, DR. PHIL.
von Oktober 2005 bis Februar 2006
Professor für Klassische Archäologie
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geboren 1950 in Florenz
Studium der Klassischen Archäologie, Ethnologie und Italienischen
Literaturwissenschaft an der Universität Basel und an der
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

DIE GRENZEN DER MALEREI IN DEN *EIKONES* DES PHILOSTRATOS

Arbeitsvorhaben

Philostratos (ein herausragender Repräsentant der zweiten Sophistik aus dem frühen 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. und ausgezeichneter Kenner der Kunst seiner Zeit) hat uns mit den *Eikones* einen höchst ambivalenten Text hinterlassen. Auf einer ersten Ebene handelt es sich um Beschreibungen von Bildern, die Philostratos angeblich im Haus eines Freundes gesehen hat; als glänzender Rhetor interpretiert er diese Bilder, um dadurch den Ruhm der Malerei zu verkünden. Auf einer zweiten Ebene allerdings wird rasch deutlich, dass es sich keineswegs um reale Bilder handelt; vielmehr entwirft der Redner Bilder, die über das Vermögen eines Malers grundsätzlich hinausgehen; indem er die Malerei lobt, weist er immer wieder auf deren prinzipielle Grenzen hin und sucht Schritt für Schritt die Überlegenheit der (seiner) Rhetorik zu erweisen. Die *Eikones* sind als Beitrag zum alten Wettbewerb zwischen Sprachkunst und Bildkunst zu verstehen; sie enthalten eine implizite Medientheorie, die sich durchaus mit derjenigen Lessings vergleichen lässt. In Zusammenarbeit mit dem Gräzisten Oliver Primavesi soll der Text mit einem philologisch-archäologischen Kommentar versehen werden, der dessen historische und systematische Bedeutung deutlich macht.

Lektüreempfehlung

Giuliani, Luca. *Bild und Mythos: Geschichte der Bilderzählung in der griechischen Kunst*. München: C. H. Beck, 2003.

STEPHEN GREENBLATT, PH.D.
Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
The Cogan University Professor of the Humanities
Harvard University

Born in Cambridge, MA
Studied English Literature at Yale University and
at Cambridge University, MA

MOBILITY STUDIES

Project Description

I have recently completed writing a play in collaboration with Charles Mee. The play is inspired by a lost work of Shakespeare's *Cardenio*, which in turn was inspired by an episode in Cervantes' *Don Quixote*. Mee and I have recast the plot in the 21st century and reversed the relationship between the fiction and reality that Cervantes had cunningly interwoven. I am particularly interested in what happens when cultural materials, such as the story of Cardenio, get moved from one language to another, one society to another, one age to another. The play received a professional reading at Lincoln Center in New York and is being readied for a US production. I have also been in contact with theater companies in India, Japan, and elsewhere: ideally, I will be able to track the movements in which I am interested across cultural boundaries.

This brings me to my principal project, a larger, ongoing attempt to formulate the key terms and concepts of what I am calling "mobility studies". This project was begun in conjunction with the "Cultural Mobility" focus group at the Wissenschaftskolleg in the academic year 2003/04, and I will be working, with the group, on the completion of a book to be published by the Cambridge University Press. Our goal is to rethink fundamental assumptions about the fate of culture in an age of global mobility, to formulate, both for scholars and for the larger public, new ways to understand the vitally important dialectic of

cultural persistence and change. My own focus at the moment is on the recovery and recirculation of the text of Lucretius in the early fifteenth century.

Recommended Reading

Greenblatt, Stephen. *Shakespearean Negotiations: The Circulation of Social Energy in Renaissance England*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1988.

—. *Hamlet in Purgatory*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001.

—. *Will in the World: How Shakespeare Became Shakespeare*. New York: W. W. Norton, 2004.

DIETER GRIMM, DR. JUR., LL.M. (HARVARD)
Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs seit 2001
Professor (em.) des Öffentlichen Rechts
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Bundesverfassungsrichter a. D.

Geboren 1937 in Kassel
Studium der Rechtswissenschaft und Politikwissenschaft in Frankfurt/Main,
Freiburg/Breisgau, Berlin, Paris und an der Harvard University

1. VERFASSUNGSGERICHTSBARKEIT IM VERGLEICH

2. DIE VERFASSUNG UNTER DEM DRUCK DER GLOBALISIERUNG

Arbeitsvorhaben

Die Projekte stehen in Beziehung zueinander. Einerseits hat der Konstitutionalismus seit den Ereignissen von 1989/90 weltweite Verbreitung gefunden und wird immer stärker durch die – nun ebenfalls weltweite – Verbreitung der Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit geprägt. Andererseits gerät die staatsbezogene Verfassung durch die wachsende Internationalisierung und Globalisierung unter Druck, ohne dass bisher geklärt wäre, ob und wie sich die konstitutionellen Errungenschaften auf überstaatlicher Ebene bewahren lassen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Grimm, Dieter. *Recht und Staat der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1987.

—. *Die Verfassung und die Politik*. München: C. H. Beck, 2001.

—. *Die Zukunft der Verfassung*. 3. Auflage. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2002.

JOHN T. HAMILTON, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Comparative Literature
Harvard University

Born in 1963 in New York
Studied German and French Literature, Greco-Roman Literature,
Music and Philosophy at New York University

MUSIC, MADNESS, AND THE OPENING OF LANGUAGE

Project Description

The project investigates literary representations of musical and mad experience, which point to moments in the text where representation itself is called into question. Readings in Diderot, Hoffmann, Wackenroder, Kleist, Nietzsche, Kafka, and Th. Mann demonstrate how music and madness are claimed to work together to open up new, non-representational dimensions in language. Critical analyses interrogate these claims and consider their ramifications not only for literature, but also for the aesthetics of music and for theories of interpretation.

Recommended Reading

Hamilton, John T. *Soliciting Darkness: Pindar, Obscurity, and the Classical Tradition*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003.

—. “Fulgurators: Inscribing Thunderbolts in Lessing and Hölderlin.” *Poetica* 33 (2001): 445–464.

—. “‘Ist das Spiel vielleicht unangenehm?’ Musical Disturbances and Acoustic Space in Kafka.” *Journal of the Kafka Society of America* 29 (2005).

CARLA A. HESSE, PH.D.
Professor of History
University of California, Berkeley

Born in 1956 in Berkeley, CA
Studied History and French Literature at the University of
California, Santa Cruz and at Princeton University

THE SPIRIT OF REVOLUTIONARY LAW: FOUNDATIONAL JUSTICE AND THE POLITICS OF LEGITIMATION IN THE FRENCH TERROR OF 1792–1795

Project Description

“The Spirit of Revolutionary Law” is a study of the legal origins and practices of the French Terror. Despite the unquestioned centrality of the Terror to the French Revolution and the foundations of the French Republic, we still know remarkably little about the intellectual and institutional origins of the key legal instruments of repression during the Terror, “revolutionary law” and the tribunals devoted to its execution, nor about how these courts actually functioned during their brief but critical history (1792–1795). This study will reconstruct the intellectual, political and cultural sources of the key concepts of revolutionary justice (terror, suspicion, revolutionary law, exceptional tribunals, etc.) and examine their legacy for modern political culture in France and the world more generally.

Recommended Reading

Hesse, Carla A. *Publishing and Cultural Politics in Revolutionary Paris, 1789–1810*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991.

- . “La Preuve par la lettre: pratiques juridiques au tribunal révolutionnaire de Paris (1793–1794).” *Annales: Histoire, Sciences Sociales* 3 (1996): 629–642. German translation: “Das französische Revolutionstribunal, Gerichtsverfahren und die kulturelle Konstruktion des modernen politischen Subjekts.” In *Bilder der Nation: kulturelle und politische Konstruktion des Nationalen am Beginn der europäischen Moderne*, edited by Ulrich Bielefeld, 331–350. Hamburg: Hamburger Edition, 1998.
- . *The Other Enlightenment: How French Women Became Modern*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001.

HANS JOAS, DR. PHIL.
Professor der Soziologie
Dekan des Max-Weber-Kollegs für kultur- und
sozialwissenschaftliche Studien der Universität Erfurt

Geboren 1948 in München
Studium der Soziologie, Geschichte, Philosophie und Germanistik an der
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München und der Freien Universität Berlin

RELIGION IM ZEITALTER DER KONTINGENZ

Schwerpunkt *Religion und Kontingenz*

Arbeitsvorhaben

Seit dem 19. Jahrhundert war die Annahme, dass Modernisierung notwendig zur Säkularisierung (im Sinne einer abnehmenden Bedeutung der Religion) führe, außerordentlich weit verbreitet. Man kann fast von einem stillschweigenden Konsens der frühen Sozialwissenschaften in dieser Hinsicht sprechen. Empirisch hat sich diese Annahme aber keineswegs umfassend bewährt. Während die USA schon lange als Sonderfall betrachtet wurden, da es dort keine mit Europa vergleichbare Säkularisierung gab und gibt, führen die globalen Modernisierungsprozesse unserer Zeit zunehmend dazu, Europa als Sonderfall aufzufassen. Insbesondere die Zusammenhänge von religiösem Pluralismus und der Vitalität von Religion werden deshalb heute untersucht.

Mir geht es in meiner Arbeit auf diesem Themengebiet um dreierlei:

- die Klärung, unter welchen spezifischen Bedingungen Modernisierung zur Säkularisierung führt
- die Frage, was aus dieser Klärung für das generelle Verständnis von Modernisierungsprozessen folgt
- die Ausarbeitung einer Konzeption von Modernisierung, bei der das Hauptaugenmerk auf der Untersuchung der Auswirkungen steigender

Handlungskontingenz liegt. Dabei soll auch nach den Chancen zur Herausbildung einer zeitadäquaten Gläubigkeit gefragt werden.

Lektüreempfehlung

Joas, Hans. *Die Entstehung der Werte*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1997.

Englisch: *The Genesis of Values*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.

—. *War and Modernity*. Cambridge: Blackwell, 2003.

—. Braucht der Mensch Religion? Über Erfahrungen der Selbsttranszendenz.

Freiburg/Breisgau: Herder, 2004.

Joas, Hans und Wolfgang Knöbl. *Sozialtheorie*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp,

2004.

GRAŻYNA JURKOWLANIEC, PH.D.
Andrew W. Mellon Fellow from December 2005 to February 2006
Art History
University of Warsaw

Born in 1971 in Bogatynia, Poland
Studied Art History at the University of Warsaw

MEDIEVAL CULT IMAGES IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

Project Description

The project focuses on the practice of re-locating old cult images and situating them in early modern settings (16th–18th century).

One might suggest several possible reasons for the continued or revived presence of the cult image in early modern Europe – the persistence of national and regional cults, the relationship to Marian pilgrimage sites, or worship tied to the beauty, antiquity, or special expressive qualities of the image. This phenomenon opens up a question of the interplay between the aesthetic and the non-aesthetic of cult images and the negotiation between the “art value” of these works and the traditional set of values they possess as icons. Related issues to be examined are the process of the aesthetization of cult images, contingent on the new set of criteria established by the revival of classical art, and the status of medieval images in the early modern era. The political circumstances cannot be neglected either, especially in Central Europe, where the Marian cult was closely associated with the reigning dynasties in Austria, Bavaria, and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth of Two Nations. Finally, despite some scholarly interest in the subject, much work still remains to be done in the area of the survival of devotional iconographic formulae following the Council of Trent.

Recommended Reading

Jurkowlaniec, Grażyna. *Chrystus Umęczony. Ikonografia w Polsce od XIII do XVI wieku* (Iconography of the Man of Sorrows in Poland from the 13th to the 16th century). Warsaw: DiG, 2001.

—. “A Typological Confrontation of the Man of Sorrows and David at the Turn of the Thirteenth Century.” *Konsthistorisk tidskrift* 2, 73 (2004): 87–97.

—. “Kult obrazów a kult świętych w nowożytnym Krakowie.” (The cult of images and the cult of saints in early modern Cracow.) In *Barok. Historia – Literatura – Sztuka* 22 (2004): 69–87 (with an English summary).

IRAD KIMHI, PH.D.
Fellow of the Federal Cultural Foundation
Philosophy
Bezalel Academy of Art and Design Jerusalem

Born in 1958 in Jerusalem
Studied Mathematics and Philosophy at Tel Aviv University and
at the University of Pittsburgh, PA

LOGICAL FORM AND THE NATURE OF PHILOSOPHICAL ACTIVITY

Project Description

Central to my work are the following propositions:

1) The basic truth-bearers are representational actions such as assertions and the mental actions that they express.

2) In specifying the logical form and content of a representational act, we identify the position in space of intentional actions that the agent comes to occupy by performing this act. Hence, logical investigation is not the study of a system of sentences or propositions, but of the internal form of our life.

3) A meta-representation – that is to say a representation of representational action; thinking about thinking – is a repetition that displays a form.

For example, when I represent another person as saying or believing something, I present his action by doing the same thing myself. I thus present myself as if I am located in his position in the space of action. Thus, such imitative repetitions display the logical form and content of actions.

My work up to now has focused on the nature of representational *actions*. This work is still unpublished. I wish to dedicate my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg to the study of meta-representational *actions* and form-displaying activities. I would like to explore the idea that the aim of philosophical reflection is to allow perspicuous form-displaying activity.

Recommended Reading

Kimhi, Irad. *The Logical Gesture: An Introduction to New Thinking*. In preparation.

PAUL KLEIHUES, DR. MED.

Professor (emer.) of Neuropathology
University Hospital Zurich

Born 1936 in Rheine, Westphalia
Studied Medicine in Münster, Munich, Hamburg, and Pavia (Italy)

WHY ME? THE CAUSES OF HUMAN CANCER

Project Description

More than 90 compounds, occupational exposures, and infectious agents have been identified as human carcinogens and an additional 250 are considered to be probably carcinogenic to humans. However, this information is of limited use to cancer patients, their families, and friends. Increasingly, patients ask: Why me? Oncologists usually cannot cope with this demand as they concentrate on diagnosis and treatment. The project I wish to pursue at the Wissenschaftskolleg is a book that answers such questions. It will be designed to address not only the medical and public health communities but also the general public. It will be based on epidemiological evidence and laboratory research, including the cancer risk assessments by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Monographs Program of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Whenever possible, an estimation of the attributable risk, i. e., the percentage of neoplasms caused by specific lifestyles and exposures, will be included. In addition to environmental factors, the estimated lifetime risks of cancer development in individuals with inherited cancer susceptibility will be added. Sections on major tumor types may include case histories and tales of the personal experience of cancer victims.

Recommended Reading

Stewart, Bernard W. and Paul Kleihues, eds. *World Cancer Report*. IARC Press: Lyon, 2003.

CHARLOTTE KLONK, DR. PHIL.

Art History
University of Warwick

Born in 1965 in Kassel
Studied Art History at the University of Hamburg and Cambridge, UK

MOUNTING VISION: A HISTORY OF THE CHANGING DISPLAY OF ART, 1800–2000

Project Description

This book project is concerned with the history of vision as it is manifested in the changing display of art in exhibitions and museums from the late eighteenth century to the present day. What, I am asking, motivates the changes from a crowded display in the exhibition of Royal Academies in the second half of the eighteenth century through the creation of intimate home-like spaces in galleries at the turn of the twentieth century to the neutral container thought best for viewing modern art since the late 1920s? Why did one age prefer to hang pictures with no gaps between the works? Why did the nineteenth century feel that the colour red was the best background colour for the display of pictures, while the twentieth century, until recently, almost uniformly preferred white? Moreover: what viewers are envisaged with these displays?

Displays in museums are the site of a number of contending interests, influences and pressures. Some are economic, others are social, political and ideological. My focus, however, is on the study of museum display strategies in the context of prevailing scientific understandings of human vision and space and the choreography of desires in the market place. This allows me to go beyond an account of museum culture as the result of various struggles for hegemony. It seems to me that, as we look at museum culture over a longer period, we find, above all, a series of differing conceptions of subjectivity – the

nature of receptivity, experience and spectatorship – and it is this that provides the underlying framework for my account.

Recommended Reading

Klonk, Charlotte. *Science and the Perception of Nature: British Landscape Art in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries*. London and New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.

Klonk, Charlotte und Michael Hatt. *Art History: A Critical Introduction to its Methods*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2005.

Klonk, Charlotte. "Patterns of Attention: From Shop Windows to Galleries in Early Twentieth-Century Berlin." *Art History* 28, 4 (August 2005.)

MORDECHAI KREMNITZER, DR.

Ivan C. Rand Professor of Law
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Born in 1948 in Fürth near Nürnberg
Studied Law at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

COMPARING ANGLO-AMERICAN AND GERMAN LAW: CRIMINAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

Project Description

The research aims at:

- 1) Identifying the seemingly significant differences between these two legal systems
- 2) Examining the differences between them – their extent and depth
- 3) Trying to ascertain the roots of the differences
- 4) Examining ways to close the gaps – or “building bridges” between them
- 5) Drawing lessons from mixed systems
- 6) Examples of issues in criminal law
 - a) The place of culpability (*Schuld*) vs. utilitarian considerations
 - b) The duty to rescue
 - c) Escape from prison
- 7) Examples of issues in constitutional law
 - a) Absolute vs. relative rights
 - b) Freedom of speech
 - c) Human dignity

Recommended Reading

Kremnitzer, Mordechai and Ariel Bendor. *Basic Law: The Army – a Commentary* (in Hebrew). The Sacher Institute, 2000.

Kremnitzer, Mordechai, R. Gavison, and Y. Dotan. *The Role of the Supreme Court of Justice* (in Hebrew). Magnes Press, 2000.

Kremnitzer, Mordechai and Khalid Ghanayim. *Incitement, not Sedition*. The Israel Democracy Institute, 2002.

Kremnitzer, Mordechai. “The Landau Commission Report: Was the Security Service Subordinated to the Law, or the Law to the ‘Needs’ of the Security?” *Israel Law Review* 23 (1989): 216–279.

SUSANNE KÜCHLER, DR. PHIL.

Anthropology
University College London

Born in 1957 in Augsburg
Studied Social Anthropology at the Free University of Berlin and
at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences

THE MATERIAL MIND: A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE PROTOTYPE

Project Description

The Material Mind: A Social History of the Prototype is a manuscript written to support anthropological research on the design of “smart” fabrics. The manuscript will consider the impact of wireless communication technology on one of the main tenets of the Enlightenment, the theory of mind, with its associated nexus of models relating to memory, culture and technology. The year at the Wissenschaftskolleg will enable me to conduct library research relating to the historical and generic part of the manuscript dealing with the social history of the prototype and to draft chapters on visualization and mathematical calculation, material technology and the modeling of mind, and the role of the material in creativity and innovation. To retain the link with my research on what is known colloquially as “I-wear”, I shall investigate the hypothesis that a thread-based model of information-processing presents us with an epistemological challenge to established models of mind that take as their starting point material media of an altogether different kind.

Recommended Reading

Küchler, Susanne. *Malanggan: Art, Memory and Sacrifice*. Oxford: Berg, 2002.

Küchler, Susanne, Graeme Were, photography by Glenn Jowitt, eds. *Pacific Pattern*. London: Thames & Hudson. To be published in September 2005.

WOLF LEPENIES, DR. DR. H.C.

Ständiges Wissenschaftliches Mitglied des Wissenschaftskollegs

Ehemaliger Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (1986–2001)

Professor der Soziologie

Freie Universität Berlin

Geboren 1941 in Deuthen, Allenstein

Studium der Philosophie und Publizistik in München, Münster und Berlin

1. DIE ÜBERSCHÄTZUNG DER KULTUR: EIN DEUTSCHES PROBLEM

2. THE SEDUCTION OF CULTURE IN GERMAN HISTORY

Arbeitsvorhaben

Zu 1. Die deutsche Distanz zur Politik hängt mit unserer Überschätzung der Kultur und einem kulturellen „Illiberalismus“ (Fritz Stern) zusammen, der bis in unsere Zeit hinein wirksam bleibt. Die Kultur wurde in Deutschland zum Reich des Absoluten. In ihm gibt es keinen Kompromiss. Die Überschätzung und Überhöhung der Kultur führen dabei zu einem eigentümlichen Machtanspruch: es gehört zur deutschen Tradition, dass sich die Kultur als die bessere Politik missversteht. Ich möchte diese Traditionslinie bis in die Gegenwart verfolgen. Das Buch wird auf Englisch geschrieben.

Zu 2. Dieses auf Englisch geschriebene Buch wird im Februar 2006 bei Princeton University Press erscheinen. Ich werde einen guten Teil des Jahres in Kontakt mit meinem *copy editor* verbringen – eine für mich neue Erfahrung – und darüber hinaus entscheiden, in welcher Form dieses Buch auf Deutsch erscheinen kann.

Lektüreempfehlung

Lepenies, Wolf. *Die drei Kulturen: Soziologie zwischen Literatur und Wissenschaft*. München: Hanser, 1985.

—. *Sainte-Beuve. Auf der Schwelle zur Moderne*. München: Hanser, 1997.

GEERT LOVINK, PH.D.

Associate Professor of Media Theory, University of Amsterdam and
Research Professor at Amsterdam Polytechnic (Hogeschool van Amsterdam)

Born in 1959 in Amsterdam
Studied Political Science and English at the University of Amsterdam
and at the University of Melbourne

CRITICAL ISSUES IN GLOBAL INTERNET CULTURE

Project Description

My research revolves around the presumably “global” aspect of Internet culture. In Western cyberculture, the “global” nature of information technologies is often taken for granted. There is an obvious lack of reflection on what it exactly means when different cultures and highly unequal societies and regions get together online. Global often means little more than the exchange between a limited number of “cool” global cities where the Western “creative class” is located, such as Berlin, Melbourne, San Francisco or Barcelona. The Internet is reduced to what monolingual Anglo-American scholars can read. The fact that for a number of years already English has been a minority language has had little or no impact in new media representations. Case studies will revolve around topics such as Internet governance and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the rise of NGOs and so-called “global civil society”, the developments in India and the Delhi-based new media center Sarai in particular and a number of general concepts such as “free cooperation” and “organized networks”.

Recommended Reading

Lovink, Geert. *Dark Fiber: Tracking Critical Internet Culture*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2002.

—. *Uncanny Networks*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2002.

—. *My First Recession: Critical Internet Culture in Transition*. Rotterdam: V2-/Nai, 2003.

ASHIS NANDY, PH.D.
from April 2006 to July 2006
Professor of Political Psychology
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi

Born in 1937 in Bhagalpur, India
Studied Sociology at Nagpur University and
Clinical Psychology at Gujarat University

MEMORIES AND ANTI-MEMORIES OF GENOCIDE

Project Description

This study, parts of which were written during my earlier stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg in 2004, centres on the mass violence that accompanied the creation of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. No reliable figures are available, but the violence may have killed as many as two million and uprooted another 20 million. The study is aware that (a) the disowned memories and the cultivated silence surrounding the violence are a crucial presence in the public life of all three countries and continue to distort the self-definitions and vitiate relationships among them; (c) unlike some other instances of twentieth-century genocide, the violence faced deep resistance at the ground level; and (d) it is possible to build upon both this resistance and the conceptual frames the victims, witnesses and perpetrators have deployed to understand the violence. The work is based on detailed interviews with about 200 persons and a less intensive survey of another 1500.

During my proposed stay, I want to work on a small book based mainly on the survey data and try to answer a few basic questions: How far and in what way do the experiences of a refugee camp shape the understanding of the victims or, as some ethnographers suggest, consolidate existing stereotypes and prejudices and sharpen bitterness? What is the extent of help received from members of the enemy community and how does that influence constructions of

the genocide? What kinds of defensive shield do “grassroots theories” of the genocide constitute and to what extent do these theories coexist with or subtly subvert official histories? Are these theories transmitted – deliberately or unwittingly – to the next generations to constitute an informal but resilient shared “legend”? I shall try to answer at least some of these questions from a comparative, cross-cultural perspective.

Recommended Reading

Nandy, Ashis. *The Intimate Enemy: Loss and Recovery of Self Under Colonialism*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983; paperback, 1988.

—. *Traditions, Tyranny and Utopias: Essays in the Politics of Awareness*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987; paperback, 1992.

—. *An Ambiguous Journey to the City: The Village and Other Odd Ruins of the Self in Indian Imagination*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002.

PATRIZIA NANZ, PH.D.
Professorin der Politikwissenschaft
Zentrum für Europäische Rechtspolitik an der Universität Bremen (ZERP)

Geboren 1965 in Stuttgart
Studium der Philosophie an der Universität Frankfurt/Main und der
Politikwissenschaft am European University Institute, Florenz

GLOBALISIERUNG DEMOKRATISCHEN REGIERENS?
ZUM VERHÄLTNISS VON PARTIZIPATION UND
REPRÄSENTATION IN DER INTERNATIONALEN
POLITIK

Arbeitsvorhaben

Mein Forschungsvorhaben am Wissenschaftskolleg befasst sich mit der Frage nach der Möglichkeit demokratischen Regierens jenseits des Nationalstaats, und zwar aus einer zugleich normativ-theoretischen wie empirischen Perspektive. Welche Funktionen kommen der zivilgesellschaftlichen Beteiligung in Bezug auf die Rationalisierung politischer Problemlösungen in global governance-Praktiken zu? Inwiefern „repräsentieren“ zivilgesellschaftliche Akteure die Bürger, deren Anliegen und Interessen sie im internationalen Politikdiskurs zum Ausdruck zu bringen beanspruchen? Anschließend lässt sich zum einen an Modelle deliberativer Demokratie, die das Erfordernis partizipatorischer und offener Prozeduren sowie die diskursiv hergestellte Qualität von Regelsetzung in den Mittelpunkt rücken. Zum anderen sollen die empirischen Ergebnisse des von mir seit Januar 2003 geleiteten Forschungsprojekts „Partizipation und Legitimation in internationalen Organisationen“ im Rahmen des DFG-Sonderforschungsbereichs 597 „Staatlichkeit im Wandel“ als Vorarbeiten für die Formulierung einer normativen Theorie globalen Regierens nutzbar gemacht werden.

Lektüreempfehlung

Nanz, Patrizia. „Les Voix Multiples de l'Europe. Une Idée Interdiscursive de la Sphère Publique.“ *Raisons Politiques* 10 (2003): 69–85.

Nanz, Patrizia und Jens Steffek. „Global Governance, Participation and the Public Sphere.“ In *Global Governance and Public Accountability*, herausgegeben von David Held und Mathias König-Archibugi. Special issue of *Government and Opposition* 39, 2 (2004): 314–335.

Nanz, Patrizia. „Vielstimmige Lebenswelt.“ *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie* 2 (2003): 199–212.

ITAY NEEMAN, PH.D.
Associate Professor of Mathematics
University of California, Los Angeles

Born in 1972 in Zafed, Israel
Studied Mathematics at King's College London, at Oxford University
and at the University of California, Los Angeles

DETERMINACY AND LARGE CARDINALS

Focus Group *Inner Model Theory*

Project Description

Research over the past two decades has revealed a connection between large cardinal axioms – axioms of Set Theory which go beyond the basic axioms of ZFC – and properties of definable sets of real numbers. The intermediary between large cardinals and the real line is the principle of *determinacy*, stating the existence of winning strategies in infinite games on natural numbers. On the one hand, this principle has been used as a basis for the study of definable sets of reals. On the other hand, it is known to be closely connected to large cardinal axioms.

While at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I propose to conduct research exploiting the connection between large cardinals and determinacy, to the benefit of both subjects. I plan to work with Ronald B. Jensen (Humboldt University, Berlin) and my co-Fellow Martin Zeman, who are both experts on large cardinals, and with my co-Fellow John Steel, who is an expert on both large cardinals and determinacy.

Recommended Reading

Neeman, Itay. *The Determinacy of Long Games*. *De Gruyter Series in Logic and Its Applications*, vol. 7. Berlin: de Gruyter, November 2004.

—. “An Introduction to Proofs of Determinacy of Long Games.” In *Logic Colloquium '01. Lecture Notes in Logic*, vol. 20. Wellesley, MA: AK Peters, 2005.

—. “Games of length ω_1 .” Submitted.

DIETRICH NIETHAMMER, DR. DR. H.C.
Professor der Medizin (em.); ehemaliger Ärztlicher Direktor
Universitätsklinik für Kinder- und Jugendmedizin, Tübingen

Geboren 1939 in Leipzig
Studium der Humanmedizin an den Universitäten
Tübingen, Wien und München

WIE GEHEN KINDER UND JUGENDLICHE MIT DEM STERBEN UM?

Arbeitsvorhaben

Bis heute besteht vielfach die Auffassung, dass Kinder sich nicht mit Sterben und Tod auseinandersetzen, beeinflusst durch Aussagen von Freud, der den Kindern eine solche Fähigkeit schlichtweg absprach, aber auch von Piaget, der feststellt, dass erst mit etwa 12 Jahren ein Konzept zum Sterben und Tod entwickelt würde. Im Umgang mit krebskranken Kindern zeigt sich aber, dass sich auch bereits relativ kleine Kinder mit Tod und Sterben auseinandersetzen, besonders dann, wenn sie selbst betroffen sind. Wird mit schwerkranken Kindern nicht über die Krankheit und das Sterben gesprochen, so isoliert man sie völlig und nimmt ihnen jede Möglichkeit, sich im Dialog mit ihrem Sterbeprozess auseinander zu setzen. Diese Kinder geben oft jegliche Kommunikation mit ihrem Umfeld auf und sterben völlig alleine gelassen.

Mit dem Projekt sollen zum einen theoretische Grundlagen für ein Konzept der Ehrlichkeit und Offenheit gegenüber Kindern erarbeitet werden, das es den Kindern und Jugendlichen ermöglicht, sich aktiv und im Dialog mit dem Sterben auseinander zu setzen. In einem praktischen Teil sollen Handlungsanweisungen definiert werden, die es Studenten, Ärzten und dem Pflegepersonal ermöglichen, adäquat mit sterbenden Kindern umzugehen. Weitere Fragestellungen bieten sich an, z. B. wie Religion, ethnische oder kulturelle Hintergründe die Verarbeitungsmechanismen beeinflussen.

Das Ziel des Projektes soll sein, zu zeigen, dass nur absolute Ehrlichkeit den Bedürfnissen schwerkranker und sterbender Kinder gerecht wird. Diese Vorgehensweise wird auch heute noch zum Nachteil vieler Kinder abgelehnt.

Lektüreempfehlung

Niethammer, Dietrich. „Das Sterben der Kinder.“ *Zeitschr. Med. Ethik* 40 (1994): 213–221

—. “Death of Child.” In: *Death: Medical, Spiritual and Social Care of the Dying*, edited by A. B. M. F. Karim, D. W. W. Newling, H. M. Kuitert und V. Wortman. Amsterdam: VU University Press, 1998.

—. „Kinder im Angesicht ihres Todes. Im Rahmen der Vorlesungsreihe Kindsein und Kindheit heute des Studium Generale, WS 98/99.“ In: *Neue Sammlung* 2, 39 (1999).

—. „Sterbehilfe und Sterbebegleitung in der Pädiatrischen Onkologie.“ *KlinPädiatr* 215 (2003): 166–170.

HORIA-ROMAN PATAPIEVICI
from April 2006 to June 2006
History of Science and Ideas
Director of the Romanian Cultural Foundation Bucharest

Born in 1957 in Bucharest
Studied Physics at the University of Bucharest

DANTE AND THE MEDIEVAL COSMOLOGY

Project Description

I intend to write a book in which to make plausible that the most consistent description of the medieval cosmology belongs to Dante, because he is the only one who understood that the Ptolemaic universe must be compelled to admit the data of the Christian dogmatics, but not simply in a formal way, but in a way that can be fully visualized. Obviously, from this constraint there resulted the strange description he left. In order to be visualized, the universe must be a hypersphere, and what Dante described, in order to be coherent, must be interpreted as the intersection of the Euclidian space in which he was moving with this hypersphere. Only thus, both the finite shape of the world and the requirement that everything, visible and invisible world together, must have God in its center, can be saved.

Recommended Reading

Patapievici, Horia-Roman. *Flying Against the Arrow: An Intellectual in Ceausescu's Romania*. Budapest, New York: Central European University Press, 2003.

- *Matters Political* (in Rumanian). Bucharest: Humanitas Publishing House, 1996.
- *The Recent Man: A Critique of the Modernity from the Point of View of what has been Lost when Something has been Gained* (in Rumanian). Bucharest: Humanitas Publishing House, 2001.

SUSAN PEDERSEN, PH.D.

Professor of History
Columbia University, New York

Born in 1959 in Tokyo
Studied Social Studies and History at Harvard University

RECONSIDERING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Project Description

I plan to write a new history of the League of Nations for a broad readership. My purpose in doing so is twofold. On the one hand, I wish to foster public interest in, and awareness of, an institution about which most people (especially in the United States) know little; on the other, I hope to revise the rather negative scholarly verdict on the League by drawing attention to its work establishing international norms and networks. True, the League's capacity to fulfill the extravagant promises of security and arbitration contained in its Covenant was only as great as its dominant members' wills, but its achievements in the realms of regulation of drugs, trafficking and other hazards, and the articulation of international standards of health, welfare, and colonial governance were more substantial. And as an engine for publicity, political exposure, political legitimation, and political learning, its powers were great indeed: small nations, would-be nations, dispossessed or oppressed minorities, and the advocates of such marginal groups as slaves or children learned the skills of petitioning and lobbying before the commissions and committees of the League. Especially today, when skepticism about international institutions runs high and international organizations are hard pressed, I feel it is important to recover this early history of internationalism.

Recommended Reading

Pedersen, Susan. *Family, Dependence, and the Origins of the Welfare State*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.

—. *Eleanor Rathbone and the Politics of Conscience*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2004.

—. “Settler Colonialism at the Bar of the League of Nations.” In *Settler Colonialism in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Susan Pedersen and Caroline Elkins. New York: Taylor & Francis, forthcoming Oct. 2005.

ANDREI GABRIEL PLEȘU, DR. DRS. H.C.
Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Professor of Philosophy of Religion at Bucharest University
Rector of the New Europe College in Bucharest
Born in 1948 in Bucharest
Studied Art History in Bucharest, former Minister of Culture (1989–1991)
and Minister of Foreign Affairs (1997–1999) of Romania

OLD TESTAMENT COSMOLOGY FROM AN INTER- RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVE

Project Description

The reading of sacred texts seems to be, today, something reserved either for the specialists (philologists, historians, theologians), or to mere ritual piousness, with no analytical claims. What I would like to try in the book on which I will start working in Berlin (Old Testament Cosmology from an Inter-Religious Perspective) is a commentary to *Genesis*, aimed at a reader for whom the text is neither a *réservoir* of “technical problems”, nor the strict survival of an outdated mythology. What does the prose of the Old Testament have to say to a contemporary intellectual who has not abandoned religious questions, but who is outside confessional blocks and rudimentary piety? My book will not be about “actualizing” the text (the effort to make science “agree” with faith being, in my view, ridiculously inadequate), but about *rethinking* and *reliving* the text, which should prevent it from reaching the – noble and void – status of a museum piece.

Recommended Reading

Pleșu, Andrei G.. *Reflexion und Leidenschaft: Elemente einer Ethik des Intervalls*.
Wien: Deuticke, 1992.

—. *Wer in der Sonne steht, wirft Schatten*. Ostfildern vor Stuttgart: Ed. Tertium,
2000.

—. *Eliten – Ost und West*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 2000.

OLIVER PRIMAVESI, DR. PHIL.
Professor für Griechische Philologie
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Geboren 1961 in Offenbach/Main
Studium der Musik an der Musikhochschule Frankfurt/Main und
Klassische Philologie an den Universitäten Heidelberg und Oxford

PHILOSOPHIEGESCHICHTE ZWISCHEN SYSTEMA-
TISCHER REKONSTRUKTION UND LITERATUR-
WISSENSCHAFT (VORSOKRATISCHES LEHRGEDICHT
UND PLATONISCHER DIALOG)

Arbeitsvorhaben

Meine Arbeit während meines Jahres in Berlin wird vornehmlich dem Problem der *poetisch-literarischen Form in der griechischen Philosophie* gelten, d. h. jener Genus-Überschreitung zwischen Philosophie und Dichtung, die Aristoteles in der *Poetik* an zwei verschiedenen, zueinander chiasmischen Beispielen diskutiert: am metrischen, aber nicht fiktionalen Lehrgedicht des Empedokles und am prosaischen, aber fiktionalen Dialog Platons.

Im Fall des Vorsokratikers Empedokles sind es vor allem neue Text-Funde bzw. durch neue Techniken ermöglichte Text-Entzifferungen (Papyri aus Ägypten und Herculaneum, eine Wiener Palimpsest-Handschrift, bisher unbekannt byzantinische Quellen), die eine Neubestimmung des Verhältnisses zwischen mythologischer Narration und physikalischer Theoriebildung bei Empedokles zum Desiderat gemacht haben, wie ich sie unter dem Arbeitstitel „Kosmos und Daimon“ unternehmen werde.

Platons Dialog „Theaitetos“ kann als literarische Inszenierung eines (dreimaligen) argumentativen Scheiterns an der Frage „Was ist Wissen?“ beschrieben werden, und ich möchte im Rahmen einer Neukommentierung des Dialogs dem Problem nachgehen, welche philosophische Funktion dieses Scheitern hat.

Der „Theaitetos“ darf deshalb als besonders aufschlussreich für die Leistung der poetischen Form bei Platon gelten, weil er diese Form und den Verzicht auf sie miteinander kombiniert: Er exponiert im ersten Hauptteil zunächst noch einmal den ganzen charakterisierenden, szenischen, ja dramatischen Reichtum der frühen und mittleren Dialoge, um sich dann, im zweiten und dritten Hauptteil auf die Wiedergabe eines nüchtern-trockenen, destruierenden Argumentierens zurückzuziehen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Primavesi, Oliver. *Die Aristotelische Topik: Ein Interpretationsmodell und seine Erprobung am Beispiel von Topik B*. München: C. H. Beck, 1996.

— *L'Empédocle de Strasbourg: Introduction, Edition et Commentaire*. Berlin/New York: de Gruyter, 1999.

ASTRID REUTER, DR. PHIL.

Religionswissenschaft

Max-Weber-Kolleg für kultur- und sozialwissenschaftliche Studien
der Universität Erfurt

Geboren 1968 in Neuenkirchen (Kreis Osnabrück)

Studium der Religionswissenschaft, Ethnologie und Katholischen Theologie an
den Universitäten Bonn, Münster und Bremen und an der
École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

RELIGION IM ÖFFENTLICHEN STREIT: RELIGIONS- KONTROVERSEN IN DEUTSCHLAND UND FRANKREICH SEIT 1980

Schwerpunkt: *Religion und Kontingenz*

Arbeitsvorhaben

Die 60er und 70er Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts waren religionspolitisch stille Jahre – die Säkularisierungsprognosen und -erwartungen schienen sich zu erfüllen. Doch die Ruhe war trügerisch. Seit den 80er Jahren hat die Kontroversenbereitschaft um die öffentliche Präsenz von Religion unvermutet wieder zugenommen: Ob es um den Status konfessionsgebundener Privatschulen, das Kopftuch muslimischer Schülerinnen oder Lehrerinnen, um Schulkreuze oder Religionsunterricht geht – Religion ist wieder zum öffentlichen Streitobjekt geworden.

In dem Projekt werden Religionskontroversen in Deutschland und Frankreich als Ausdrucksformen des Unbehagens zweier Gesellschaften untersucht, in denen – vor dem Hintergrund unterschiedlicher religionshistorischer Konstellationen – der Ort der Religion zwischen Privatsphäre und Öffentlichkeit erneut strittig ist. Im Streit um Religion spiegelt sich eine historische Ambivalenz beider Gesellschaften: Sie stützen zwar ihr normatives Selbstverständnis auf die mühsam errungene Trennung von Staat und Religionsgemeinschaften,

beanspruchen aber zugleich ein spezifisches religiöses Erbe – das jüdisch-christliche – als eines ihrer historischen Fundamente. Die neuerlichen Religionskontroversen lassen sich deshalb auch als Selbstverständigungsdebatten über die normativen Grundlagen der modernen Gesellschaft verstehen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Reuter, Astrid. *Voodoo und andere afroamerikanische Religionen*. München: C. H. Beck, 2003.

—. *Das wilde Heilige. Roger Bastide (1898–1974) und die Religionswissenschaft seiner Zeit*. Frankfurt/Main und New York: Campus, 2000.

JAAN ROSS, PH.D.

Andrew W. Mellon Fellow from February 2006 to April 2006

Professor of Musicology

University of Tartu and Estonian Academy of Music

Born in 1957 in Tartu, Estonia

Studied Musicology at the Academy of Music in Tallinn and at the
Tschaikovsky Moscow State Conservatory and Lithuanian Academy
of Music and Psychology at Åbo Academy, Turku, Finland

A TEXTBOOK ON MUSIC PSYCHOLOGY FOR ESTONIAN STUDENTS

Project Description

This project is aimed at writing a textbook on music psychology, first of all, for students at the Estonian higher education institutions. The textbook will summarize contents of lectures the author has been delivering at the Estonian Academy of Music and the University of Tartu since 1988. The tasks to be solved at the Academy and at the University have apparently been quite different from each other: For the music students, the most important goal was to introduce elements of a scientific way of thinking during the classes, while for the university students not specialized in music, it was necessary to find means to explain music in terms comprehensible for the individuals without special music education. The prospective textbook will try to find a balance between the two above approaches. It will be divided into approximately 15 lectures on such topics as music and language; Adorno and music sociology; cognitive dimensions of pitch, timing, and timbre; paradoxes in hearing; music and emotions; auditory stream segregation, etc.

Recommended Reading

Ross, Jaan. "Formant Frequencies in Estonian Folk Singing." *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 91 (1992): 3532–3539.

Ross, Jaan and Ilse Lehist. *The Temporal Structure of Estonian Runic Songs*. Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2001.

Vurma, Allan and Jaan Ross. "Priorities in Voice Training: Carrying Power or Tone Quality." In *The Music Practitioner: Research for the Music Performer, Teacher and Listener*, edited by Jane W. Davidson, 175–190. Aldershot and Burlington: Ashgate, 2004.

ROBERT SALAIS, DR.
Professor of Economics
École Normale Supérieure de Cachan

Born in 1941 in Tours, France
Studied Economics at the École Polytechnique and the École Nationale de la
Statistique et des Études Economiques (ENSAE), Paris

FIVE LESSONS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE POLITICS OF CAPABILITIES

Project Description

My point of departure is that the political building of Europe is threatened by instrumentalist biases, to the detriment of ethical concerns. Public action is conceived as target-maximization. It then becomes self-referring, which implies a growing gap between quantitative global performance and true improvement of economic and social realities. Democratic debate degenerates into manipulating rules and individuals.

Such a statement about the possible establishment of the Open Method of Coordination raises the question of how to proceed differently. To what extent can a capability approach, inspired by Amartya Sen's works, help to reformulate the European Social Agenda? What would matter in that case would be the scope of possibilities for life and work really accessible to each citizen and what improvements could be achieved. Elaborating such a perspective requires coming back to theories of justice seen from a specific angle, that of the plurality of informational bases for judgment in justice (using Sen's terminology). How can an objective judgment about the social state of a person be obtained under such conditions? What relation exists between positive observation and normative evaluation? One must start from the premise that knowledge categories are also social objects. They format social choices as well as, being reshaped by social processes in return. From this premise, it follows that political

decision is confronted with problems such as incompleteness, conflicts of value, deliberative democracy, and the possibility of revising institutional choice. Eluding these problems through rational governance is only a non-solution. I will explore what it could mean for the Union to hold a position of impartial actor struggling against inequalities of capabilities within Europe.

Recommended Reading

Salais, Robert and Michael Storper. *Worlds of Production: the Action Framework of the Economy*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1997.

Salais, Robert, Nicolas Baverez, and Bénédicte Reynaud. *L'invention du chômage: histoire et transformation d'une catégorie en France des années 1890 aux années 1980*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France (PUF), 1986 (Reedited, 1999, PUF, "Quadrige" Collection).

Salais, Robert and Robert Villeneuve, eds. *Europe and the Politics of Capabilities*. Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

SAUERLÄNDER, WILLIBALD, DR. DR. H.C.

March 2006

Professor (em.) der Kunstgeschichte, Kunstkritiker
Ehemaliger Direktor, Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, München

Geboren 1924 in Waldsee, Baden Württemberg
Studium der Kunstgeschichte an der Ludwig-
Maximilians-Universität München

KUNST UND PHYSIOGNOMIK

Arbeitsvorhaben

Ich möchte meinen Aufenthalt am Wissenschaftskolleg dazu nutzen, um eine Aufsatzsammlung zu Kunst und Physiognomik zum Druck vorzubereiten. Ich werde an einem oder zweien dieser Aufsätze – entweder die „Masken an der Kathedrale von Reims und die Affekte in der Kunst des Mittelalters“ oder „Duchenne: die fotografierten Leidenschaften“ arbeiten.

Lektüreempfehlung

Sauerländer, Willibald. *Cathedrals and Sculptures* (2 Bde.). London: Pindar, 2000.

—. *Versuch über die Gesichter Houdons*. Berlin/München: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2002.

—. *Die Luft auf der Spitze des Pinsels. Kritische Spaziergänge durch Bildersäle*. München: Hanser, 2002.

SAMAH SELIM, PH.D.
Fellow of the Federal Cultural Foundation
Literary Studies
Marseille

Born in 1966 in Egypt
Studied English Literature at Barnard College, New York and
Arabic Literature at Columbia University, New York

“THE PEOPLE’S ENTERTAINMENTS”: POPULAR
FICTION AND THE POLITICS OF TRANSLATION IN
EGYPT, 1904–1911

Project Description

My project focuses on popular Arabic fiction in the first decade of the twentieth century; a period when the novel itself was a threshold genre generating intense debate about the structure of modern narrative and its social role in a cultural context defined by reformism and the colonial encounter. The broader aim of the project is twofold: 1) to interrogate the Eurocentric teleology that informs the writing of modern Arabic literary history and of high nationalist canon discourse and 2) to construct a new critical language through which to read and recuperate a seminal literary archive that has been suppressed by the modern Arabic canon.

Translation, as practice and culture discourse, intersects the project’s broader framework at critical junctures. In a gesture that reflects the ambivalence of postcolonial modernisms, the popular Arabic novel of the period is mostly dismissed as a historical instance of the culturally irresponsible adaptation of mass-market “foreign” fictions (“foreign” here denoting concepts of both the European cultural other *and* local popular traditions and readerships). By building on contemporary translation theory and (post)structuralist studies of

popular genres like romance and melodrama, I try to disentangle possible readings of these texts from ideologically loaded projections of authorship, originality and imitation, as well as from the hegemonic literary realisms that are produced by national literature approaches in both the European and Arab contexts. In the process, I hope to contribute to discussions about the worldly circulation of the novel genre across national and “cultural” borders.

Recommended Reading

Selim, Samah. *The Novel and the Rural Imaginary in Egypt, 1880–1985*. London: Routledge Press, 2004.

—. “The Nahda, Popular Fiction and the Politics of Translation.” *MIT Electronic Journal of Middle East Studies* 4 (Fall 2004): 71–90.

—. “The Narrative Craft: Fiction and Realism in the Arabic Canon.” *Edebiyat* 14, 1 & 2 (Winter 2003): 109–128.

BARBARA M. STAFFORD, PH.D.
William B. Ogden Distinguished Service Professor of Art History
University of Chicago

Born in 1941 in Vienna, Austria
Studied Philosophy, Comparative Literature, and Art History
at Northwestern University and at the University of Chicago

NEURO-AESTHETICS: CONSTRUCTING HUMAN INTERIORITY

Project Description

In the arts, design theory, and new media studies a history of the senses is springing up. Simultaneously, the multiplying brain sciences are developing a finer neurobiology of feeling. Still to be provided, however, is a combined story of the emergence of subjectivity. We need to formulate a soma-poetics of human interiority, or what Thomas Metzinger calls “a truly internalist state space semantics”. I propose that exploring this deep corporeal capacity for forming moving images or substantive neural patterns – using the elementary representational tools of the sensory and motor systems – entails the creation of a neuronal aesthetics. Yet we lack a mutually informed cross-disciplinary inquiry into the complexities of human behavior from the inside out.

How might humanists studying images contribute to this bridging project? I want to suggest that formalism – that is, the physicalist recognition that visual form is a powerful signifier – is a major area ripe for re-evaluation in brain studies. From the vast sweep of artistic practices and within the limited scope of this book, I look at only two such cases. Nonetheless, this offers a key instance of sensual perception, the anti-dualist conviction that emotional and physical feeling share the same material core. This book takes up the problems of the mind made flesh as evinced in the binding into an organic unit of the parts of a composition with the arousal of emotions.

Recommended Reading

Stafford, Barbara M. *Body Criticism: Imaging the Unseen in Enlightenment Art and Medicine*. Cambridge, MA and London: MIT Press, 1991.

—. *Visual Analogy: Consciousness as the Art of Connecting*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999.

Stafford, Barbara M. and Frances Terpak. *Devices of Wonder: From the World in a Box to Images on a Screen*. (Catalog for an exhibition at the Getty Research Center, 2002). Los Angeles: Getty Museum Publications and Oxford University Press, 2001/2002.

JOHN R. STEEL, PH.D.
Professor of Mathematics
University of California, Berkeley

Born in 1948 in Stockton, CA
Studied Philosophy at Stanford University and Philosophy and
Mathematical Logic at the University of California, Berkeley

CANONICAL INNER MODELS FOR STRONG LARGE CARDINAL HYPOTHESES

Focus Group *Inner Model Theory*

Project Description

Strong axioms of infinity have been a focal point of research in the foundations of mathematics for over 40 years. There are at least two reasons for this. First, many natural mathematical statements are neither provable nor refutable using only ZFC, the commonly accepted set of axioms. One can remove significant parts of the incompleteness of ZFC in a natural way by strengthening its axiom of infinity. Second, there is the remarkable phenomenon that for any natural theory T extending ZFC, there seems to be a theory S obtained by adding strong axioms of infinity to ZFC such that the consistency of T is equivalent to that of S . In this way, strong axioms of infinity give us a sort of yardstick that we can use to calibrate the strength of arbitrary extensions of ZFC.

One important way of understanding and using strong axioms of infinity is to construct canonical minimal universes of sets in which these axioms hold true. The prototype for these “inner models” is Gödel’s universe L of constructible sets. At the moment, we have a good theory of such inner models in many cases, but we have not been able to construct them for some of the most useful strong axioms of infinity. The goal of this project is to construct inner models for these axioms.

Recommended Reading

Martin, Donald A. and John R. Steel. "A Proof of Projective Determinacy." *Journal of the American Mathematical Society* 2 (1989): 71–125.

Martin, Donald A. and John R. Steel. "Iteration Trees." *Journal of the American Mathematical Society* 7 (1994): 1–71.

Steel, John R. "Mathematics Needs New Axioms." *Bulletin of Symbolic Logic* 6 (2000): 422–433.

RUDOLF STICHWEH, DR. RER. SOC.

Professor der Soziologie

Universität Luzern

Geboren 1951 in Lemgo/Lippe

Studium der Soziologie und Philosophie an der Freien Universität Berlin

und der Universität Bielefeld

THEORIE DER WELTGESELLSCHAFT

Arbeitsvorhaben

Die Arbeit im Wissenschaftskolleg ist einem Buchprojekt mit dem Titel „Theorie der Weltgesellschaft“ gewidmet. Dieses Projekt soll langjährige Forschungen zum Thema der Weltgesellschaft, die u. a. in zwei Aufsatzsammlungen des Autors (*Die Weltgesellschaft*, Suhrkamp 2000; *Inklusion und Exklusion*, transcript 2005) publiziert worden sind, zu einem vorläufigen Abschluss bringen. Die Leitthemen dieses Buches werden sein: 1. Eine umfassende Historisierung des Konzepts der Weltgesellschaft, die in der doppelten Form einer Strukturgeschichte des Systems und einer semantischen Rekonstruktion der Geschichte seiner Selbstbeschreibungen durchgeführt werden soll. 2. Eine kommunikationstheoretische Fassung des Gesellschaftsbegriffs, die sichtbar zu machen versucht, wie dieser zwangsläufig auf das Konzept der Weltgesellschaft hinführt. 3. Eine Rekonstruktion der „Eigenstrukturen“ der Weltgesellschaft, auf deren Durchsetzung der Prozess der Ausdifferenzierung dieses Systems wesentlich aufruht. Zu den zu untersuchenden Eigenstrukturen der Weltgesellschaft rechne ich insbesondere das Moment der funktionalen Differenzierung, die Organisation als transnationale Organisation; das Netzwerk und seine globale Extension als „small world“; die professionellen und die szientifischen epistemischen Communities und die temporal und räumlich konzentrierte Form des „Weltereignisses“. 4. Die Untersuchung jener Medien der Kommunikation und der Techniken des Transports, die man für Diskontinuitäten und

Beschleunigungen in der Geschichte der Weltgesellschaft verantwortlich machen kann. 5. Das Herausarbeiten der Mechanismen, die die Ausdifferenzierung von Weltgesellschaft prozessual tragen. Als solche Mechanismen unterscheidet ich globale Selektivität, globale Interrelation und globale Kategorienbildung. 6. Die verschiedenen Stränge der Untersuchung werden am Ende auf eine Antwort auf die Frage nach dem Verhältnis von Unifikation und Diversität in der Entwicklungsdynamik von Weltgesellschaft hingeführt.

Lektüreempfehlung

Stichweh, Rudolf. *Die Weltgesellschaft: soziologische Analysen*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2000.

—. *Wissenschaft, Universität, Professionen: soziologische Analysen*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1994.

—. *Der frühmoderne Staat und die europäische Universität: zur Interaktion von Politik und Erziehungssystem im Prozeß ihrer Ausdifferenzierung*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1991.

CHARLES TAYLOR, D. PHIL.

Professor (emer.) of Philosophy
McGill University, Montreal

Born in 1931 in Montreal

Studied Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Oxford University

LIVING IN A SECULAR AGE

Focus Group *Religion and Contingency*

Project Description

This is an attempt both to define what we in the West mean by “secularity” (not a single thing in fact, but I’m going to try to distinguish the different senses), and to explain how we got there. These two issues, the definitional and the historical, are inextricably intertwined.

Recommended Reading

Taylor, Charles. *Sources of the Self: The Making of the Modern Identity*. Harvard: Harvard University Press, 1989.

—. *Modern Social Imaginaries*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2004.

—. *Philosophical Arguments*. Harvard: Harvard University Press, 1995.

GIUSEPPE TESTA, M.D., PH.D.
from October to December 2005
Medicine, Molecular Biology
Dresden University of Technology
Max Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics,

Born in 1972 in Naples
Studied Medicine at the University of Perugia Medical School and
Molecular Biology and Genetics at the European Molecular
Biology Laboratory (EMBL), Heidelberg

HELLO DOLLY! REPRESENTATIONS OF BIOTECH- NOLOGY AND THE PRODUCTION OF THE FUTURE

Project Description

Advances in stem cell biology, cloning, and genome engineering are sparking a new vision for regenerative medicine. At the same time, they raise deep concerns about the concrete possibility of engineering the human germline and shaping a new territory of scientific and social opportunities that challenge the constitutive features of our species' history: our relationship with our body and its aging, the genetic and cultural link among generations, the increasingly blurred border between health and enhancement. In this uncharted territory, science is by no means alone in drawing the map. The broad goal of my Branco Weiss Fellowship project is to investigate how various sources of ordering power (science, law, polity, economics) interact with each other to carve spaces of existence for the novel entities of the biotechnological world. But a politically useful description of these processes cannot limit itself to the final output (for example laws), since these are intrinsically linked to the imaginary through which human societies incorporate – and shape – scientific developments.

Therefore, as an initial step in the exploration of this imaginary, I will trace in literature and advertisement the articulation of metaphors and representations

of contemporary biotechnology, trying to relate them to more general trends in the interaction between science and society. This will include also my own fiction writing as a form of hands-on experience with the challenges and opportunities of narrating the *homo biotechnologicus*.

Recommended Reading

Testa, Giuseppe and John Harris. "Ethics and Synthetic Gametes" *Bioethics* 19, 2 (2005): 146–66.

Testa, Giuseppe and John Harris. "Ethical Aspects of ES Cell-Derived Gametes." *Science* 305 (2004): 1719.

Testa, Giuseppe, Kristina Vintersten, Youming Zhang, Vladmir Benes, Joep P. P. Muyrers and A. Francis Stewart. "Engineering the mouse genome with bacterial artificial chromosomes to create multipurpose alleles." *Nature Biotechnology* 21, 4 (2003): 443–447.

VADIM VOLKOV, PH.D.

Professor of Sociology

The European University at St. Petersburg and St. Petersburg Branch
of the Higher School of Economics

Born in 1965 in Leningrad, USSR

Studied Political Economy at Leningrad State University and
Sociology at Cambridge University, UK

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND STATE FORMATION:
RUSSIA'S EARLY CAPITALISM IN A COMPARATIVE
PERSPECTIVE

Project Description

The major objective of this interdisciplinary and comparative project is to investigate how countries make a transition from anarchic competition and a weak state to regulated markets, the rule of law and a regular state. It focuses on the situation in Russia between 1991 and 2004 – comparing the developments there with the early capitalist economic history of the USA, between the 1870s and the 1930s. The outcome will be a book that puts contemporary Russia in the context of early capitalist transformations and analyzes its state formation scenario as emerging out of concrete episodes and state policies vis-à-vis competitors. The project focuses on institutions and markets as social-political formations, on the power struggles and the use of coercive capacity in shaping national economic models, and on the “process aspect” and comparable historical experience, thus blending economic sociology with political economy and history. A critical approach will allow me to make appropriate use of the selected sources for the purpose of the project even though the sources are obviously very different. The comparative approach with the USA will lead to an improved exploration of the conflicts and institutional solutions of large-scale early capitalist Russian economy in its process of rapid growth and transforma-

tion and to a better understanding of possible outcomes. The interdependence between economic development and state formation is a sensitive problem for many countries in Europe (e. g. Moldova, Albania) as well as in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Africa. The project makes the Russian experience relevant for European policy-makers, as it will yield generalizations potentially applicable to present-day problems of other countries in transition. The research project will be for the mutual benefit of Russia and the European Union and their respective research. Its use value consists in the ability to inform policies of development.

Recommended Reading

Volkov, Vadim. *Violent Entrepreneurs: The Use of Force in the Making of Russian Capitalism*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2002.

—. “The Selective Use of State Capacity in Russia’s Economy: Property Disputes and Enterprise Takeovers, 1998–2002.” In *Creating Social Trust: Problems of Post-Socialist Transition*, edited by Janos Kornai, Bo Rothstein, and Susan Rose-Ackerman, 126–147. New York: Palgrave, 2004.

—. “Gewaltunternehmer im postkommunistischen Russland.“ *Leviathan* 2, 28 (2000): 173–191.

MONIKA WAGNER, DR. PHIL.
Professorin der Kunstgeschichte
Universität Hamburg

Geboren 1944 in Herborn, Hessen
Studium der Kunstgeschichte, Literaturwissenschaft und Archäologie
an der Universität Hamburg und der University of London

STÄDTISCHE RÄUME ALS SOZIALE OBERFLÄCHEN

Arbeitsvorhaben

Das Projekt befasst sich mit Veränderungen der ästhetischen Gestaltung innerstädtischer Räume als Indikatoren sozialer Distinktion. Die mehr oder weniger „feinen Unterschiede“ werden heute nicht allein durch Kunstwerke markiert, sondern ebenso durch „Naturspolien“ und die Oberflächen der Räume selbst. Die Studie verfolgt die Gestaltung des öffentlichen Raums seit den 20er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts. Berlin steht – u. a. mit einem Ost-West-Vergleich und dem Umbau zur Hauptstadt der BRD – im Zentrum, doch sind Ausblicke auf andere, in dieser Hinsicht tonangebende Orte vorgesehen.

Oberflächen sind das, worüber wir durch Blick und Berührung kommunizieren und eine Umgebung qualifizieren. Entsprechend differenziert werden sie heute gestaltet. Die den veränderten Bedingungen angepassten innerstädtischen Räume zehren nur noch bedingt vom utopischen Potential des uneingeschränkt öffentlichen Raums als Ort der Gleichheit, wie er für die entstehende bürgerliche Öffentlichkeit entworfen wurde. Vielmehr differenzieren sich in den postindustriellen Städten *halböffentliche Räume* aus. Der Umbau zu Parzellen für unterschiedliche Nutzer und die entsprechenden sozialen Kanalisierungen gehen mit ästhetischen Ausdifferenzierungen einher. Das Projekt untersucht, wie ästhetische Mittel symbolisch soziale Ex- und Inklusionen regeln.

Lektüreempfehlung

Wagner, Monika. „Die Plazas von Manhattan: Privatisierung von Natur und Kunst im öffentlichen Raum.“ In *New York: Strukturen einer Metropole*, herausgegeben von Hartmut Häußermann und Walter Siebel, 286–298. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1993.

—. „Sakrales Design für Fiktionen vom öffentlichen Raum.“ In *Parks in Space. Künstlerische und theoretische Beiträge zum freizeit- und konsumgerechten Umbau der Städte*, Katalog zur Ausstellung, 66–75. Bremen 1999.

—. *Das Material der Kunst. Eine andere Geschichte der Moderne*. München: C. H. Beck, 2001.

PETER WAPNEWSKI, DR. DRS. H.C.
Gründungsrektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (1982–86)
Emeritiertes Ständiges Wissenschaftliches Mitglied des Wissenschaftskollegs
Professor (em.) der Älteren Deutschen Philologie,
Technische Universität Berlin

Geboren 1922 in Kiel

ARBEIT AN DER AUTOBIOGRAPHIE

Arbeitsvorhaben

Da ich mittlerweile jenes Altersstadium erreicht habe, das zu autobiographischen Studien nötigt, arbeite ich weiterhin an Überlegungen zur „Jugend unter dem Hakenkreuz“, die im Berlin-Verlag erscheinen sollen. Dabei geht es nicht um „Memoiren“, sondern um den Versuch, das Ich als (bedingt) exemplarisch zu begreifen und in ihm auch die anderen zu verstehen, in Versagen und Überleben.

Lektüreempfehlung

Wapnewski, Peter. *Tristan, der Held Richard Wagners*. Berlin: Berlin-Verlag, 2001. Erstmals erschienen: Berlin: Severin und Siedler, 1981.

— *Zuschreibungen. Gesammelte Aufsätze*. Hildesheim: Weidmannsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1994.

— *Weißt du wie das wird ...? Richard Wagner, Der Ring des Nibelungen*. Erzählt, erläutert und kommentiert von Peter Wapnewski. München: Piper, 1995. Neuauflage unter dem Titel: *Der Ring des Nibelungen. Richard Wagners Weltendrama*. 3. Aufl. München: Piper, 2001.

RÜDIGER WEHNER, DR. DRS. H.C.
Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Professor of Biology
University of Zurich

Born in 1940 in Nuremberg
Studied Zoology, Botany, und Chemistry at the University of Frankfurt/Main

INSECT INTELLIGENCE: PROCEDURAL OR REPRESENTATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Project Description

My research revolves around the question how a 0.1-mg brain of a 10-mg insect solves complex computational tasks. In trying to answer this question, I focus on the extraordinary navigational skills of visually guided desert ants, *Cataglyphis*, and do so by interactively combining behavioral analyses with neurophysiological and neuroanatomical studies, computer simulations, and robotics implementations. This interdisciplinary enterprise has led to the analysis of a number of dedicated neural systems that deal with particular aspects of the animal's overall navigational task. How these neural modules interact provides insights into the computational strategies of neural systems and the insect's "distributed intelligence".

My immediate concern is (*i*, neurobiologically) how finely-tuned skylight compass neurons integrate their input from broadly-tuned polarization sensitive interneurons and (*ii*, conceptionally) whether spatial knowledge is incorporated into the animal's brain in procedural or representational ways. The latter question will shed light on the evolutionary design of nervous systems in general and will lead to discussions with cognitive and computer scientists.

Recommended Reading

Wehner, Rüdiger and Walter Gehring. *Zoologie*. 23rd ed. Stuttgart et al.: Thieme, 1995.

Wehner, Rüdiger. "Navigation in Context: Grand Theories and Basic Mechanisms." *J. Avian Biol.* 29 (1998): 370–386.

—. "Miniaturgehirne und kollektive Intelligenz: zur Evolution biologischer Komplexität." Speech; Dies academicus 2001, on the occasion of the 168th anniversary of the founding of the University of Zurich. Zurich: University of Zurich, 2001.

PAUL WINDOLF, DR. RER. POL.

Professor der Soziologie
Universität Trier

Geboren 1946 in Düsseldorf

Studium der Soziologie und Geschichte an der Universität Freiburg
und der Sorbonne Paris und Soziologie und Ökonomie an der
Freien Universität Berlin

UNTERNEHMENSVERFLECHTUNG IM ORGANISIERTEN KAPITALISMUS 1896–1938: DEUTSCHLAND, USA UND FRANKREICH IM VERGLEICH

Arbeitsvorhaben

Bereits vor dem 1. Weltkrieg haben sich in den Industriestaaten zentrale Institutionen herausgebildet, die bis in die Gegenwart die institutionelle Struktur des Kapitalismus in den einzelnen Ländern geprägt haben. In Deutschland zählten dazu z. B. das Kartell, die Unternehmensverflechtung, der Tarifvertrag und die betriebliche Interessenvertretung. In den USA waren es die Großunternehmen (Massenproduktion), der Trust und die Anti-Trustgesetzgebung. Mein Projekt konzentriert sich auf die Struktur der Unternehmensverflechtung in drei Ländern: Deutschland, USA und Frankreich. In diesen drei Ländern haben sich relativ dichte Netzwerke zwischen Unternehmen entwickelt, in denen die Banken eine zentrale Position einnahmen (Bankenkontrolle). Die vergleichenden Analysen beziehen sich auf den Zeitraum 1896–1938, und es werden zwei Typen von Netzwerken untersucht:

1. Die Verflechtung zwischen *Unternehmen* zeigt, welche Unternehmen überhaupt verbunden waren; wie dicht und zentralisiert das Netz in den einzelnen Ländern war; und welche Position die Finanzunternehmen in diesem Netz eingenommen haben.

2. Aus dem gleichen Datensatz lässt sich auch ein *Elite-Netzwerk* rekonstruieren. Dabei geht es um eine vergleichende Analyse der Beziehungsstruktur zwischen den Mitgliedern der ökonomischen Elite. Die relative Bedeutung der Familienclans, der Religionszugehörigkeit und der akademischen Titel (bzw. des kulturellen Kapitals) kann mit Hilfe dieser Analyse bestimmt werden. Insbesondere lässt sich die Position jüdischer Unternehmer/Bankiers in den Elite-Netzwerken in Deutschland, den USA und in Frankreich in diesem Zeitraum untersuchen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Windolf, Paul. *Corporate Networks in Europe and the United States*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002.

—. *Expansion and Structural Change: Higher Education in Germany, the United States, and Japan, 1870–1990*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1997.

—. „Wer ist Schiedsrichter in der Europäischen Union? Der Konflikt zwischen Europäischem Gerichtshof und Bundesverfassungsgericht.“ In *Die Europäisierung nationaler Gesellschaften*, herausgegeben von Maurizio Bach, 39–67. Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag, 2000. (Sonderheft der *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*.)

MARTIN ZEMAN, PH.D.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics
University of California, Irvine

Born in 1964 in Bratislava
Studied Mathematics at Humboldt University Berlin

INNER MODEL THEORY, FINE STRUCTURE AND INFINITARY COMBINATORICS

Focus Group *Inner Model Theory*

Project Description

The proposed project is devoted to inner model theory, an area of set theory, and its applications in infinitary combinatorics and descriptive set theory. The main goal of inner model theory is constructing canonical models, or extender models, for axioms postulating the existence of “higher level infinity”, the so-called large cardinal axioms. Extender models are used (a) to establish consistency strengths for mathematical statements that cannot be decided by means of the standard axioms of set theory, the Zermelo-Fraenkel axioms, and (b) to extract information about sets that depends on large cardinals alone. The project is divided into four parts. The first two parts focus on the analysis of the internal structure of extender models and studying combinatorial principles in these models, as well as to applications of inner models in studying combinatorial principles in the set-theoretic universe itself. The second two parts are devoted to developing new methods for producing canonical inner models and to studying interactions between inner models and descriptive set theoretic objects.

Recommended Reading

Zeman, Martin. *Inner Models and Large Cardinals*. De Gruyter Series in Logic and its Applications Vol. 5. Berlin: de Gruyter, 2002.

Zeman, Martin and Ernest Schimmerling. “Characterization of \square_κ in core models.” *Journal of Mathematical Logic* 4, 1 (2004): 1–72.

Zeman, Martin. “Dodd parameters and λ -indexing of extenders.” *Journal of Mathematical Logic* 4, 1 (2004): 73–108.

HANS ZENDER

Komponist und Dirigent, Professor (em.) für Komposition
Frankfurter Hochschule für Musik und darstellende Kunst, Frankfurt/Main

Geboren 1936 in Wiesbaden
Studierte Komposition, Klavier und Dirigieren in Frankfurt/Main
und Freiburg/Breisgau

KOMPOSITIONSARBEIT AN EINEM WERK FÜR ORCHESTER UND STIMMEN

Arbeitsvorhaben

Ich möchte ein etwa halbstündiges Stück für große Orchesterbesetzung schreiben, bei dem außer einem Sopran Solo auch noch eine Gruppe stimmungsveränderter Instrumente hinzutritt. In meinen Stücken seit Beginn der neunziger Jahre arbeite ich anstatt mit 12 Tönen pro Oktave mit 72 Tönen, d. h. mit Zwölfteltönen statt mit Halbtönen. Der Vorteil dieser sehr zeit- und arbeitsaufwändigen Technik ist die genaue Kontrolle des mikrotonalen Klangraums, der von der durchschnittlichen Kompositionsweise meist *al fresco* behandelt wird. Ich habe Wege zur Kontrolle entwickelt, die auf einer Interaktion von technischen Neuerungen und neu geweckter Sensibilität des Komponisten und Musikhörers für diese kleinsten Tonschritte und ihre gleichzeitige Erscheinung im Klang beruhen: eine neue Harmonik ist entstanden.

Das oben genannte „Concertino“ von Spezialinstrumenten hat u. a. auch die Funktion eines Vorreiters für das große Orchester (das auf normal gestimmten Instrumenten mikrotonal spielen soll): Für das Ohr der Musiker soll möglichst permanent ein Feedback zwischen den Mikrotönen der Spezialinstrumente wie den eigenen Mikrotönen stattfinden; sinnliche Wahrnehmung und technische Arbeit sollen sich ergänzen, um die Herausforderung des Stückes zu bewältigen.

Formal soll das neue Stück einen ganz ungewöhnlichen Zug haben: es soll sich zusammensetzen aus mehreren (3–4) ineinander übergehenden Stücken, die verschiedene Besetzung, Dauer und Charakteristik haben. Das Stück könnte auch in einem nächsten Stück „weitergehen“ auf eine ähnliche Weise; das Band, das die verschiedenen Stücke verknüpft, soll die Partie des Soprans sein, welche eine Silbe-für-Silbe-Vertonung eines Gedichtes von Juan de la Cruz enthält. Eine ganze Reihe solcher diskontinuierlich zusammengesetzter Stücke könnten entstehen.

Lektüre- und Hörempfehlung

Zender, Hans. *Happy New Ears*. Freiburg/Breisgau: Herder, 1991.

Zender, Hans. *Wir steigen niemals in denselben Fluss*. Freiburg/Breisgau: Herder, 1996.

Jörn Peter Hiekel, Hrsg. *Die Sinne denken: Texte zur Musik 1975–2004: Hans Zender*. Wiesbaden: Breitkopf & Härtel, 2004.

Zahlreiche CD-Aufnahmen von eigenen und fremden Werken, u. a.:

(17 CDs) bei CPO mit von Hans Zender dirigierten Werken von der Klassik bis zur Moderne.

Hans Zender: *Music to Hear* u. a. (Kairos); Schuberts Winterreise: eine komponierte Interpretation (Kairos, BMG); *Stephen Climax* (Oper) (Edel); *Hölderlin lesen I–III* (Auvidis).

Franz Schubert: *The Complete Symphonies* (Hänssler).