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INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

ARBEITSVORHABEN DER FELLOWS  
FELLOWS' PROJECTS 2008/2009

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## INHALT

LUDWIG AMMANN	6
JURI ANDRUCHOWYTSCH	8
LISA AZIZ-ZADEH	10
SEYLA BENHABIB	12
HORST BREDEKAMP	14
ANDREA BÜCHLER	16
DIPESH CHAKRABARTY	18
MICHEL CHAOULI	20
ROGER CHICKERING	22
JAMES FERGUSON CONANT	24
CALIN COTOI	26
HOLK CRUSE	28
LORRAINE DASTON	30
SUTIRTH DEY	32
HORST EIDENMÜLLER	34
JEFFREY L. FEDER	36
SHEILA FITZPATRICK	38
DAVID FREEDBERG	40
RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR	42
LUCA GIULIANI	44
STEPHEN GREENBLATT	46
DIETER GRIMM	48
WILLIAM VON HIPPEL	50
TOSHIO HOSOKAWA	52
EVA ILLOUZ	54
RUEDI IMBACH	56
JOHN M. KENNEDY	58
CHRISTOPH KÖNIG	60
ANNA KONIK	62
THOMAS LARCHER	64
WOLF LEPENIES	66
MICHAEL S. LEWICKI	68

FELICE LIFSHITZ	70
JAMES MALLET	72
REINHARD MERKEL	74
THOMAS METZINGER	76
AXEL MEYER	78
KARIN MÖLLING	80
CYNTHIA F. MOSS	82
LOTHAR MÜLLER	84
SRINIVAS NARAYANAN	86
PATRIK NOSIL	88
RAFAEL E. NÚÑEZ	90
PER ØHRGAARD	92
BRUNO A. OLSHAUSEN	94
MAŁGORZATA OMILANOWSKA	96
HÉCTOR PÉREZ-BRIGNOLI	98
ANDREI GABRIEL PLEȘU	100
SINA RAUSCHENBACH	102
FRANK REXROTH	104
CATHERINE ROBSON	106
PAUL SCHMID-HEMPEL	108
MARIA R. SERVEDIO	110
HSUEH-MAN SHEN	112
LUC STEELS	114
ANNEMARIE SURLYKKE	116
IBRAHIMA THIOUB	118
ROBERT L. TRIVERS	120
FRANCISCO ÚBEDA DE TORRES	122
SHULAMIT VOLKOV	124
BERNHARD WALDENFELS	126

## VORWORT

In dieser Broschüre werden die Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs im Akademischen Jahr 2008/09 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 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 eine kürzere Aufenthaltsdauer sind jeweils vermerkt.

In der Zeit zwischen dem Redaktionsschluss dieser Broschüre und dem Beginn des Akademischen Jahres am 1. Oktober 2008 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](http://www.wiko-berlin.de)) zur Verfügung.

Berlin, im Juli 2008

## PREFACE

This brochure presents the Fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg during the academic year 2008/9. 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 focus groups. Membership in a focus 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, 2008, some minor changes may arise. Up-to-date information on the Fellows, their work plans, and the Wissenschaftskolleg in general are available on the Wissenschaftskolleg's website ([www.wiko-berlin.de](http://www.wiko-berlin.de)).

Berlin, July 2008



LUDWIG AMMANN

von Oktober 2008 bis Dezember 2008

Dr. phil., Publizist, Islamwissenschaftler, Filmverleger  
Freiburg

Geboren 1961 in Memmingen, Deutschland

Studium der Islamwissenschaft, Literaturwissenschaft und Ethnologie an der  
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg/Br. und Drama am Westfield College  
London

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## WAS STIMMT? KORAN. DIE WICHTIGSTEN ANTWORTEN

Die kurze Einführung in den Koran ist nach *Was stimmt? Islam* mein zweiter Beitrag zur neuen Herder Spektrum-Sachbuchreihe *Was stimmt?* Das populärwissenschaftliche Format dieser Reihe möchte Wissen so vermitteln, dass es die tatsächlichen Fragen eines Laienpublikums möglichst unakademisch beantwortet. Das voraussichtliche Dutzend kurzer Kapitel greift die gängigsten Urteile der aktuellen Islamdebatten über den Koran in den Überschriften auf, um das darin zugespitzte Vorwissen zu überprüfen und gegebenenfalls zu berichtigen und dann den angesprochenen Aspekt systematisch zu entfalten. *Was stimmt? Koran* möchte die heißen Eisen anpacken und genau da informieren, wo der Schuh drückt. Wichtige Themen sind unter anderem die Herausbildung des Koran und der Kampf um das heutige Koranverständnis.



## Lektüreempfehlung

Ammann, Ludwig. *Die Geburt des Islam: Historische Innovation durch Offenbarung*. Göttingen: Wallstein, 2001. (englische Zusammenfassung unter: [www.futureislam.com/20070501/insight/Ludwig/Historical\\_Innovation.asp](http://www.futureislam.com/20070501/insight/Ludwig/Historical_Innovation.asp))

—. *Was stimmt? Islam. Die wichtigsten Antworten*. Freiburg: Herder, 2007.

Göle, Nilüfer und Ludwig Ammann, Hg. *Islam in Public: Turkey, Iran, and Europe*. Istanbul: Istanbul Bilgi University Press: 2006. (Deutsch: *Islam in Sicht: Der Auftritt von Muslimen im öffentlichen Raum*. Bielefeld: Transcript, 2004.)

JURI ANDRUCHOWYTSCH

Schriftsteller

Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine

Geboren 1960 in Stanislav (heute Ivano-Frankivsk), Ukraine

Studium der Journalistik am Ukrainischen Polygraphischen

Iwan-Fedorow-Institut, Lviv und Literatur am

Maxim-Gorki-Literaturinstitut, Moskau

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## EINE KLEINE GEOPOETISCHE ENZYKLOPÄDIE

Ich möchte eine Art „Enzyklopädie meiner Städte“ schreiben. Dieses Projekt wäre vor allem eine neue Verkörperung meiner langjährigen *Geopoetik* – einer spezifischen Kreuzung von Literatur und Geographie, meiner persönlichen Version dessen, was Literaturwissenschaftler *cognitive mapping* nennen. Bis heute habe ich auf verschiedene Art und Weise 109 Städte erlebt. Unter diesen Städten sind Metropolen wie New York, Moskau, Paris und Berlin, einfach nur große Städte – *cities* im vollen Wortsinne (Hamburg, Warschau, Kiew, Zürich, Lissabon, San Francisco, Athen, München, Toronto), aber auch vergleichsweise etwas kleinere Städte mit einer kraftvollen kulturell-historischen Aura (Venedig, Lemberg, Odessa, Krakau, Prag, Antwerpen) und ganz kleine, die aber über eine eigene, besondere Legende verfügen (Marienburg, Urbino, Passau, Brügge, Lübeck). Außerdem Städte ohne Legenden und ohne Ruhm – wo mir aber etwas Unerwartetes und Unvermeidliches passiert ist. Die alphabetische Reihenfolge, in der sich die Städte in die Struktur des Buches einfügen werden, erlaubt es, überkommene Hierarchien und Koordinatensysteme aufzubrechen – vor allem die des Raums, denn Detroit wird sich neben Dnipropetrowsk wiederfinden, Izmir neben Kaliningrad, Marburg neben Minsk und Czernowitz neben Chicago. Nicht weniger interessant ist die Möglichkeit, die Zeiten zu vermischen, dank derer also Odessa des Jahres 1969 neben Osnabrück 2005 stehen wird, Prag 1968 neben Ravenna 1992, Bari 2004 neben Bayreuth 1994.

## Lektüreempfehlung

Andruchowytsh, Juri. *Das letzte Territorium*. Essays. Aus dem Ukrainischen von Alois Woldan. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2003.

—. *Zwölf Ringe*. Roman. Aus dem Ukrainischen von Sabine Stöhr. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2005.

—. *Moscoviada*. Roman. Aus dem Ukrainischen von Sabine Stöhr. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2006.

LISA AZIZ-ZADEH

several short stays still to be determined

Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Occupational Science and Cognitive Neuroscience  
University of Southern California

Born in 1976 in Washington, D.C.

Studied Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience at the  
University of California, Los Angeles, at the University of California,  
Berkeley, and at the University of Parma, Italy.

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## EMBODIED COGNITION

Focus Group *Understanding the Brain – An Attempt to Unify Language  
Production, Reasoning and Motor Control*

Our research explores how rudimentary sensory-motor systems may underlie higher cognitive processes such as language, thought, and social cognition. We utilize different brain imaging techniques including functional imaging and transcranial magnetic stimulation to understand these processes in the human brain. For example, we have explored how semantic representation for actions may be represented in motor-related cortices, how internal speech is subserved by motor imagery, and how visual and auditory perceptions of actions activate one's own motor representations. We are also interested in how emotions, group dynamics, and social relations modulate these systems.

## Recommended Reading

Aziz-Zadeh, L., S. Wilson, G. Rizzolatti, and M. Iacoboni. 2006. "A comparison of premotor areas activated by action observation and action phrases." *Current Biology*. 16, 18: 1818–1823.

Aziz-Zadeh, L., L. Koski, E. Zaidel, J. Mazziotta, and M. Iacoboni. 2006. "Lateralization of the human mirror neuron system." *Journal of Neuroscience* 26, 11: 2964–2970.

Aziz-Zadeh, L., L. Cattaneo, M. Rochat, G. Rizzolatti. 2005. "Covert speech arrest induced by rTMS over both motor and nonmotor left hemisphere frontal sites." *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* 17, 6: 928–938.

SEYLA BENHABIB

from January 2009 to July 2009

Ph.D., Eugene Meyer Professor of Political Science and Philosophy  
Yale University

Born in 1950 in Istanbul

Studied Philosophy at Yale University

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## ON THE HISTORICAL ORIGINS AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATION OF COSMOPOLITAN NORMS

In several works in the last decade I have documented the emergence of an international human rights regime, the spread of cosmopolitan norms, and the disaggregation of citizenship rights. By “cosmopolitan norms” I understand norms that protect the individual as a rights-carrying person in the legal community, regardless of the status of national membership. These norms have emerged through the development of an international human rights regime. The “international human rights regime” refers to a set of interrelated and overlapping global and regional legal regimes that encompass human rights treaties as well as customary international law or international soft law. Recent trends pertaining to the legal articulation of crimes against humanity, humanitarian interventions, and transnational migrations have also exacerbated some of the well-established tensions within the international state-system, as between adherence to universal human rights norms on the one hand and the exercise of state sovereignty on the other. Many have discussed the crises of the “post-Westphalian state” and the emergence of a “post-national” state or “disaggregated sovereignty”.

First, I will look at the historical genesis of these norms in historical records documenting various discussions among the participants at the time of their adoption, such as the UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and the Genocide Convention. These documents are of more than historical interest: they show how an “overlapping consensus” may have eventually emerged

among participants from very different religions, languages, countries, and persuasions. What were their arguments leading to this consensus?

Second, it has long been known that international law has a peculiar status, unlike natural law on the one hand and positive law on the other. What is this status in a world of increasing constitutionalization? Can we use Rawlsian concepts such as “moral constructivism” or “overlapping consensus” to conceptualize the validity of cosmopolitan norms? Or are we moving toward “global constitutionalism”?

### Recommended Reading

Benhabib, Seyla. *The Rights of Others: Aliens, Citizens and Residents*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. (Forthcoming in German, Suhrkamp, October 2008.)

—. *Another Cosmopolitanism: Hospitality, Sovereignty and Democratic Iterations*. Expanded Tanner lectures with commentaries by Jeremy Waldron, Bonnie Honig and Will Kymlicka. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006. (Forthcoming in German, Campus, Summer 2008.)

—. “Ein anderer Universalismus: Einheit und Vielfalt der Menschenrechte.” *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie* 4, 55 (2007): 501–519.

HORST BREDEKAMP

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Dr. phil., Professor der Kunstgeschichte  
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Geboren 1947 in Kiel

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

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## THEORIE DES BILDAKTS

### Arbeitsvorhaben

Jeder aufgeklärte Betrachter weiß, dass Bilder als von Menschen geschaffene Artefakte kein eigenes Leben besitzen, aber dennoch haftet Bildern eine eigenartige Präsenz an, die sie mehr sein lässt als nur toter Stoff. In diesem Rest an Magie liegt jene eigenartige Kraft von Bildern, handlungstiftend agieren zu können. In dem Arbeitsvorhaben soll dem bis heute rätselhaften Phänomen der antriebstiftenden Lebendigkeit von Bildern nachgegangen werden. In Anlehnung an die Theorie des „Speech Act“, aber auch in bewusster Abgrenzung gegenüber dieser Sprachlehre soll eine „Theorie des Bildakts“ zu begründen versucht werden.

### Lektüreprüfung

Bredenkamp, Horst. „Bild – Akt – Geschichte.“ In *Geschichtsbilder* 46. Deutscher Historikertag vom 19.–22. September 2007 in Konstanz. Berichtsband, herausgegeben von Clemens Wischermann, Armin Müller, Rudolf Schlögl und Jürgen Leipold, 289–309. Konstanz, 2007.





ANDREA BÜCHLER

Dr. iur., Professorin für Privatrecht und Rechtsvergleichung  
Universität Zürich

Geboren 1968 in St. Gallen, Schweiz

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft an der Universität Basel

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## FAMILIENRECHT UND EINWANDERUNGSGESELL- SCHAFT – ERKUNDUNGEN ZUM VERHÄLTNIS VON KULTURELLER PLURALITÄT UND RECHT IN EUROPA – AM BEISPIEL ISLAMISCHER GEMEINSCHAFTEN

Es gibt verschiedene Modelle der Berücksichtigung rechtskultureller Diversität im Familienrecht. Die in Europa bekannten Konzeptionen (Internationales Privatrecht unter Einbezug von Ordre public-Erwägungen, sachrechtsbezogene Annäherung an kulturelle Vielfalt) vermögen allerdings die aktuellen Herausforderungen nur ungenügend zu bewältigen, und es fehlt an einem gültigen theoretischen Rahmen. In gewissen Ländern Europas entstehen familienrechtliche Parallelstrukturen, was Fragen nach Möglichkeiten und Grenzen rechtspluralistischer Konzeptionen aufwirft. Die Suche nach zukunftsfähigen Techniken der Integration fremden Familienrechts ist meines Erachtens neu auszurichten. An Stelle des ordnungs- und institutsbezogenen Denkens muss eine diskurs- und prozessbetonte Sichtweise treten. Das Denken in Prozessen will der Vielfalt von Familienrechtsdiskursen offen begegnen und diese auf Verständigung und Konsens ausrichten. Und es will – ausgehend vom Grundsatz der Autonomie in der privaten Sphäre – die selbstbestimmte, kulturell kontextualisierte Genese von familienrechtlichen Entscheidungen durch Verfahren legitimieren. Ein auf Diskurs und Prozess ausgerichtetes Denken vermeidet es, gesellschaftliche Konflikte in primordiale Argumentationen zu kleiden, es sperrt sich gegen ein essentialistisches Kulturverständnis und vermag wohl gesellschaftliche Innendifferenzierungen und dynamische Interaktionen eher zu fassen.

Das Projekt will verschiedene Modelle evaluieren und prüfen, wie die Integration fremder Rechtserwartungen und selbstbestimmter Konfliktlösungsverfahren familienrechtstheoretisch fassbar ist.

### Lektüreempfehlung

Büchler, Andrea. „Die Kommerzialisierung von Persönlichkeitsgütern: Zur Dialektik von Ich und Mein.“ *Archiv für die civilistische Praxis* 206 (2006): 300–351.

—. „Kulturelle Vielfalt und Familienrecht: Die Bedeutung kultureller Identität für die Ausgestaltung europäischer Familienrechtsordnungen – am Beispiel islamischer Rechtsverständnisse.“ In *Berichte der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Völkerrecht* (Hg.). Heidelberg (im Druck).

—. „Sag mir, wer die Eltern sind ... Konzeptionen rechtlicher Elternschaft im Spannungsfeld genetischer Gewissheit und sozialer Geborgenheit.“ *AJP* 2004: 1175–1185.

DIPESH CHAKRABARTY

Ph.D., Lawrence A. Kimpton Distinguished Service Professor of History and  
South Asian Studies  
The University of Chicago

Born in 1948 in Calcutta, India  
Studied History at The Australian National University and Management at the  
Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

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## THE DECLINE AND PROSPECT OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY

I will be working on a book that seeks to understand why the idea of “universal history”, so prevalent in the world of historical scholarship until about the 1940s, went into a decline after the Second World War. One of the factors I emphasize is the process of decolonization, broadly and variously understood, and the rise of different kinds of politics of identity. I document this through the example of an Indian historian, Sir Jadunath Sarkar, who was a populariser of Ranke in India. But the book also investigates whether there is something to be salvaged out of the legacy of “universal” history – and if questions of human differences need to be rethought – at a time when some scientists, including geologists, claim that human beings have begun to act as a “geological agent” in changing the planet’s environment.

## Recommended Reading

Chakrabarty, Dipesh. *Provincializing Europe: Postcolonial Thought and Historical Difference*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000, 2007.

—. *Habitations of Modernity: Essays In the Wake of Subaltern Studies*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002.

—. *Rethinking Working-Class History: Bengal 1890–1940*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 1989, 2000.

MICHEL CHAOULI

Ph.D., Associate Professor of German  
Indiana University Bloomington

Born in 1959 in Teheran

Studied Philosophy, German Language and Literature and Comparative  
Literature at the University of California, Berkeley, the Freie Universität Berlin,  
and Yale University

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## TOUCH AND TASTE: EMBODIED COGNITION AND THE EMERGENCE OF AESTHETICS

The book I am writing puts insights gleaned from phenomenology and cognitive science into conversation with a wide range of writings drawn largely from the tradition of the European Enlightenment. By generating such a conversation, I hope to arrive at a richer notion of embodied thinking, an idea that has come to occupy a prominent place in a number of disciplines and one that has a chance of becoming a point of contact between the humanities and the sciences. When we conceive of thought as embodied, we acknowledge not merely the trivial idea that it occurs *in* a body, but we try to make sense of the less-than-obvious idea that thinking happens *by means* of the body. In this conception, the body is the true staging ground for our whole mental life; its capacities, appetites, frailties, and needs – the ways it can be by turns rigid and plastic – give rise to and at the same time delimit the range of our cognitive and imaginative world. Understanding the mysterious process by which a bodily situation flows into a cognitive configuration is the central task that phenomenology and cognitive science have assigned themselves, each in its own way. The case I would like to make is that accounting for the embodiment of thought will gain both philosophical and historical depth by including the vast and varied efforts that the European eighteenth century has made in addressing this question.

## Recommended Reading

Chaouli, Michel. *The Laboratory of Poetry: Chemistry and Poetics in the Work of Friedrich Schlegel*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002; German edition: *Das Laboratorium der Poesie: Chemie und Poetik bei Friedrich Schlegel*. Paderborn: Schöningh, 2004.

—. “How Interactive Can Fiction Be?” *Critical Inquiry* 31 (2005): 599–617.

—. “Irresistible Rape: The Lure of Closure in ‘The Marquise of O...,’” *The Yale Journal of Criticism* 17, 1 (2004): 51–81.

ROGER CHICKERING

Fellowship supported by the Gerda Henkel Foundation

Ph.D., Professor of History

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Born in 1942 in San Francisco

Studied History at Cornell University and at Stanford University

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## THE POLITICAL MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE IN THE MODERN ERA

The goal of my research project is to write a political history of German agriculture in the modern era. I propose to work out a new “master narrative”, which will situate agricultural politics more broadly than in the framework of Germany’s failed route to democracy; it will comprehend the cultural dimensions of agricultural policy, as well as the limits of agrarian power and influence. The context of the analysis is the worldwide overproduction of food, which began to affect Europe in the 1870s. I hope to show that the growing isolation of German agriculture from the world market – and the massive public subsidies that this regime entailed – was due not only to the skillful political manipulations of agrarian elites. These measures were approved by democratically elected institutions; and they reflected the broad popular conviction that the preservation of German agriculture was an essential national matter. The result was an implicit public contract, which justified the thoroughgoing public control of agriculture in times of national emergency, such as during the two world wars of the twentieth century. Using the concept of mobilization, I propose to analyze the political mechanisms and cultural foundations of both agricultural power and its limitation.



## Recommended Reading

Chickering, Roger. *The Great War and Urban Life in Germany: Freiburg, 1914–1918*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

—. *Krieg, Frieden und Geschichte: Gesammelte Aufsätze über patriotischen Aktionismus, Geschichtskultur und totalen Krieg*. Stuttgart: Steiner, 2007.

—. *Karl Lamprecht: A German Academic Life, 1856–1915*. Boston: Humanities Press International, 1993. (Studies in German Histories.)

JAMES FERGUSON CONANT

Ph.D., Chester D. Tripp Professor of Humanities  
The University of Chicago

Born in 1958 in Kyoto, Japan

Studied Philosophy at Harvard University

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## VARIETIES OF PHILOSOPHICAL SKEPTICISM

The project will provide a fairly comprehensive taxonomy of the various kinds of problems that philosophers have termed “skeptical”, as well as of the various kinds of philosophical response those skepticisms have engendered. The aim of the taxonomic exercise is to furnish a perspicuous overview of some of the dialectical relations that obtain across this range of problems and to show that such an overview affords a number of forms of philosophical insight.

### Recommended Reading

Conant, James Ferguson. “The Dialectic of Perspectivism, I and II.” *SATS*, Autumn, 2005 and Spring, 2006 issues.

—. “Varieties of Skepticism.” In *Wittgenstein and Skepticism*, edited by Denis McManus. London and New York: Routledge, 2004.

—. “The Search for Logically Alien Thought: Descartes, Kant, Frege and the *Tractatus*.” In *The Philosophy of Hilary Putnam*, edited by Christopher S. Hill, 115–180. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 1993. (*Philosophical Topics* 20, 1992)



CALIN COTOI

Andrew W. Mellon Fellow from April 2009 to June 2009

Dr., Cultural Anthropology

Universitatea din București

Born in 1974 in Timișoara, Romania

Studied Medicine at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca,

Sociology and Anthropology at the Universitatea din București and at the

University College London

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## THE IMAGINING OF “FOLK” AND NATIONAL SPACES IN FIN-DE-SIÈCLE AND INTERWAR ROMANIA: THE “GEOPOLITIZATION” OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSES

The present project is an attempt to contribute to a critical area: exploring the scientific and political instrumentalization of a few key concepts describing collective identity. The purpose is to “map” the discursive and institutional itineraries through which this set of notions became a focal point of cultural and political thought in various Southeastern European contexts – with a focus on *fin-de-siècle* and interwar Romania. My intention is to grasp the processes of actual emergence of the terminology of collective identity, more exactly of the various ways national space and “folk” or ethnos were thematized in the scientific discourses of the period.

The social contexts investigated in this project are marked by profound discontinuities, forced structural changes, and acute modernization dilemmas. A rather diverse theoretical framework is thus necessary.

### Recommended Reading

Cotoi, Calin. *Cultural Primordialism and Romanian Interwar Geopolitics: Mirror Readings*. Bucharest: Mica Valahie, 2007.



HOLK CRUSE

Dr. rer. nat., Professor of Biology  
University of Bielefeld

Born in 1942 in Stuttgart  
Studied Biology, Physics, Mathematics at the  
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

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## THE TALKING STICK PROJECT

Focus Group *Understanding the Brain: an Attempt to Unify Language Production, Reasoning and Motor Control*

### Project Description

The human brain is often considered the most complex system known. The members of the “understanding the brain” group, Lisa Aziz-Zadeh, Thomas Metzinger, Srini Narayanan, Rafael Núñez, Luc Steels and myself, suppose that a better understanding of how the brain works might be gained if results from quite diverse research domains are combined.

To this end, we exploit the observation that the neuronal system traditionally assumed to be responsible for motor control, i. e., for control of action, has recently been shown to share a common structural and functional basis with sensory analysis of an action, i. e., traditional perception, and also with imagining of an action, i. e., with subjective experience. Furthermore, linguists have advanced another quite contra-intuitive idea postulating that language is directly coupled with basic motor control structures. Our aim is to test to what extent these hypotheses can be combined by a single functioning neural network.

We start with an artificial, i. e., simulated neuronal network that is able to control complex motor behavior, namely the walking and climbing of an insect, the walking stick. The system is furthermore equipped with the ability to plan ahead. Applying Narayanan’s ideas to this network will result in a system that,

on a low level, can probably be used for language comprehension and language production (therefore called “the talking stick project”). Later the simulation will be endowed with more complex memory structures including procedural and declarative types of memory.

To verify the feasibility of our concept, the final goal will be to test the new memory structure on a robot. Using this strategy, we hope to detect basic principles of the functioning of brains on the system level.

### Recommended Reading

Cruse, H. 2003. “The evolution of cognition – a hypothesis.” *Cog. Science* 27, 135–155.

Schilling, M. und H. Cruse. 2007. “The evolution of cognition – from first order to second order embodiment.” In *Modeling Communication with Robots and Virtual Humans*, edited by I. Wachsmuth and G. Knoblich. Berlin: Springer, 2008 (in press). [Springer Series Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS), subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence (LNAI).]

Cruse, H., V. Dür, and J. Schmitz. 2006. “Insect walking is based on a decentralised architecture revealing a simple and robust controller.” *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* 365, 221–250.

LORRAINE DASTON

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

Ph.D., Director of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin

Professor, Committee on Social Thought

University of Chicago

Born in 1951, Michigan, USA

Studied History, Philosophy of Science, and History of Science

at Cambridge and at Harvard

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## MORAL AND NATURAL ORDERS: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

The project of a philosophical anthropology is at once empirical and reflective, aiming to understand fundamental human capacities without abstracting from their diverse expression in various cultures. The perception and creation of order is a prime candidate for such a philosophical anthropology, especially because it notoriously conflates descriptive and normative judgments: to discern an order and to desire it are often one and the same impulse. Modern philosophers reject this conflation as the “naturalistic fallacy,” an illegitimate attempt to transmute an “is” into an “ought”. Yet no amount of criticism has been able to dislodge this fallacy, if fallacy it be. It is certainly widespread, and runs the political gamut from far right to far left: In ancient India and in ancient Greece, in medieval France and Enlightenment America, in the latest controversy over homosexual marriage or genetically modified organisms, people have linked the natural and moral orders – and disorders. The stately rounds of the stars modeled the good life for Stoic sages; the rights of man were underwritten by the laws of nature in revolutionary France and in the newborn United States; recent avalanches in the Swiss Alps prompt headlines about “The Revenge of Nature.” Nature has been invoked to emancipate, as the guarantor of human equality, and to enslave, as the foundation of racism. Nature’s authority has been enlisted by reactionaries and by revolutionaries, by the



devout and secular alike. Philosophers concerned with the naturalistic fallacy wring their hands. But the philosophical anthropologist poses a different kind of question: not “Why is the conflation of natural and moral orders wrong?”, but rather, “Why is it so irresistible?”

### Recommended Reading

Daston, Lorraine with Peter Galison. *Objectivity*. New York: Zone Books, 2007.  
(German translation: *Objektivität*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2007.)

Daston, Lorraine. “Type Specimens and Scientific Memory.” *Critical Inquiry* 31 (2004): 153–182.

—. *Wunder, Beweise und Tatsachen: Zur Geschichte der Rationalität*. Frankfurt/Main: Fischer, 2001.

SUTIRTH DEY

from March to June 2009

Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biology

Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Born in 1978 in Kolkata, India

Studied Environmental Biology at Delhi University, India and

Population Dynamics at Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced

Scientific Research, Bangalore, India

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INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE CAUSE OF OUT-OF-PHASE  
DYNAMICS IN SIMPLE COUPLED SYSTEMS, AND  
INTERACTION BETWEEN THE GENETICS AND THE  
DYNAMICS OF A POPULATION.

There are two different things that I would like to work on during my stay in Berlin:

1. What causes out-of-phase dynamics (OOPD) in populations that are connected to each other via low migration rates? One of my earlier studies (Dey and Joshi, 2006) indicated that when the rate of inter-population migration is low, the dynamics of neighboring populations tend to go out-of-phase with each other. Unfortunately, I have no concrete mathematical or biological explanation for this phenomenon. Theoretical studies by other groups indicate that OOPD is possible only when there is a time-delay in the migration; my experimental data strongly suggests that time-delay is not essential for OOPD. I wish to examine this phenomenon in greater detail through simulations, as well as to sift through literature addressing this phenomenon in areas other than biology.

2. How do Quantitative Genetics parameters of a population interact with the dynamics of that population? Most quantitative genetics (QG) models assume that the population is at equilibrium and hence the population size does not change across generations. However, we do know that population sizes fluctuate over time, and this is expected to shape the evolutionary outcome through its

interaction with the genetic architecture of the population. I would like to investigate the effects of varying the dynamics of the population size over time – interacting with different patterns of genetic correlations – on the various QG parameters of a population.

### Recommended Reading

Dey, S. and A. Joshi. 2006. “Stability via asynchrony in *Drosophila* metapopulations with low migration rates.” *Science* 312: 434–436.

Dey, S. and A. Joshi. 2007. “Local perturbations do not affect stability of laboratory fruitfly metapopulations.” *PLoS ONE* 2, 2: e233.

Dey, S., N. G. Prasad, M. Shakarad, and A. Joshi. 2008. “Laboratory evolution of population stability in *Drosophila*: constancy and persistence do not necessarily coevolve.” *Journal of Animal Ecology* 77, 4: 670–677.

HORST EIDENMÜLLER

Dr. iur., LL.M. (Cambridge), Professor of Civil Law,  
German, European and International Corporate Law  
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich

Born in 1963 in Munich

Studied Law at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich  
and at the University of Cambridge, England

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## REGULATORY COMPETITION IN COMPANY LAW AND INSOLVENCY LAW IN EUROPE

Market based social systems are shaped by competition for goods and services. Yet at least in Europe – in contrast to the US – few are aware of the fact that the law can also be exposed to competition. As a matter of fact, however, European jurisdictions find themselves rivaling with each other, trying to increase demand for their “legal products”. This is especially true for the economically important fields of company and insolvency law. International competition between company and insolvency law systems has taken hold of Europe.

The European Court of Justice in particular triggered this development through a line of recent groundbreaking judgments. Under this new case law, anyone wishing to establish a new company, e. g. in Germany, is no longer limited to the legal forms offered by German law, but can instead choose to incorporate in another jurisdiction such as England or the US. The situation is comparable in insolvency law: at least de facto, the parties are more or less free to choose the insolvency venue and thereby the law applicable to the proceedings.

The impact of this development is dramatic: today, more than one in five German firms chooses to incorporate abroad. German company law is losing “market shares” especially to the UK, which entails a corresponding loss in domestic political influence over these firms. Likewise, London has become the leading forum for insolvency proceedings with regard to international corporate groups. The move to foreign jurisdictions implies a loss in revenues for domestic

service industries such as the legal or the accounting professions. The far-reaching effects of such competition are demonstrated by the American example: in the US, the small east-coast state of Delaware is home to more than half of the top 500 listed US stock corporations and thus dominates American corporate law. At the same time, Delaware is – next to New York – also a leading forum for insolvencies of large stock corporations.

Against this background, the project aims at a thorough assessment and analysis of the competition between national company and insolvency laws in Europe. The research objectives are as follows: first, to assess the extent of existing competition in the European Union; second, to examine the implications for the stakeholders affected (shareholders, employees, and creditors); third, to evaluate the recent development from both a legal and economic perspective; and finally, to point out potential consequences for European and national law reforms.

### Recommended Reading

Eidenmüller, Horst. “Free Choice in International Company Insolvency Law in Europe.” *European Business Organization Law Review* (EBOR) 6 (2005): 423–447.

—. „Die GmbH im Wettbewerb der Rechtsformen.“ *Zeitschrift für Unternehmens- und Gesellschaftsrecht* (ZGR) 36 (2007): 168–211.

—. „Private Equity, Leverage, und die Effizienz des Gläubigerschutzrechts.“ *Zeitschrift für das gesamte Handelsrecht und Wirtschaftsrecht* (ZHR) 171 (2007): 644–683.

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## THE ORIGINS OF NEW SPECIES WITHOUT GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION

Focus Group *Sympatric Speciation: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations*

Four fundamental questions transcend biology: How did life originate? What is the basis for evolutionary novelty? How do new species form? And, how is biodiversity organized into ecological communities? The origin of life remains empirically elusive, although several intriguing hypotheses have been advanced. However, there has been much recent progress in understanding speciation: the process whereby variation within populations is transformed and organized into interspecies differences and biodiversity through the evolution of inherent reproductive barriers to gene flow.

While at the Wissenschaftskolleg, my research will concentrate on understanding the origins of new species. I am particularly interested in establishing the mechanistic, physiological, and genetic bases connecting ecological adaptation to reproductive isolation and population divergence. Although not addressing the question on the origin of life, this topic is germane to the other three transcendental issues of biology.

My specific aims at the Wissenschaftskolleg are to interact with the sympatric speciation study group led by Professor Axel Meyer to:

- Explore the theoretical implications of habitat avoidance on the evolution of reproductive isolation in the absence of geographic isolation.

- Investigate the theoretical basis for why genes involved in reproductive isolation tend to map to regions of low recombination and, in particular, to chromosomal inversions for populations undergoing divergence-with-gene-flow speciation.
- Develop a possible book or monograph on the topic of sympatric speciation, with emphasis on studying organisms known to the working group.

### Recommended Reading

Dambroski, H. R., C. Linn Jr., S. H. Berlocher, A. Forbes, W. Roelofs, and J. L. Feder. 2005. "The genetic basis for fruit odor discrimination in *Rhagoletis* flies and its significance for sympatric host shifts." *Evolution* 59: 1953–1964.

Forbes, A., J. Fisher, and J. L. Feder. 2005. "Habitat avoidance: overlooking an important aspect of host specific mating and sympatric speciation?" *Evolution* 59: 1552–1559.

Feder, J. L., X. Xie, J. Rull, S. Velez, A. Forbes, H. Dambroski, K. Filchak, and M. Aluja. 2005. "Mayr, Dobzhansky, Bush and the complexities of sympatric speciation in *Rhagoletis*." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*. 102: 6573–6580.

Feder, J. L., C. A. Chilcote, and G. L. Bush. 1988. "Genetic differentiation between sympatric host races of *Rhagoletis pomonella*." *Nature* 336: 61–64.

SHEILA FITZPATRICK

D.Phil. (Oxon.), Bernadotte E. Schmitt Distinguished Service Professor  
in Modern Russian History  
The University of Chicago

Born in 1941 in Melbourne

Studied History and Music at the University of Melbourne and  
Modern History at the University of Oxford

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DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE EAST IN THE BRITISH  
AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY  
AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

There are two parts to my project. One is an academic-historical study of displacement and re-rooting and the associated questions of self- and external classification of identity and self-understanding, with particular reference to Latvian displaced persons and Australia as a displaced persons destination. While at the Wissenschaftskolleg in 2008–09, I will be doing archival and library research in Germany on this project (the Australian side is being done separately). The other part of the project is a non-academic joint biography (working title: *Mischka's War*) of two Latvian-born displaced persons, the physicist Michael Danos and his mother Olga, and their experiences in Germany in the years 1944–51. As I am the widow of Michael Danos, this is a completely different type of project with a strong personal component (though I met Michael Danos only long after the events described and after his mother's death). The research for this second project (whose main sources are diaries and letters in family possession, Michael Danos' written and oral memories, and interviews with friends and family who knew him in Germany in the 1940s or earlier in Riga) is basically complete; what I will be doing in Berlin is thinking about how to write the book and writing it.



## Recommended Reading

Fitzpatrick, Sheila. *Tear off the Masks! Identity and Imposture in Twentieth-Century Russia*. Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005.

—. *Everyday Stalinism: Ordinary Life in Extraordinary Times; Soviet Russia in the 1930s*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000 (French and Russian translation).

—. Two short essays on Michael Danos' life as a DP: "A World-War-II Odyssey: Michael Danos, en Route from Riga to New York." In *Transnational Lives*, edited by Desley Deacon, Penny Russell, and Angela Woollacott (forthcoming, Duke University Press), and the draft introduction for *Mischka's War* (unpublished manuscript).

DAVID FREEDBERG

May 2009

D.Phil. (Oxon), Pierre Matisse Professor of the History of Art and  
Director, The Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America  
Columbia University, New York

Born in 1948 in Cape Town, South Africa

Studied Greek and Latin Philology at Yale University and History of Art at  
Oxford University

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## ART, EMPATHY, AND THE BRAIN

I am planning an examination of the neural substrates of emotional and embodied responses to visual images. Particular attention will be paid to the phenomena of embodied simulation, felt imitation of movement, and the top-down modulation of bottom-up responses.

### Recommended Reading

Freedberg, David. *The Power of Images: Studies in the History and Theory of Response*. Chicago and London: Chicago University Press, 1989.

—. *The Eye of the Lynx: Art, Science and Nature in the Age of Galileo*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002.

—. "Empathy, Motion, and Emotion." In *Wie sich Gefühle Ausdruck verschaffen: Emotionen in Nahsicht*, edited by K. Herding and A. Krause Wahl, 17–51. Berlin: Driesen, 2007.



RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR

Ph.D., Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

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Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Born in 1953 in Kanpur, India

Studied Zoology and Molecular Biology in Bangalore

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## THE ORIGIN AND LOSS OF SOCIALITY IN INSECTS

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, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1997.

—. *The social biology of Ropalidia Marginata: Toward understanding the evolution of eusociality*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2001.

—. “Is the peacock merely beautiful or also honest?” *Current Science* 85 (2003): 1012–1020.

LUCA GIULIANI

Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs  
Dr. phil., Professor für Klassische Archäologie  
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Geboren 1950 in Florenz  
Studium der Klassischen Archäologie, Ethnologie und  
Italienischen Literaturwissenschaft an der Universität Basel  
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#### PHILOSTRAT, *EIKONES*

Die um 200 n. Chr. verfassten *Eikones (Bilder)* des Philostrat gehören zu den Glanzleistungen der griechischen Literatur der römischen Kaiserzeit. Mit ungeheurer Suggestionskraft beschreibt der Autor in diesem Text eine imaginäre Bildergalerie und führt dabei paradigmatisch die Möglichkeiten rhetorischer Bildinterpretation vor. Man hat in der Vergangenheit oft nach dem Realitätsgehalt dieser Bildbeschreibungen gefragt und dabei den entscheidenden Punkt verkannt: Der Text sagt nicht allzu viel über eine reale Bildergalerie aus, wohl aber Entscheidendes über die reale Praxis der Bildbetrachtung. Es gibt kaum einen anderen antiken Text, aus dem so unmittelbar der zeitgenössische Betrachter und Interpret antiker Bildwerke spricht. Das hängt damit zusammen, dass Philostrat nicht nur ein großer Rhetoriker, sondern auch ein herausragender Kenner der Malerei und Bildhauerei gewesen ist. Dementsprechend erfordert dieser Text, wenn er heute angemessen verstanden werden will, auch eine doppelte Kompetenz: Er bedarf der Zusammenarbeit eines Philologen und eines Archäologen. Der Münchner Gräzist Oliver Primavesi (Fellow 2005/06) und ich arbeiten an einer Neuübersetzung des vielfach missverstandenen Werkes, die zugleich auch mit einem philologisch-archäologischen Kommentar versehen werden soll: ein ausgesprochen langfristiges Projekt.

## Lektüreempfehlung

Giuliani, Luca. „Die unmöglichen Bilder des Philostrat: Ein antiker Beitrag zur Paragone-Debatte?“ *Pegasos* 8, 2006, 91–116.

STEPHEN GREENBLATT

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

Born in 1943 in Cambridge, Mass., USA  
Studied English Literature at Yale University and  
at Cambridge University

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## THE SWERVE

My play *Cardenio*, co-authored with Charles Mee and inspired by a lost play of Shakespeare's, will premiere at the American Repertory Theatre in Cambridge in 2008 and is scheduled for a production in New York at the Public Theatre in 2009. Adaptations, which have already been performed in Yokohama in Japanese and in Calcutta in Bengali, are currently scheduled for Zagreb (in Croatian) and Madrid (in Spanish). I am at work on a book about these transformations.

The play and its variations are part of a larger, on-going project on cultural mobility, which I began in collaboration with former Wissenschaftskolleg Fellows Ines Zupanov, Pál Nyiri, and Heike Paul. Our book of essays, including contributions from Reinhart Meyer-Kalkus and Friederike Pannewick, will be published in the coming year by the Cambridge University Press. I am also at work on a revised and expanded version of the Adorno Lectures, on autonomy, beauty, and the limits of hatred in Shakespeare, which I delivered in Frankfurt in 2006.

My principal project, tentatively entitled "The Swerve", is on the momentous recovery and recirculation of the text of Lucretius ("De Rerum Natura") in the early fifteenth century. I am interested in what happens when a set of radical ideas, magnificently set forth in a beautiful poem but violently at odds with the period's dominant theological and scientific understanding, reenters the European imagination.



## Recommended Reading

Greenblatt, Stephen. *Shakespeare: Freiheit, Schönheit und die Grenzen des Hasses*. Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 2007.

—. *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

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs

Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (2001–2007)

Dr. Dr. h.c., LL.M. (Harvard), 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 Harvard

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## 1. VERFASSUNGSGERICHTSBARKEIT IM VERGLEICH

## 2. DIE VERFASSUNG UNTER DEM DRUCK DER GLOBALISIERUNG

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

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

—. „The Constitution in the Process of Denationalization.“ In *Constellations* 12 (2005): 447–463.

—. „Integration by Constitution.“ In *International Journal of Constitutional Law*. 3 (2005): 192–208.

WILLIAM VON HIPPEL

from October 2008 to April 2009

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Studied Psychology at Yale University and Social Psychology at the University of Michigan

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## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-DECEPTION

Philosophers, therapists, and scientists have long struggled with the paradox of self-deception, or how it is that people could deceive themselves. Despite a long history of inquiry, self-deception remains a controversial topic because it seems impossible to formulate a lie, tell it to oneself, and then be fooled by it. Nevertheless, the experience of self-deception appears to be commonplace, as intuition and social observation tell us that people successfully fool themselves on a regular basis.

These challenges in developing a theoretical understanding of self-deception are compounded by the methodological difficulties inherent in measuring it. In particular, it has been extremely difficult to provide clear evidence that people are successfully deceiving themselves because it is almost impossible to know whether people truly believe the claims that they otherwise or previously knew to be false. Because situations that engender self-deception tend to engender other-deception as well, it is also difficult to ensure that people are intending to deceive themselves rather than others.

My goal at the Wissenschaftskolleg is to integrate the methods and findings of social cognition with the evolutionary perspective of Professor Trivers to enhance our understanding of self-deception. Clearly the field is in need of new theorizing in this domain, but just as clearly any new theorizing needs to be shaped by the existing literature and by an awareness of what is empirically

possible. It is my hope that our complementary perspectives will enable us to make some progress in this difficult area.

### Recommended Reading

Hippel, W. von, J. L. Lakin, and R. J. Shakarchi. 2005. "Individual differences in motivated social cognition: The case of self-serving information processing." *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 31, 1347–1357.

Hippel, W. von. 2007. "Aging, executive functioning, and social control." *Current Directions in Psychological Science* 16, 240–244.

Hippel, W. von, L. Brener, and C. von Hippel. 2008. "Implicit prejudice toward injecting drug users predicts intentions to change jobs among drug and alcohol nurses." *Psychological Science* 19, 7–11.

TOSHIO HOSOKAWA

von Oktober 2008 bis März 2009

Komponist

Ständiger Gastprofessor, Tokyo College of Music

Geboren 1955 in Hiroshima, Japan

Studium der Komposition an der Hochschule der Künste Berlin

bei Isang Yun und an der Staatlichen Hochschule für Musik

Freiburg/Br. bei Klaus Huber

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#### VERSCHIEDENE KOMPOSITIONEN, DARUNTER EIN ORATORIUM FÜR DIE DRESDNER FRAUENKIRCHE

1. Oratorium für die Dresdner Frauenkirche: Das Thema soll „Die Schöpfung“ sein. Ich möchte während meines Aufenthalts am Wissenschaftskolleg den Bibeltext „Die Schöpfung“ lesen und studieren, um später daraus ein Oratorium zu komponieren.
2. Oper „Matsukaze“ für das Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brüssel (Uraufführung 2011). Die Oper soll auf dem gleichnamigen japanischen Noh-Theaterstück basieren, dessen Text neu bearbeitet wird; in Zusammenarbeit mit Sasha Waltz (Inszenierung) und Hannah Dübgen (Libretto).
3. „Hornkonzert“ für das Berliner Philharmonische Orchester: Eine Zusammenarbeit mit dem Hornisten Stefan Dohr von den Berliner Philharmonikern.
4. Shakuhachi-Konzert für das Leipziger Bach-Festival 2009: Eine Komposition für die japanische Bambusflöte (Shakuhachi) und Ensemble. Das Stück soll zusammen mit Musik von J. S. Bach in der Thomaskirche Leipzig uraufgeführt werden.

## Hörempfehlung

Ich verweise hier auf zahlreiche im Handel erhältliche CDs mit meiner Musik bei Kairos und Wergo. Besonders möchte ich auf das Oratorium “Voiceless Voice in Hiroshima” (Requiem für Hiroshima) für Solisten, Chor, Orchester, ein Auftragswerk des Bayerischen Rundfunks, hinweisen.

EVA ILLOUZ

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Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Born in 1961 in Fez, Morocco  
Studied Communications and Literature at Hebrew University  
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## WHY LOVE HURTS: PASSION AND THE EXPERIENCE OF MODERNITY

Although love has long been a central preoccupation of philosophy and literature, as an ordinary pursuit, routinized within the institution of marriage, it is an eminently modern experience. Indeed, historians have established that the emergence of the love-based marriage coincided with the rise of modern phenomena such as the novel, capitalist economic organization, the emergence of the private/public divide, and the democratization of gender roles.

While many efforts have been devoted to understanding the causes for the emergence of the cultural model of romantic love that dominates contemporary culture (feminine and bourgeois), my project intends to address the more fundamental question of what makes love a quintessentially modern sentiment. Instead of assuming that modernity simply “liberated” the romantic sentiment from its pre-modern institutional shackles, I would like instead to show how love – both as a cultural ideal and as a cultural practice – has not only incorporated the very values, ideals and aporias of modernity, but in fact constitutes the very essence of the experience of modernity. In this respect, my book makes two broad claims: that the theoretical and empirical tools of sociology are better suited than those of clinical psychology in understanding why romantic love is such a difficult experience, and that the sentiment of romantic love has been a central vector for the main cultural tropes of modernity.

1. According to 18th-century philosophy and classical sociology we may characterize modernity as the complex intertwining of a number of dimensions of



experience: distance between individual identity and social roles; *critique* as a common feature of everyday cognition; an expectation that individuals be the sole authors of their life project; an orientation of societies and individuals toward the future; predominance of ambivalence and conflict in the realm of moral choice; use of and reliance on rationalized systems of explanation; and autonomization of social spheres, with the economic, scientific, and legal spheres progressively encroaching upon the cultural and erotic spheres.

One question I would like to address is: How do these various aspects of the experience of modernity translate within the sentiment of love? I address this question by analyzing a heterogeneous sample of classical and contemporary novels, movies, women's magazines, and interviews with men and women from three different countries, Israel, France, and the United States.

2. But this work makes a further claim: Modernity has given rise to distinctly new forms of social suffering, largely due to the fact that the modern self must produce the conditions for securing its own identity. In modernity, identity is not ontologically secured by one's economic position, religion, or gender, but rather must be continuously chosen, reproduced and performed. Thus, a second theme of this study has to do with the ways in which love embodies the specific forms of social suffering generated by the predicament of modernity, such as the need for recognition by others, the difficulty in establishing what one cares about, multiplication of allegiances to competing normative frameworks, and a chronic state of normative uncertainty and ambivalence.

### Recommended Reading

Illouz, Eva. *Saving the Modern Soul: Therapy, Emotions, and the Culture of Self-Help*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.

—. *Oprah Winfrey and the Glamour of Misery: An Essay on Popular Culture*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.

—. *Consuming the Romantic Utopia: Love and the Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997.

RUEDI IMBACH

Dr. phil. habil., Professeur d'Histoire de la philosophie médiévale  
Université de Paris Sorbonne (Paris IV)

Né en 1946 à Sursee (Suisse)

Études de Philosophie et Histoire de la Philosophie, Universités de Fribourg  
(Suisse), Freiburg (Allemagne), Florence et Bochum

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## LA PHILOSOPHIE DE DANTE

Après avoir dirigé la traduction en allemand et le commentaire des œuvres mineures de Dante (*Convivio*, *De vulgari eloquentia*, *Questio de situ terre*, *Epistola XIII*), je souhaite écrire un ouvrage de synthèse sur la pensée philosophique du grand poète italien. Ce livre tentera de situer l'apport de sa philosophie à la fois d'un point de vue historique et systématique en tenant compte également de la *Divine Comédie*. La monographie n'envisagera pas seulement les différentes œuvres d'un point de vue méthodique et doctrinal mais présentera également les réponses de Dante aux grandes questions théologiques et philosophiques de son temps : amour, Dieu, homme, langage, politique, vertus et vices. Comme dans mes travaux précédents, il s'agira de montrer que Dante est le représentant majeur d'une véritable philosophie laïque au Moyen Âge.

### Lecture recommandée :

Imbach, Ruedi : *Quodlibeta: Ausgewählte Artikel / Articles choisis*. Freiburg : Academic Press Fribourg, 1996.

— *Dante, la philosophie et les laïcs*. Fribourg, Suisse : Éd. Univ., 1996.

— (avec Inigo Atucha). *Amours plurielles. Doctrines médiévales du rapport amoureux de Bernard de Clairvaux à Boccace*. Paris : Seuil, 2006.



JOHN M. KENNEDY  
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University of Toronto

Born in 1942 in Belfast, UK  
Studied Psychology at Queen's University, Belfast and at Cornell University

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## PICTURES AS TACTILE AND VISUAL

In 2008–09 I will study: 1. Literal shape: Visual and tactile-motor responses to perspective. 2. Non-literal shape: Metaphoric pictures depicting non-visual sensory impressions. 3. Brain localization: Cortical regions serving visual and tactile pictures. I will work with congenitally totally blind adults in Europe who can invent pictorial metaphors. I will relate findings to metaphor theory and brain imaging.

Pictures are more than visual, since they can be drawn by people who are congenitally totally blind. This calls for new theories of pictures, literal and non-literal representation and brain localization.

Ad 1. Perspective: The development of perspective drawing in the sighted and the blind may follow the same course. Remarkable empirical findings on tactile pictures need to be reviewed. The papers report blind people drawing in free-hand inverse, parallel, and one-, two- and three-point perspective.

I will ask whether vision's approximation to perspective relies on two variables (foreshortening and direction) and underestimates the rate of foreshortening with distance. If so, this explains why in the distance a physically square form lying on the ground will look stubby, runways look short and obtuse arrowheads painted on motorways look sharply pointed. Visual constancy breaks down, and illusions result.

Ad 2. Metaphor: Metaphoric pictures can show sensory non-visual impressions. I have tested this claim with metaphoric pictures of motion, pain, taste, smell etc. The pictures can be identified by the blind and the sighted. These findings require a theory of shape features in common to vision, touch and other senses.

I will test EW, a blind woman living near Munich, who began drawing raised-line metaphoric pictures of taste, touch, movement and emotions in 2004. I will give her tasks that she may solve with novel metaphoric devices. The level of success she ascribes to her drawings may relate to the probability of their recognition by others. Also, her ratings of her reasons for the aptness of shape features may be related to their identifiability by others.

Ad 3. Visual-tactile regions and metaphor: Important recent evidence shows that cortical regions can serve both tactile and visual pictorial abilities. The same regions can operate in the blind and the sighted. I will assess current evidence for this hypothesis. I propose to relate brain-imagery studies on vision and touch to similar studies on metaphor. Further, I will visit imagery laboratories in Europe that have undertaken research with blind subjects solving spatial and verbal tasks. I anticipate that occipital (erstwhile vision), parietal (touch/action) and specialized temporal (language) cortex will be active differentially when metaphoric pictures are drawn.

### Recommended Reading

Kennedy, J. M. "Metaphoric Drawings Devised by an Early-Blind Adult on her Own Initiative." *Perception* (in press).

Hammad, S., J. M. Kennedy, I. Juricevic, and S. Rajani. "Ellipses on the Surface of a Picture." *Perception* (in press).

Juricevic, I. and J. M. Kennedy. "Looking at Perspective Pictures from Too Far, Too Close and Just Right." *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 135, 3 (2006): 448–461.

CHRISTOPH KÖNIG

Dr. phil., Professor für Neuere und Neueste Deutsche Literatur  
Universität Osnabrück

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Studium der Philosophie, Germanistik und Amerikanistik  
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„WIE MAN NATIONEN AM SCHREIBTISCH ERFINDET“.  
ZU EINER KRITISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE  
EUROPÄISCHER PHILOLOGIEN

Der Gedanke, dass die Philologien ihre eigene Geschichte sind, bleibt ein Aperçu, solange man nicht – gegenläufig – in der Geschichtlichkeit (und Relativität) philologischer Praxis und Theorie allgemeine Formen der Fächer, ihre „Universalien“ auszumachen sucht. Zudem gilt es, das kritische Potential der Philologien für eine Aktualität zu wecken, die Forschung, Politik und Kultur gleichermaßen erfasst. Im 19. Jahrhundert lag die Aktualität in der Anleitung, „Wie man Nationen am Schreibtisch erfindet“, und die disziplinäre Innenseite, das Metier in der Analyse von Sprache, Textzeugnis und Literatur, kam dagegen oft nicht an. Gerade in diesem Konflikt von Funktion und Handwerk oder Methodologie manifestiert sich indes der wissenschaftstheoretische, allgemeine Kern der Philologien, der mit den deutschen Modellen (ob national, komparatistisch oder ästhetisch-sprachphilosophisch) in die Länder Europas wanderte. In der Analyse des Transfers kehrt man zur Geschichte und zur Aufgabe zurück, geistesgegenwärtig Begründungsfiguren für die philologische Praxis in einem mehrsprachigen Europa zu schaffen. Da sich die Problematik vorzüglich im Verstehensvorgang konzentriert, lautet die Hauptfrage meines geplanten Buchs: Welche Philologie möchte man – zugunsten literarischer Werke und ihrer Individualität – heute verteidigen?

## Lektüreempfehlung

König, Christoph. *Hofmannsthal: Ein moderner Dichter unter den Philologen*. (2001), 2. Aufl., Göttingen: Wallstein, 2006 (Marbacher Wissenschaftsgeschichte 2.)

—. „Stockungen‘ – Wilhelm von Humboldt liest Schillers Gedicht ‚Der Spaziergang‘. Plädoyer für eine Wissenschaftsgeschichte der Literatur.“ *Euphorion* 101, 1 (2007): 1–32.

—. „Reflections of Reading: On Paul Celan and Peter Szondi.“ *Telos* 140 (2007): 147–175.

—. *Häme als literarisches Verfahren: Günter Grass, Walter Jens und die Mühen des Erinnerns*. Göttingen: Wallstein, 2008. (Göttinger Sudelblätter.)

ANNA KONIK

Andrew W. Mellon-Fellow von Oktober 2008 bis Dezember 2008

Freie Künstlerin, Warszawa /Dobrodzien

Geboren 1974 in Lubliniec, Polen

Studium der Bildhauerei an der Akademie der Schönen Künste, Warschau

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„EIN TAG – EIN GANZES LEBEN. IRENES  
GESCHICHTE“ (ARBEITSTITEL)

Das Projekt, auf das ich mich während meines Forschungsaufenthaltes am Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin vor allem konzentrieren möchte, ist eine direkte Fortsetzung meiner früheren Videoinstallationen: *Toys*, *Przezroczyście /Transparency*, *In the Middle of the Way* (work in progress) oder *Our Lady's Forever*, die das Problem der Entfremdung, differenter Sensibilitäten und der Einsamkeit berühren. Das Leitmotiv meiner jüngsten Videoarbeit wird der Begriff/die Erfahrung des Todes sein. Die Projektgrundlage bildet die Geschichte von Irene, einer Alpinistin, die einen Absturz in den Hochalpen überlebte. Sie berichtet von ihren „letzten“ Gedanken, den gesehenen Bildern und über die zurücklaufende Zeit ... Eine detaillierte Beschreibung der Situation und der Bericht ihres Sohnes werden die Projektachse bestimmen.

Die reflexive Poetik der Projekte offenbart nicht nur intime Episoden individueller und gesellschaftlicher Geheimnisse, sondern rückt das Vorhandensein von Bereichen ins Bewusstsein, die einem oberflächlichen Blick unzugänglich sind. Die erzählte Geschichte verfügt über keinen festgelegten Anfangs- und Endpunkt, jedes folgende Projekt ist eine Fortsetzung und eine Weiterentwicklung des vorangegangenen. Zwei unterschiedliche Blickperspektiven kreieren einen emotionalen und einen architektonischen Raum. Dieser erzählende Teil wird mit weiteren beobachteten/ergänzenden Bildern verbunden. Die Filmstruktur wird den Charakter einer Retrospektive, einer Handlung mit wechselnden abstrakten Assoziationen haben und wird in schwarz/weiß gehalten sein. Die Assoziationen begleiten kreierte Klänge und Räume, das Bild an



sich hingegen kann simultan auf mehrere Leinwände projiziert werden. Diese Konstruktion verleiht dem Projekt Eigenschaften einer Vision in Verbindung mit quasi dokumentarischen Elementen.

### Lektüreempfehlung

*Our Lady's Forever*. Ausstellungskatalog herausgegeben von Ewa Witkowska. Warschau: Zachęta National Gallery of Art, 2007.

*Przezroczyście /Transparency*. Ausstellungskatalog herausgegeben von Ewa Gorzdek. Warschau: Centre for Contemporary Art Ujazdowski Castle, 2004.

*New Phenomena in Polish Art After 2000*, herausgegeben von Grzegorz Borkowski, Adam Mazur und Monika Branicka. Warschau: Centre for Contemporary Art Ujazdowski Castle, 2007.

*Approaching the Other – Observation and Intervention*, Xth Biennial Exhibition of Art. *In View of Values*, herausgegeben von Stanisław Ruksza. Kattowitz: Galeria Sztuki Współczesnej BWA, 2006.

Weitere Informationen unter: [www.annakonik.art.pl](http://www.annakonik.art.pl)

THOMAS LARCHER

von April 2009 bis Juli 2009

Komponist

Schwaz, Österreich

Geboren 1963 in Innsbruck

Klavier- und Kompositionsstudien an der Musikhochschule Wien

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## SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY

Komposition eines Werks für großes Orchester, das vom San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in Auftrag gegeben wurde.

### Hörempfehlung

Im Handel erhältliche CDs meiner Musik sind bei ECM Records erschienen, wie z. B. „Naunz“ (2001), „Ixxu“ (2006), „Schönberg/Schubert“ (2000).

### Partituren

Partituren zu meiner Musik sind bei Schott Music erhältlich, wie z. B. „Heute“ für Sopran und Orchester, Text: Alois Hotschnig. „Böse Zellen“ für Klavier und Kammerorchester, „Madhares“, Streichquartett.



WOLF LEPENIES

Permanent Fellow (em.) des Wissenschaftskollegs  
Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (1986–2001)  
Dr. Dr. h.c., Professor (em.) der Soziologie  
Freie Universität Berlin

Geboren 1941 in Deuthen, Allenstein, heute Polen  
Studium der Philosophie und Publizistik  
in München, Münster und Berlin

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## SOZIALWISSENSCHAFTEN UND BILDENDE KÜNSTE IN PARIS IN DER MITTE DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS

Ein seit langem geplantes Buchprojekt ist abgeschlossen – was den Text angeht. Ausgehend von den „Beziehungen“ zwischen dem Radierer Charles Meryon und Auguste Comte, dem Begründer der Soziologie, habe ich in diesem Buch versucht, ein Beziehungsgeflecht zu rekonstruieren, das im Paris des 19. Jahrhunderts zwei Milieus miteinander in Verbindung bringt: Die Gruppierungen der künstlerischen Moderne, in denen Charles Baudelaire eine zentrale Rolle spielt und die Verkehrskreise der neu entstehenden Sozialwissenschaften um Auguste Comte und die Positivisten. Die Arbeit am Bildteil wird noch erhebliche Zeit in Anspruch nehmen.

Außerdem will ich versuchen, Vorträge zu den europäisch-amerikanischen Beziehungen, in deren Mittelpunkt der Begriff der „politischen Ironie“ steht, in einem längeren Essay zusammenzufassen.

## Lektüreempfehlung

Lepenies, Wolf. *The Seduction of Culture in German History*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2006.

—. *Kultur und Politik: Deutsche Geschichten*. München: Hanser, 2006.

—. *Qu'est-ce qu'un intellectuel européen? Les intellectuels et la politique de l'esprit dans l'histoire européenne*. Paris: Editions du Seuil, 2007.

MICHAEL S. LEWICKI

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Computer Science  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

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Studied Mathematics and Cognitive Science at Carnegie Mellon University,  
Pittsburgh and Computation and Neural Systems at the California Institute of  
Technology, Pasadena

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## THE COMPUTATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL PERCEPTION

Focus Group *Auditory and Visual Scene Analysis*

My work at the Wissenschaftskolleg will focus on writing a book on natural perception. The book will approach perception from a theoretical viewpoint and describe the computational principles that allow biological perceptual systems to function in complex, natural environments at levels far beyond what is currently possible with artificial systems. The goals of this approach are to understand the set of problems that biological perceptual systems solve, develop algorithms for solving those problems, and understand their implementation in biology. Biological perceptual systems are stunning in their complexity, and although a great deal has been learned about their anatomical structure and physiological organization, insights into their underlying information-processing algorithms have been difficult to obtain. Recent developments, however, have begun to elucidate some of the computational principles underlying biological perception, making it possible to explain the properties of biological sensory codes, their relationship to the natural perceptual environment, and the tasks animals need to perform. The book will present a comprehensive exposition of the latest developments in the field from a theoretical, computational, and experimental viewpoint. An important aim is to develop and summarize testable computational theories of perceptual function. This will lead to deeper insight

into higher-level neural representations and information-processing strategies used by biological perception.

### Recommended Reading

Karklin, Y. and M. S. Lewicki. "Learning higher-order structures in natural images." *Netw. Comput. Neural Syst.* 14, 3 (2003): 483–499.

Smith, E. C. and M. S. Lewicki. "Efficient auditory coding." *Nature* 439 (2006): 978–982.

Doi, E. and M. S. Lewicki. "A Theory of retinal population coding." *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 19 (2007).

FELICE LIFSHITZ

Ph.D., Professor of History

Florida International University, Miami

Born in 1959 in New York

Studied Medieval Studies and History at Columbia University, New York

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## GENDERED TRANSMISSIONS: WOMEN, CHRISTIANITY AND CULTURE IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Female monasticism flourished in the eighth-century Rhine-Main area, both among insular newcomers (such as Lioba and Thekla, associates of Boniface of Mainz) and among native Franks. Many eighth-century manuscripts survive from the religious institutions of the Main Valley region, including a dozen associated with women's and double houses. The codices contain penitentials, patristic treatises, florilegia, books of the Bible, sermons, the lives of saints, and the passions of martyrs, all except the biblical material originally composed between the fourth and the seventh centuries. I analyze those (heretofore virtually ignored) women's manuscripts, produced and used not only in the new Bonifatian foundations, but also in older Frankish houses. Women copied (and sometimes illuminated) particular texts, namely those supportive of gender-egalitarian or even proto-feminist values, as well as syneisactic or heterosocial organizational forms. Furthermore, they intervened to improve those works through a series of editorial decisions: textual alterations and emendations, large-scale omissions and interpolations, and the combination of originally separate texts to form unique wholes. I thus explore how religious women worked to shape the Christian culture of the Middle Ages through their gendered transmission of the heritage of Late Antiquity. Comparison with the wider corpus of surviving eighth-century manuscripts also indicates that some texts appear to have been preferentially received, read, duplicated, and transmitted through networks of women's religious communities, in contrast to



a different – likewise partial and likewise gendered – transmission passing through men’s monastic communities.

### Recommended Reading

Lifshitz, Felice and Celia Chazelle, eds. *Paradigms and Methods in Early Medieval Studies*. New York: Palgrave, 2007 (includes my contributions: “A Cyborg Initiation? Gender Ideology and Baptismal Liturgy in Carolingian Francia”, 101–118 and “Introduction: Early Medieval Studies in Twenty-First-Century America”, with Celia Chazelle, 1–21).

Lifshitz, Felice. *The Name of the Saint: The Martyrology of Jerome and Access to the Sacred in Francia (627–827)*. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 2005.

—. *The Norman Conquest of Pious Neustria: Historiographic Discourse and Sainly Relics (684–1090)*. Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies Press, 1995.

JAMES MALLET  
Ph.D., Professor of Biological Diversity  
University College London

Born in 1955 in London  
Studied Zoology at Oxford University and at the  
University of Texas at Austin

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## EVOLUTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Focus Group *Sympatric Speciation: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations*

I will be part of the group working on “sympatric speciation”, i. e. speciation without geographic isolation. This topic was considered almost heretical in evolutionary biology until approximately the year 1990. I also propose to use the opportunity to work on a book project of my own on “The Evolution of Biological Diversity” during my tenure at the Wissenschaftskolleg. The project aims to clarify the relationship between ecology and speciation or diversification. It will go beyond the theme of speciation, and attempt to connect ecological and genetic ideas of biodiversity, including competition, natural selection, speciation, evolution within and between species, community ecology, macroecology and biodiversity studies. It will also cover new genomics-based results in the understanding of speciation.

## Recommended Reading

Mallet, J. 2005. "Hybridization as an invasion of the genome." *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 20, 5: 229–237.

Mallet, J. 2006. "Species concepts." In *Evolutionary Genetics: Concepts and Case Studies*, edited by C. W. Fox and J. B. Wolf, 367–373. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Mallet, J. 2007. "Hybrid speciation." *Nature* 446: 279–283.

REINHARD MERKEL

Dr. iur., Professor für Strafrecht und Rechtsphilosophie  
Universität Hamburg

Geboren 1950 in Hof (Bayern)

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft an den Universitäten  
Bochum, Heidelberg und München und Philosophie und  
Literaturwissenschaft an der Universität München

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GRUNDLAGEN EINER RECHTSETHIK DES MODERNEN  
STRAFRECHTS: BEDINGUNGEN VERBOTENEN  
HANDELNS – PRINZIPIEN DER RECHTFERTIGUNG –  
VORAUSSETZUNGEN UND GRENZEN PERSÖNLICHER  
SCHULD

Ziel des Projekts ist es, die Grundlagen einer systematischen Philosophie des sog. Allgemeinen Teils des Strafrechts (kontinentaleuropäischer Provenienz) zu erarbeiten. Vorausgesetzt ist dabei, dass es zahlreiche Probleme begrifflicher, legitimationstheoretischer und sogar metaphysischer Art gibt, die sowohl im Strafrecht als auch in der Philosophie Gegenstand intensiver und streitiger Erörterung sind.

Einige Beispiele:

- Grundlagen menschlichen Handelns, einschließlich einer Typologie von Formen der Täterschaft und der Teilnahme sowie der Unterscheidung von Tun und Unterlassen
- Begriff und mögliche Konzeptionen der Kausalität
- Bedingungen der normativen Zurechnung von Handlungsfolgen
- Grenzen zwangsrechtlicher Befugnisse des Staates und deren Gründe
- normative Grundlagen einer ausnahmsweisen Legitimation grundsätzlich verbotenen Verhaltens
- Bedingungen und Grenzen der Zuschreibung persönlicher Schuld, einschließlich des Problems der Willensfreiheit und der sog. mentalen

Verursachung von Ereignissen der physischen Welt (etwa körperlicher Bewegungen als „Rohstoff“ menschlicher Handlungen)

Es gibt derzeit keine produktiven Diskussionen zwischen den wissenschaftlichen Sphären des Strafrechts und der Philosophie über diese doch grundsätzlichen gemeinsamen Probleme. Einen solchen ersten Brückenschlag zu unternehmen, ist das Ziel meines Vorhabens. Ich bin sicher, dass sich aus den Diskussionen jeder dieser beiden Sphären zahlreiche fruchtbare Einsichten für die jeweils andere gewinnen lassen.

### Lektüreempfehlung

Merkel, Reinhard. *Willensfreiheit und rechtliche Schuld: Eine strafrechtsphilosophische Untersuchung*. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2008.

—. *Forschungsobjekt Embryo: verfassungsrechtliche und ethische Grundlagen der Forschung an menschlichen embryonalen Stammzellen*. München: DTV, 2002.

—. „§ 14 Abs. 3 Luftsicherheitsgesetz: Wann und warum darf der Staat töten? Über taugliche und untaugliche Prinzipien zur Lösung einer Grundfrage des Rechts.“ *Juristenzeitung* 8, 62 (2007): 373–385.

THOMAS METZINGER  
Dr. phil., Professor of Philosophy  
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Born in 1958 in Frankfurt/Main  
Studied Philosophy, Religious Studies, and Ethnology at the Johann Wolfgang  
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt/Main

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## LEVELS OF EMBODIMENT AND THE CONSCIOUS SELF

Focus Group *Understanding the Brain – An Attempt to Unify Language  
Production, Reasoning and Motor Control*

As a philosopher, I have for a long time been interested in the mind-body problem and the topic of consciousness, and I have always pursued my epistemic goals in a strongly interdisciplinary fashion. I have also developed an extensive theory about the conscious self and the possible emergence of a first-person perspective in an information-processing system like the human brain. Obviously, the notion of “embodiment” is of central relevance in this endeavor of finding out how high-level properties like the self-consciousness, abstract thought, and language generation can be grounded and functionally anchored in motor-intentionality and the subpersonal, low-level dynamics of the human body.

As a first conceptual clarification, I have introduced three new working concepts: “first-order embodiment” (1E), “second-order embodiment” (2E), and “third-order embodiment” (3E). The general framework emerging from this threefold distinction is that human beings permanently possess 1E and 2E: a considerable part of our own behavioral intelligence is achieved without explicit computation and results directly from physical properties of our bodies, such as the genetically determined elasticity of muscles and tendons, or the degrees of freedom realized by the special shape of our joints (1E). Then there is the unconscious self-model, an integrated representation of global properties of our

body, of the organism as a whole – what traditionally has been called the “body schema”. Having an unconscious body schema clearly is a new, biological form of intelligence: having a body schema means having 2E, i. e., to internally represent oneself *as embodied*. Only episodically, during wakefulness and in the dream state, do human beings realize 3E – the *conscious experience* of being an embodied self.

In this research project I want to investigate the relationship between 1E, 2E, and 3E: What precisely would it mean for a machine to have a conscious self or to experience a phantom limb? What are ethical implications of this type of research program? What exactly are “out-of-body experiences” – could a machine have such states too? Is there an unconscious, but explicit body model in the human brain, and if yes, how exactly is it grounded in the fluid, subsymbolic dynamics of automatic action generation? What role does the motor system play in generating low-level social cognition, and how does it influence our conscious self-experience? Is high-level cognitive content a refined form of motor content, i. e., is conscious thought perhaps a form of taking abstract aspects of our pre-existing self-model offline, using it as a tool for mentally simulating possible worlds (and selves)? I hope to tackle these questions in intense interaction with empirical scientists. Perhaps I can make a contribution by adding some of the theoretical context and some conceptual tools from modern analytical philosophy of mind, helping to clarify some of the deeper epistemological and methodological issues.

### Recommended Reading

- Metzinger, Thomas. *Being no one: the self-model theory of subjectivity*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2003.
- . *Neural correlates of consciousness: empirical and conceptual questions*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2000.
- . “Empirical perspectives from the self-model theory of subjectivity: a brief summary with examples.” In *Progress in Brain Research* 168 (2008): 215–246.

AXEL MEYER

Ph.D., Professor of Zoology und Evolutionary Biology  
University of Constance

Born in 1960 in Mölln, Germany

Studied Zoology and Biochemistry at the University of California, Berkeley,  
Organismal and Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University, and Biology at  
the University of Miami, and at the Universities of Kiel and Marburg

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## SPECIATION AND DIVERSIFICATION IN THE ADAPTIVE RADIATIONS OF CICHLID FISHES

Focus Group *Sympatric Speciation: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations*

Charles Darwin recognized that new species can originate in several different kinds of geographic settings, including “allopatry” (from the Greek *allos* meaning “other” and *patra* meaning “fatherland”), where novel species arise resulting from geographical isolation and lack of homogenizing gene flow, as well as through “sympatric speciation” (from the Greek *sym* for “the same”), whereby populations diverge into separate species even in the absence of geographical isolation. However, the feasibility and frequency of the latter mechanism has been hotly debated ever since Darwin. Although theoretical as well as empirical evidence has been put forth regularly since the 1930s, biological assumptions of models and the level of support of empirical evidence in studies reporting on sympatric speciation are still often doubted, and, even today, few cases are widely accepted as *bona fide* evidence for sympatric speciation. While examples of sympatric speciation are published quite regularly, although rather infrequently, and rules for testing allopatric speciation are well-accepted, those for sympatric speciation remain controversial.

It is necessary to better understand the limitations of empirical work in determining crucial parameters of theoretical models such as the strength of



selection in disruptive selection that is deemed necessary for sympatric speciation to occur. There is an obvious need for communication between theoretical and empirical evolutionary biologists interested in speciation.

### Recommended Reading

Meyer, A., T. D. Kocher, P. Basasibwaki, and A. C. Wilson. 1990. "Monophyletic origin of Lake Victoria cichlid fishes suggested by mitochondrial DNA sequences." *Nature* 347: 550–553.

Verheyen, E., W. Salzburger, J. Snocks, and A. Meyer. 2003. "The origin of the superflock of cichlid fishes from Lake Victoria, East Africa." *Science* 300: 325–329.

Barluenga, M., K. Stölting, W. Salzburger, M. Muschick, and A. Meyer. 2006. "Sympatric speciation in Nicaraguan crater lake cichlid fish." *Nature* 439: 719–724.

KARIN MÖLLING

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University of Zurich

Born in 1943 in Meldorf, Dithmarschen, Germany  
Studied Physics, Biology, and Biophysics at the University of Kiel, the  
University of California, Berkeley, the University of Tübingen, and the  
University of Gießen

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## 1. VIRUSES: ENEMIES OR FRIENDS, ALIVE OR DEAD, AND WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM THEM

## 2. SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION: MODELS BASED ON 25 YEARS OF RAF-KINASE RESEARCH

## 3. DESIGN OF PROJECTS IN BASIC RESEARCH

Ad 1. Viruses are considered enemies of mankind. History is full of horror visions of epidemics and death. HIV has become a primary focus of attention in research and developments to fight the disease, but other viruses are a concern as well, such as Influenza A and Hepatitis B and C viruses. However, why did they survive through evolution? They kill by accidents, they accelerate evolution, increase the genetic information and diversity of the host, reflect and unveil properties of cellular genes and cellular properties, train the immune system, co-evolve with their host, are stress indicators, make up 40% of the human genome – why? As junk DNA? Their modular structure allows the uptake of cancer genes or oncogenes from the cell and the transfer of therapeutic genes. Are they alive or dead? Do they reflect evolution and the origin of life? What can we learn from them? – about innovation in therapeutics and vaccines, viral and anti-viral strategies, global thinking, behavior in swarms, viral spreading as models, social aspects, society's thinking about risk/benefit relations, security at the expense of freedom, progress, and speed.

Ad 2. Signaling inside cells and organisms is based on protein kinase cascades. There are about one thousand kinases. We are designing models based on our own and others' results on the viral oncogenes Raf and Src as examples for understanding mechanisms of the kinome (network of kinases) with theoretical biology and informatics groups in Berlin.

Ad 3. Questions about criteria for designing a good project in basic research. What are the driving forces to be original, effective, innovative, with examples from history and the other Fellows, based on my teaching experience in research.

### Recommended Reading

Matzen, K., L. Elzaouk, A. A. Matskevich, A. Nitzsche, J. Heinrich, and K. Moelling. "RNase H-mediated retrovirus destruction in vivo triggered by oligodeoxynucleotides." *Nature Biotechnol.* 25 (2007): 669–674. Commentary, see "Assisted suicide for retroviruses." *Nature Biotechnol.* 25 (2007): 643–644.

Zimmermann, S. and K. Moelling. "Phosphorylation and regulation of Raf by Akt (protein kinase B)." *Science* 286 (1999): 1741–1744.

Rommel, Ch., B. A. Clarke, S. Zimmermann, L. Núñez, R. Rossman, K. Reid, K. Moelling, G. D. Yancopoulos, and D. J. Glass. "Differentiation stage-specific inhibition of the Raf-MEK-ERK pathway by Akt." *Science* 286 (1999): 1738–1741.

Radziwill, G., A. Weiss, J. Heinrich, M. Baumgartner, P. Boisguerin, K. Owada, K. Moelling. "Regulation of c-Src by binding to the PDZ domain of AF-6." *EMBO J*, 26 (2007): 2633–2644.

CYNTHIA F. MOSS

Ph.D., Professor of Psychology

University of Maryland, College Park

Born in 1957 in Columbus, Ohio, USA

Studied Zoology and Psychology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst  
and Experimental Psychology and Neuroscience at Brown University,  
Providence

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## AUDITORY SCENE ANALYSIS BY ECHOLOLOCATION

### Focus Group *Auditory and Visual Scene Analysis*

During my fellowship year at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I plan to develop a model of auditory scene analysis by echolocation in the bat, an animal that relies on acoustic information to perceive its surroundings. Scene analysis involves the perceptual organization of sensory events to enable the identification and tracking of stimuli in the environment. The echolocating bat uses biological sonar to analyze auditory scenes. It broadcasts high frequency sounds and builds spatial representations of objects in the world from echo “snapshots”, whose characteristics depend on the duration, intensity, bandwidth, and directional aim of its sonar cries. The bat adaptively adjusts the features of its sonar vocalizations as it probes the environment, and these dynamic signals provide a window to the bat’s behavioral state and perception. It is noteworthy that the bat’s echolocation system shares characteristics with the primate visual system: high spatial resolution, sequential scanning, and active sensorimotor control for perception. These shared characteristics between bat echolocation and primate vision suggest opportunities to bridge work on scene analysis in vision and audition. My model will build its framework from studies of both vision and audition in a variety of species and draw details from acoustic, behavioral, and neurophysiological data from the echolocating bat.

My project will benefit from close collaboration with the Auditory and Visual Scene Analysis focus group, as we will work collectively to deepen our understanding of the representation of complex spatial information obtained through the senses. The higher-level problems that vision and audition solve are related, but researchers working on these problems only rarely interact. Through an integrated approach to problems in auditory and visual scene analysis, we propose to take novel approaches to interpreting published data, formulating new hypotheses, designing our own experiments, and conducting computational modeling that will address a broad range of questions pertaining to scene analysis. Our focus group is composed of biologists, psychologists, computer scientists, and neuroscientists, who bring a broad range of expertise to the project. It is our goal not only to collect and organize information from the published literature, but to make new discoveries about scene analysis through critical analysis of published data, in combination with our own computational modeling and experimental work.

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- Ghose, K. and C. F. Moss. "Steering by hearing: A bat's acoustic gaze is linked to its flight motor output by a delayed, adaptive linear law." *Journal of Neuroscience* 26 (2006): 1704–1710.

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## IM SCHATTEN DER STATUEN: METAMORPHOSEN DES EUROPÄISCHEN KLASSIZISMUS IM SPÄTEN 18. UND FRÜHEN 19. JAHRHUNDERT

Gegenstand des Projektes ist die europäische Kunstliteratur in der napoleonischen Ära. Untersucht wird die reflexive Verarbeitung zum einen der Transferierung der römischen Statuen und Kunstwerke nach Paris, zum anderen der Ankunft der griechischen „Elgin Marbles“ in London. Damit wird eine Frage aufgenommen, die Goethe am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts gestellt hat, als er die Zeitschrift *Propyläen* gründete: Was wird aus dem „idealen Kunstkörper“, der Italien bisher war, was wird an seine Stelle treten? In dem Prozess, den Goethe im Auge hatte, steht der „Dekontextualisierung“ der Kunstwerke, also ihrer Loslösung aus ihrer traditionellen Lokalisierungen die Einfügung in den je aktuellen Kontext gegenüber. Im philologischen Verfahren des „close reading“ ausgewählter Texte sollen die diskursiven Entwicklungen im europäischen Klassizismus auf den Aufschwung der empirischen Wissenschaften (z. B. der Anatomie) wie der Geschichtsphilosophie um 1800 bezogen werden. Die Untersuchung folgt einer synoptischen Perspektive: Sie stellt den Quellen zur Kunstpolitik der jungen französischen Republik die Diskussionen um den Wert der Parthenon-Skulpturen in London um 1810 und beiden die Texte der Weimarer Kunstfreunde, ihrer Berliner Opponenten um Schadow sowie der frühromantischen Autoren um August Wilhelm Schlegel und Friedrich Schlegel an die Seite.

## Lektüreempfehlung

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—, *Die zweite Stimme: Vortragskunst von Goethe bis Kafka*. Berlin: Wagenbach, 2007.

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## SIMULATION SEMANTICS: A COMPUTATIONAL FRAMEWORK TO STUDY THE LINK BETWEEN PERCEPTION, ACTION, AND COGNITION

Focus Group *Understanding the Brain – An Attempt to Unify Language  
Production, Reasoning and Motor Control*

The vast majority of research in Computational Neuroscience has focused on the modeling of individual neurons or of low-level sensory and motor functions – and with good reason. There is clearly a large gap between what is known about neural functioning and architecture and higher cognitive processes like problem-solving and the ability to understand language. But these higher mental functions are crucial to our life and deficits can be as debilitating as any physical ailment. A better understanding of the neural basis of language and thought will have a profound social, scientific, and clinical impact.

There is accumulating evidence from different fields of inquiry that language and thought are dependent on embodied control processes related to perception, motor control and social cognition. This convergence of evidence from neuroscience, cognitive linguistics, and from neural computation points to *embodied simulation* as a potential link between perception, action and cognition.

Attempts to bridge the conceptual gap between the recent experimental results on neural functioning and models of cognitive phenomena will need a well developed theory to link computational processes and neural systems. My



proposed research represents the first systematic evaluation and consolidation of these experimental results into a computational framework. It is the first phase in a long-term research project designed to develop a neurally-plausible model of language and high-level cognition.

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Feldman, J. and S. Narayanan. 2004. "Embodied meaning in a neural theory of language." *Brain and Language* 89, 385–392.

Narayanan, S. 1999. "Moving right along: a computational model of metaphoric reasoning about events." *Proceedings of the Sixteenth National Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI '99)*. AAAI Press, 121–127.

Narayanan, S. 1999. "Reasoning about actions in narrative understanding." *Proceedings of the Sixteenth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI 99)*, San Francisco: Morgan Kaufmann, 350–357.

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## HOW COMMON IS SPECIATION IN THE FACE OF GENE FLOW?

Focus Group *Sympatric Speciation: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations*

One of the oldest and most controversial debates in evolutionary biology concerns whether populations can diverge to form new species under conditions where there is interbreeding between the populations (i. e., gene flow in sympatry or parapatry). Theoretical models have shown that speciation in the face of gene flow is possible, and a few relatively well-accepted examples from nature now exist. The critical question – how common speciation with gene flow is – has not been systematically evaluated. The answer to this question determines whether this process is an important component of the origins of species diversity on earth. I propose to apply standardized population-genetic analyses to a large and unbiased sample of published DNA sequences from numerous pairs of sister species to objectively test how common speciation with gene flow is. Additionally, I will estimate the magnitude of gene flow that occurs during speciation.

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THE BIOLOGICAL NATURE OF HUMAN ABSTRACTION  
AND CONCEPTUAL SYSTEMS: THE CASES OF  
MATHEMATICS AND SPATIAL CONSTRUALS OF TIME

Focus Group *Understanding the Brain – An Attempt to Unify Language Production, Reasoning and Motor Control*

I intend to work on the development of an encompassing theoretical understanding of my relatively recent work on human abstraction that covers mathematical concepts, everyday construals of temporal notions, and the experimental investigation of the neural basis of these mechanisms. The methods used in these studies range from ethnographic observations (e. g., my investigation of spatial construals of time in the Aymara of the Andes), co-speech gesture production in real time, psycholinguistic experiments, eye-tracking, cognitive linguistic modeling, and neuro-imaging (fMRI). Because of the variety and heterogeneity of these methodological approaches, a meta-theoretical analysis is needed. My project is oriented toward addressing this problem in collaboration with my colleagues at the Wissenschaftskolleg.

## Recommended Reading

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Núñez, R. and W. Freeman, eds. 1999. *Reclaiming cognition: the primacy of action, intention, and emotion*. Thorverton, UK: Imprint Academic.

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## DER EUROPADISKURS DEUTSCHER INTELLEKTUELLER NACH 1945

Habermas: Die „Verwestlichung“ der Bundesrepublik sei eine Leistung, auf die seine Generation stolz sein könne. Dabei geht es nicht nur um Amerika, sondern zunächst um Europa. Es gibt bereits eine Fülle von Studien zur Kulturpolitik der Besatzungsmächte, zu den Zeitschriften der Nachkriegsjahre etc. Wichtige Subthemen meines Vorhabens:

1. Der Begriff Europa, politisch und kulturell
2. Europa als Zuflucht (und als Ausrede?)
3. Europa als Gegenbild zu Amerika
4. Eigene Perspektive: deutscher und dänischer Europadiskurs im Vergleich

Ad. 1. Begriff Europa: Schon früher waren Gedanken entwickelt worden, die für die Nachkriegszeit fruchtbar wurden; auch gab es persönliche Kontinuitäten. Europa war ein vertrauter, aber von den Nazis missbrauchter Begriff – hatten diese doch den 2. Weltkrieg als einen „Verteidigungskampf Europas“ propagiert. All dies spielt nach 1945 eine Rolle, wobei auch das oft unerkannte Nachleben nationalistischer Vorstellungen zu untersuchen wäre.

Ad. 2. Europa als Zuflucht: Wer in Europa aufging, konnte Deutschland hinter sich lassen. Dem Streben nach einer europäischen Identität kam eine Ersatzrolle zu.

Ad. 3. Europa vs. Amerika: ein Aspekt, der zeitweilig Linke und Rechte vereinigen konnte. Die Frage lautet: Wie?

Ad. 4. Dänische Perspektive: Die Deutschen sprechen oft vom Ableben des Nationalismus nach 1945. Woanders stand aber 1945 der Nationalismus in Blüte, war er doch in der Okkupation der Kitt, der in der Vorkriegszeit oft verfeindete gesellschaftliche Gruppen halbwegs zusammenhielt. In Skandinavien war Europa zunächst kein großes Thema; eher setzte man auf eine nordische Zusammenarbeit in der Hoffnung, sich aus dem sich abzeichnenden Kalten Krieg heraushalten zu können.

### Lektüreprüfung

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## COMPUTATIONAL THEORIES OF PERCEPTION AND SCENE ANALYSIS

Focus Group *Auditory and Visual Scene Analysis*

The problem of scene analysis in vision concerns the process by which we build representations of surfaces, objects, and their material properties from the raw sensory input provided by the retina. It is an act we perform with relative ease, yet describing how this actually occurs in concrete, computational terms has proven elusive. There is also very little understood about the neural basis of scene analysis. Probably intermediate-level areas in the visual cortex such as V2 and V4 are involved, but how exactly they contribute and what computations they perform is not at all clear. Making progress requires not only new experimental approaches, but also the construction of new theoretical frameworks for interpreting findings and guiding experiments.

In recent years, a number of investigators have proposed that *generative models* could provide an appropriate theoretical framework for the scene analysis problem. The idea is that the cortex contains an internal model of the environment, and that it represents the causes of images (surfaces, objects, motion, etc.) in terms of this model. There is substantial evidence in support of this idea coming from psychophysics (e. g., the work of Nakayama, Bregman, Kersten, and others), but very little is known in concrete terms about how this could be accomplished by neural circuits in the brain. Over the past ten years I,



in addition to other investigators, have been exploring the process of learning and inference in simple generative models that are adapted to the statistics of natural scenes. When cast in neural terms, these models can account for many of the response properties of neurons at lower levels of the visual cortex in mammals (i. e., the receptive fields of so-called “simple cells”). I am now exploring how to extend these models to intermediate levels of vision. The goal is to account not only for the psychophysics, but also to develop neural models that produce concrete, testable hypotheses regarding the nature of representation in intermediate-level areas such as V2 and V4.

### Recommended Reading

Olshausen, B. A. and D. J. Field. 2005. “How close are we to understanding V1?” *Neural Computation* 17: 1665–1699.

Rao, R. P. N., B. A. Olshausen, and M. Lewicki, eds. 2002. *Probabilistic models of the brain: perception and neural function*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

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## NATIONALE UND REGIONALE IDENTIFIKATIONS- PROBLEME AM BEISPIEL DER DANZIGER ARCHITEKTUR DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS

In meiner Forschungsarbeit zur Kunst und Architektur des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts fokussierte ich mich auf Fragestellungen der nationalen und regionalen Identifikation, der identitätsstiftenden und separierenden Muster im Zeichen visueller Kultur. Ich möchte den Zusammenhang von Kultur und Architektur in Danzig untersuchen, einer Stadt mit einer komplizierten und vielschichtigen Identität, einer multikulturellen Struktur sowie einem reichen architektonischen Bestand, der bereits mehrfach Gegenstand von Interpretationen und Über-Interpretationen (im nationalen Sinne) war und ist. In meiner Arbeit möchte ich mich speziell auf die Architektur Danzigs des 19. Jahrhunderts – des preußischen Zeitalters der Stadt – konzentrieren, da diese Architektur bis heute umstrittener Gegenstand von Diskussionen, sowohl bei Danziger Architekten wie auch bei Denkmalpflegern, Politikern und Intellektuellen ist. Ziel ist es, eine Studie vorzulegen, die sich grundlegend zum Problemfeld der Abhängigkeiten von architektonischer Form und rhetorischer Formel positioniert, d. h. wie Architektur mit bestimmten Inhalten, die als Zeichen einer lokalen Identität verstanden werden, versehen wird; zugleich soll aber auch die Wechselhaftigkeit und Elastizität solcher Interpretationsansätze je nach politischer Konjunktur aufgezeigt werden.

## Lektüreempfehlung

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—. “The Application of Iron Construction in 19th Century Warsaw Architecture.” *Centropa* 7, 3 (2007): 213–226.

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## CULTURE AND POWER: THE POLITICS OF NATION-BUILDING IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

In Latin America, the process of nation-building has been the result of a complex interplay between intellectual creation, material bases (spaces, populations, and resources), institutions, and power. Thinkers, lawyers, and writers have had to conciliate the universal categories of thinking (the Enlightenment, natural law, the Iberian tradition centered on the Catholic Counter-Reformation) with the European and US institutional and cultural models and the local realities on the ground. Although most nation-building started in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the play still continues today. Accordingly, the proposed project will study the challenges, successes, and failures of the Latin American modernization process. The main purpose is not to provide an accounting sheet of these achievements and disasters, but an examination of the interplay between culture and power. It is necessary to go beyond the simplistic views of human progress put forth by liberals and socialists during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and still influential until recent times. These linear and diffusion models are not only naive but also deceptive. For a deep understanding of the modernization process in Latin America, we need a full reconsideration of key concepts such as growth, development, and secularization. The nation-building process had, among many other aspects, two somewhat implicit features: a model of social development and a horizon of the future. Again, in the shaping and reshaping of these aspects, the interplay between power and culture has been crucial. More attention has to be paid to the unconscious, unspoken, and

implicit gestures. This is perhaps the only way to capture the full richness of our past and open our view toward a new discourse of “multiple modernities”.

### Recommended Reading

Hall, Carolyn and Héctor Pérez-Brignoli. *Historical Atlas of Central America*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2003.

Pérez-Brignoli, Héctor. *A Brief History of Central America*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989.

Pérez-Brignoli, Héctor (with Alberto Palloni and Elizabeth Arias). “Malthus in Latin America: Demographic Responses during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.” In *Population and Economy: From Hunger to Modern Economic Growth*, edited by T. Bengtsson and O. Saito, 213–254. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

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## OLD TESTAMENT COSMOLOGY FROM AN INTER- RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVE

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 a book with the title “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. *Reflexion und Leidenschaft: Elemente einer Ethik des Intervalls*.  
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2000.

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

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## MIT WISSEN HANDELN: GELEHRTE KAUFLEUTE UND WELTBESCHREIBUNGEN IN DEN NIEDERLANDEN DES 17. JAHRHUNDERTS

Bei der Eröffnung des Amsterdamer „Athenaeum Illustre“ im Januar 1632 rief der Philosoph und Dichter Caspar Barlaeus das Bild des gelehrten Kaufmanns („mercator sapiens“) ins Leben. Laut Barlaeus sollten sich Philosophie und Kommerz, Weltweisheit und Welthandel nicht als Gegensätze gegenüberstehen, sondern zu beiderseitigem Vorteil ergänzen. Gelehrte sollten die Erfahrungen von Kaufleuten zur Vermehrung ihres Wissens nutzen. Kaufleute sollten bei ihren Geschäften vom Wissen und der Weisheit der Philosophen profitieren. Dabei sollte der Kaufmann immer auch ein Reisender sein, der über bestimmte interkulturelle Kompetenzen und ein bestimmtes Weltwissen verfügte. In dem Projekt wird untersucht, um welches Weltwissen es dabei ging. Am Beispiel der „Elzevirischen Republiken“ (1625–1649) und anderer zeitgenössischer niederländischer Weltbeschreibungen wird gefragt, welche Kenntnisse für die Kaufleute als unentbehrlich erachtet wurden, wie und mit welchen Ansprüchen diese Kenntnisse vermittelt wurden und wie das Wissen dazu diente, bestimmte charakteristische Weltsichten zu formen. Am Ende wird ein Porträt des „mercator sapiens“ gezeichnet, das auch helfen soll zu erklären, warum das Ideal, das im Amsterdam des 17. Jahrhunderts entworfen wurde, in den Niederlanden bis heute Attraktivität besitzt. Insgesamt steht das Projekt im Kontext einer neueren Kulturgeschichte des Wissens, die nach den Zusammenhängen zwischen Handel, Wissen und Erkenntnis fragt. Ebenfalls erörtert wird



die Verbindung von Wissen und Wissenschaft in der Entstehungsphase der modernen Geographie, Ethnologie, Soziologie, Politik und Zeitgeschichte.

### Recommended Reading

Rauschenbach, Sina. *Josef Albo (um 1380–1444): Jüdische Philosophie und christliche Kontroverstheologie in der Frühen Neuzeit*. Leiden: Brill, 2002

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## SYSTEMVERTRAUEN, EXPERTENKRITIK UND DIE ÖKONOMIE DES WISSENS IM SPÄTEREN MITTELALTER

Ich arbeite an einer Monographie, die den Status von Expertenkulturen in der europäischen Geschichte des späteren Mittelalters zum Gegenstand hat. Seit ca. 1100 führt die zunehmende Komplexität der Wissenssysteme in den latein-europäischen Gesellschaften zur Schöpfung des „Experten“ als eines kulturellen Typus und, sozialgeschichtlich betrachtet, zur Formierung von Expertenmilieus. Die Strategien von deren Selbstlegitimation, die sozialen Reaktionen auf ihr Wirken und die zeitgenössischen Redeweisen über die neue Unübersichtlichkeit der Welt will ich gesamthaft untersuchen. Mein Buch soll also den Expertenmilieus selbst und zugleich den gesellschaftlichen Reaktionen gewidmet sein, die deren Existenz hervorruft. Dabei wird es auch um die Kultur der Städte und der Höfe gehen, insbesondere aber um Gelehrte und Studierende vom 12. bis zum 16. Jahrhundert. Ich erforsche deren Selbstinszenierungen, ihren Habitus und zugleich die latente Ablehnung der Gelehrten durch die Mehrheitsgesellschaft. Solcherlei Ablehnung begreife ich nicht als ein retardierendes Moment des vermeintlichen Modernisierungsprozesses. Vielmehr unterstelle ich ihr, dass sie ihrerseits kulturell schöpferisch ist und zur Formulierung von verlockenden Gesellschaftsentwürfen der Einheit, Ganzheit und Einfachheit führt.

## Lektüreempfehlung

Rexroth, Frank. *Expertenweisheit: Die Kritik an den Studierten und die Utopie einer geheilten Gesellschaft im späten Mittelalter*, erscheint demnächst als selbstständige Schrift in der Reihe „Vorträge am Freiburger Mittelalterzentrum“.

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## HEART BEATS: EVERYDAY LIFE AND THE MEMORIZED POEM

This project addresses the intersection between everyday life and a mere two hundred lines of poetry: Felicia Hemans' "Casabianca" (1826), Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" (1751) and Charles Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna" (1817). All three poems, thanks to their presence in school textbooks, were memorized and recited, whether willingly or unwillingly, in whole or in part, by significant proportions of the population in English-speaking countries for substantial stretches of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In consequence, these fifty quatrains carried the potential to touch and alter the worlds of the huge numbers of people who took them to heart. The book's three chapters are constituted as case studies of vital connections between my chosen poems and individuals, communities, discourses, beliefs and behaviors – primarily in Great Britain, but also, at certain junctures, in the United States. The project as a whole aims to make a strong argument for the social and executive powers of the individual literary work.

### Recommended Reading

Robson, Catherine. "Standing on the Burning Deck: Poetry, Performance, History." *PMLA* 120 (2005): 148–62.

—. "Where Heaves the Turf: Thomas Hardy and the Boundaries of the Earth." *Victorian Literature and Culture* 32 (2004): 495–503.

—. *Men in Wonderland: The Lost Girlhood of the Victorian Gentleman*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001 (hardback); 2003 (paperback).

PAUL SCHMID-HEMPEL

Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg  
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Studied Biology, Physiology and Ecology at the University of Zurich

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## PARASITES AS THE SELECTIVE FORCE GENERATING DIVERSITY IN NATURE

Given their ubiquity and impact, parasites are thought to be the key drivers of diversification in organismic evolution. But biologists still do not yet understand exactly what processes affect the co-evolution between hosts and parasites and how, for example, it unfolds at the genetic level. But the possible consequences for the hosts might vary considerably. Rapidly co-evolving parasites, for example, should select for complex mechanisms that generate diverse offspring. Similarly, most parasites have evolved numerous ways of evading immune defences, which in turn forces hosts to evolve responses that are robust against manipulation.

The project therefore investigates the role that parasites play in nature and what strategies organisms use to defend themselves against this threat. Empirical data and theoretical concepts are the building blocks of such a framework, which should lead to better insights, for example, into why some parasites are harmful and others are not, or what the costs and benefits of efficient immune defence might be. An understanding of these issues is important for top human priorities such as medicine or the control of infectious diseases, as well as for some deep questions about the evolution of life itself.

### Recommended Reading

- Schmid-Hempel, P. 2003. "Variation in immune defence as a question of evolutionary ecology." *Proceedings of the Royal Society London B* 270: 357–366.
- Richner, H. and P. Schmid-Hempel. 2006. "Grundlagen der Parasit-Wirt-Koevolution." In *Allgemeine Parasitologie*, edited by T. Hiepe, R. Lucius and B. Gottstein, 69–79. Stuttgart: Parey-Blackwell.
- Schmid-Hempel, P. 2008. "Immune evasion by parasites – a momentous molecular war." *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 23, 318–326.

MARIA R. SERVEDIO

several short stays still to be determined

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University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Born in 1971, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Studied Biology at Harvard and Zoology at the University of Texas, Austin

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## THE COMPLETION OF SPECIATION IN SYMPATRIC SPECIATION AND REINFORCEMENT

Focus Group *Sympatric Speciation: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations*

I intend to use theoretical analyses to elucidate what mechanisms are important in the completion of speciation by the adaptive evolution of premating isolation – isolation that prevents individuals from mating across species, such as conspecific mate choice. Premating isolation can evolve to separate one population into two in the absence of geographic barriers; this is called sympatric speciation. The frequent occurrence of natural hybrids is evidence that premating isolation is often incomplete. When hybrids have low fitness, natural selection promotes premating isolation evolution in order to prevent individuals from wasting their reproductive effort, in the process called reinforcement.

I propose to create a series of models to explore how likely it is for speciation to be completed under various scenarios of sympatric speciation versus reinforcement. By addressing this question both with models of sympatric speciation and reinforcement I can also assess whether sympatric speciation faces difficulties in the tail end of the speciation process, as it is known to at the beginning of the process. Analyses of the completion of speciation by these various combinations of forces, some of which can work in sympatric speciation and some of which require the scenario of reinforcement, will provide the first



systematic examination of the conditions allowing speciation by these two important, but still controversial, mechanisms.

### Recommended Reading

- Servedio, M. R. 2000. "Reinforcement and the genetics of nonrandom mating." *Evolution*. 54: 21–29.
- . 2001. "Beyond reinforcement: the evolution of premating isolation by direct selection on preferences and postmating, prezygotic incompatibilities." *Evolution* 55: 1909–1920.
- . 2004. "The evolution of premating isolation: local adaptation and natural and sexual selection against hybrids." *Evolution* 58: 913–924.

HSUEH-MAN SHEN

D.Phil., Chinese Art

University of Edinburgh

Born in 1969 in Taiwan

Studied Archaeology at the University of Oxford, U.K.

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RELIC, TEXT AND IMAGE: THE PRESENCE OF THE  
BUDDHA IN THE VISUAL CULTURE OF MEDIEVAL  
EAST ASIA

My book project focuses on the Buddhist material culture that linked Northeast China to Korea and Japan between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. I am exploring ideas such as the multifaceted relationship between iconography and architecture; the use of durable materials to preserve Buddhist texts during the Dark Ages; and the interlocked relationship between texts, images and relics in materialising the Buddha's presence.

Recommended Reading

Shen, Hsueh-man. "Body Matters: Manikin Burials in the Liao Tombs of Xuanhua, Hebei Province." *Artibus Asiae* 65, 1 (2005): 99–141.

—. "Pictorial Representations of the Buddha's Nirvana in Chinese Relic Deposits." *East Asia Journal: Studies in Material Culture* 1, 1 (2003): 25–48.

—. "Realising the Buddha's *Dharma*-body during the *Mofa* Period: A Study of the Liao Buddhist Relic Deposits." *Artibus Asiae* 61, 2 (2001): 263–303.



LUC STEELS

Dr., Professor of Computer Science  
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Born in 1952 in Belsele, Belgium

Studied Germanic Languages and Literature at the University of Antwerp and  
Computer Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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## THE ORIGINS OF LANGUAGE AND MEANING

Focus Group *Understanding the Brain – An Attempt to Unify Language  
Production, Reasoning and Motor Control*

My current research aims to conceive and validate a theory of the origins and evolution of language. This will only be possible if we have deep insight into all aspects of cognition that are involved in the invention and learning of language: We need to understand how embodied action is possible, how individuals can perceive the world and share world models even if they have different perspectives, how they categorize their world for language, how they represent vocabulary and grammar and use that in parsing and production. So we need to adopt a whole systems approach that cuts through all the boundaries currently dividing the cognitive sciences. We also need to understand the ‘semiotic dynamics’ that arises in groups of agents as they bootstrap progressively more complex communication systems. My project at the Wissenschaftskolleg will attempt to deepen and synthesize the experiments we have conducted so far and contribute to the focus group on Understanding the Brain.

## Recommended Reading

Loreto, V. and L. Steels. 2007. "Emergence of language." *Nature Physics* 3, 11: 758–760.

Steels, L. and T. Belpaeme. 2005. "Coordinating perceptually grounded categories through language: a case study for colour." Target article. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 28, 4: 469–490.

Steels, L. 2003. "Evolving grounded communication for robots." *Trends in Cognitive Science* 7, 7: 308–312.

ANNEMARIE SURLYKKE  
Associate Professor of Biology  
University of Southern Denmark, Odense

Born in 1955 in Copenhagen  
Studied Biology at Odense University, Denmark

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## HOW DO BATS RECOGNIZE PREY BY ECHOLOCATION IN NOISE AND BACKGROUND CLUTTER?

Focus Group *Auditory and Visual Scene Analysis*

During my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I want to develop a model of how bats detect and recognize prey echoes, while receiving clutter echoes from the background or – probably worse – echolocation calls from conspecifics hunting nearby.

Bats (Chiroptera) are the most ecologically diverse group of mammals with ~1100 extant species. Their complex echolocation permits access to a broad range of resources at night. My research has focused on the adaptation of echolocation signals to habitat and prey type and the acoustic co-evolution of bats and their hearing prey. Acoustic adaptations of sonar calls involve time-frequency structure as well as intensity and directionality, which determine the range and resolution of the sonar. In their natural environment, bats produce much louder and more-directional calls than in the lab, and certain tropical bats emit extremely loud calls.

However, echolocation is not just a question of detecting prey. Equally challenging is segregation and grouping of information to recognize prey and other objects buried in background clutter or calls from nearby bats. These problems are related to how humans recognize speech against background noise. Bats adapt their acoustic behavior to detect and capture prey in clutter. In a complex acoustic environment they point the sonar beam sequentially at

obstacles or prey, hence sampling one object at a time, demonstrating remarkable parallels with visual animals scanning a scene with the eyes.

Based on realistic field data on bat echolocation calls and behavioral reactions of bats in a complex acoustic scene, I want to focus on object recognition and figure-ground segregation by echolocation. How does it compare with visual scene analysis? Also, sensory modalities interact: Hearing can be influenced strongly by vision, and in a more primitive system, moths, smell (of pheromones) strongly influences hearing (of predators: bats). The theoretical framework will draw upon the expertise of the other members of the focus group *Auditory and Visual Scene Analysis*, which is composed of scientists with a broad range of expertise. The goal is to understand general principles of how perception is tied to action, independent of modality.

### Recommended Reading

Surlykke, A. and E. K. V. Kalko. 2008. "Echolocating bats cry out loud to detect their prey." *PLoS One*, in press.

Moss, C., K. Bohn, H. Gilkenson, and A. Surlykke. 2006. "Active listening for spatial orientation in a complex auditory scene." *PLoS Biology* 4, 4: 615–626.

Skals, N., P. Anderson, M. Kannevoff, C. Löfstedt, and A. Surlykke. 2005. "Her odours make him deaf: crossmodal modulation of olfaction and hearing in a male moth." *J.exp.Biol.* 208: 595–601.

IBRAHIMA THIOUB

Professeur Dr., Histoire

Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

Né en 1955 à Malicounda (Mbour), Sénégal

Études d'Histoire à l'Université de Dakar et à l'Université Paris 7

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## L'ESCLAVAGE DANS LA VIE QUOTIDIENNE A SAINT-LOUIS (SENEGAL) : XVIII<sup>E</sup>-XIX<sup>E</sup> SIECLES

L'abolition de l'esclavage en avril 1848 n'a pas reçu le même accueil dans les différentes possessions françaises outre-mer. A Saint-Louis du Sénégal, le décret a certes suscité un réel mécontentement des propriétaires d'esclaves qui estimaient que les pouvoirs publics avaient attenté au droit sacré de la propriété privée. L'importance des indemnités qui leur fut accordées n'a pas apaisé leurs ressentiments et ils ont opposé une fin de non-recevoir à toute coopération avec les pouvoirs publics dans la gestion des conséquences négatives de la mesure abolitionniste.

Du côté des esclaves, s'est exprimée, de manière festive mais sur une courte durée, la joie de recouvrer la liberté. Nombre d'entre eux sont au demeurant restés au service de leur ancien maître, à titre de salarié. L'étude du statut et des fonctions des esclaves dans la société saint-louisienne de la période esclavagiste, du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle à 1848, permet de rendre compte de cette situation qui contraste radicalement avec celle plutôt violente qui a prévalu dans les autres colonies françaises en particulier aux Antilles. Outre l'emploi des esclaves dans les activités économiques, seront étudiés leur rôle dans les relations sociales et leurs expressions juridiques dans les espaces privés et publics. Cette étude s'inscrit dans une perspective historique en accordant une importance particulière aux mutations inscrites dans le temps de la ville et de son environnement.



Lecture recommandée :

Thiouh, Ibrahima. *Patrimoines et sources historiques en Afrique*. Union académique internationale, UCAD, 2007.

— « Regard critique sur les lectures africaines de l'esclavage et de la traite atlantique critique. » En *Les Historiens africains et la mondialisation*, édité par Issiaka Mandé et Blandine Stefanson. Paris, Karthala, 2005. [traduit en italien « Letture africane della schiavitù e della tratta atlantica », *Passato e Presente*, 62, 2004 : 129–146].

— « L'historiographie de « l'École de Dakar » et la production d'une écriture académique de l'histoire. » En *Le Sénégal contemporain*, édité par M. C. Diop, 109–153. Paris, Karthala, 2002.

ROBERT L. TRIVERS

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Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Born in 1943 in Washington, D.C.

Studied History and Biology at Harvard University

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## THE EVOLUTION OF DECEIT AND SELF-DECEPTION

I intend to complete a book on deceit and self-deception that will put this subject at last on a scientific footing. It will be based on evolutionary logic and will incorporate findings from numerous disciplines, including neurophysiology, brain chemistry, immunology, experimental and social psychology, and the study of everyday life. The main argument is that self-deception evolves in the service of deceit, by improving our ability to fool others and by doing so at less immediate cognitive cost to the deceiver. Of course hiding reality from yourself is a dangerous game to play and self-deception is associated with numerous costs. Many famous thinkers (e. g. Freud, Marx) have claimed to have a theory of self-deception, either explicit or implicit, but none of these has had any kind of firm scientific foundation, nor have they withstood the test of time.

### Recommended Reading

Burt, A. and R. Trivers. 2006. *Genes in Conflict: the Biology of Selfish Genetic Elements*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Trivers, R. 2002. *Natural Selection and Social Theory: the Selected Papers of Robert Trivers*. New York: Oxford University Press.

FRANCISCO ÚBEDA DE TORRES

from May 2009 to July 2009

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The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

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Studied Economics at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid and Biology at

Oxford University and at Harvard University

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## GENETIC CONFLICT

### Focus Group *Sympatric Speciation: Theoretical and Empirical Considerations*

The focus of my research is the evolutionary biology of genetic conflict. I study conflict between genes either over transmission or over expression. In particular, I have worked (and continue working) on theoretical aspects of meiotic drive and gene conversion – within the category of transmission distortion – and genomic imprinting and X-chromosome inactivation – within the category of differential expression.

I would like to devote my short stint at the Wissenschaftskolleg to address the following question: Why are imprinted genes clustered within the genome? An imprinted gene is a gene that has a different pattern of expression depending on whether it is inherited via sperm or via egg. A conflict may emerge when a gene's expression in one individual has fitness consequences for other individuals who have different probabilities of carrying a copy of the first individual's paternally-derived allele. Such is the case in a mating system in which females have multiple partners and the resources to raise the offspring are fixed and provided by the mother. Paternally-derived alleles in an offspring will be selected to demand a greater amount of resources than maternally-derived alleles in the same offspring. When the expression of a particular gene results in a greater allocation of maternal resources to her offspring, the maternally-derived allele in this offspring will be silenced and vice versa.

One reason why imprinted genes are peculiar is that they tend to cluster in the chromosomes. Within some of these clusters, the expression of each gene is controlled by an imprint center, and barriers limit the extension of the imprint domain. I have recently identified sources of conflict between imprinted genes and modifiers that are either imprinted or unimprinted. If such modifiers act locally, it is possible to explain the differential expression of imprinted genes in different genetic contexts.

### Recommended Reading

Úbeda, F. and B. B. Normark. 2006. "Male killers and the origins of paternal genome elimination." *Theoretical Population Biology* 70: 511–526.

Úbeda, F. and D. Haig. 2005. "On the evolutionary stability of Mendelian segregation." *Genetics* 170: 1345–1357.

Úbeda, F. and D. Haig. 2003. "Dividing the child." *Genetica* 117: 103–10.

SHULAMIT VOLKOV

from October 2008 to December 2008

Ph.D., Professor of History

Tel Aviv University

Born in 1942 in Tel Aviv

Studied History and Philosophy at Hebrew University, Jerusalem and at the

University of California, Berkeley

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## 1. WALTHER RATHENAU – A BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

## 2. AN ESSAY ON THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM

Ad 1. This is an attempt to provide a relatively short but comprehensive biography of Walther Rathenau for a Yale University Press project of Jewish biographies. Rathenau's life provides an interesting perspective from which to observe both German and Jewish history in an important historical period. Unlike in Germany, little has appeared on Rathenau in English. My book would thus update English readers and strive to properly balance the Jewish and the German sides of the story and to make sense of Rathenau's life for the modern reader, and perhaps even contribute to a number of still contested issues, above all issues related to aspects of Jewish assimilation and to the overall meaning of modernity – then and now.

Ad 2. While at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I'll also try to complete an essay on the historiography of National Socialism, written as an extended review of Saul Friedlaender's last volume *The Years of Extermination*.

## Recommended Reading

Volkov, Shulamit. *Antisemitismus als kultureller Code*. Munich: Beck, 2000.

—. *Das jüdische Projekt der Moderne*. Munich: Beck, 2001.

—. *Germans, Jews, and Antisemites: Trials in Emancipation*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006.

BERNHARD WALDENFELS  
von Oktober 2008 bis Dezember 2008  
Dr. phil., Professor (em.) für Philosophie  
Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Geboren 1934 in Essen  
Studium der Philosophie, Psychologie, klassischen Philologie und Geschichte in  
Bonn, Innsbruck, München und Paris

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## PHÄNOMENOLOGIE VON ORT UND RAUM

Es geht in diesem Vorhaben darum, das reiche Potential einer Phänomenologie des Raumes, die bis auf Autoren wie Husserl, Heidegger, Merleau-Ponty und Bachelard zurückgeht, gehörig zuzuspitzen. Im Hintergrund steht eine leibkörperliche und lebensweltliche Orientierung, die geeignet ist, Antithesen wie subjektiv gelebter und objektiv gemessener, natürlich gegebener und kulturell erfundener oder technisch konstruierter Raum zu unterlaufen. Der elementare Ausgangspunkt ist die irreduzible Wo-Frage mit all ihren Varianten wie Woher, Wohin, Worin, Worum oder Wie-weit. Eine besondere Rolle spielen Motive wie die Verankerung der Raumerfahrung im Hier und Jetzt, die Polarität von Ort und Raum, das Zugleich von Eigenort und Fremddort, die Erschließung des Raumes durch die zeitliche Bewegung, das Verhältnis von offenen und geschlossenen Räumen sowie der Raum als Umfeld. Es ergeben sich historische Divergenzen, die schon in der terminologischen Vielfalt von Chora, Topos und Spatium zutage treten. Hinzu kommt der Bezug zu raumbezogenen Praktiken, Techniken, Darstellungen, Vermessungen und Pathologien, wie sie in den verschiedensten Disziplinen bearbeitet werden. Das zunehmende Gewicht von Topographie und Geographie gegenüber der Historiographie verdient besondere Beachtung, nicht zuletzt in interkultureller Hinsicht.



## Lektüreempfehlung

Waldenfels, Bernhard. *Topographie des Fremden. Studien zur Phänomenologie des Fremden*, Bd. 1. Frankfurt/M.: Suhrkamp, 1997.

—. „Leibliches Wohnen im Raum.“ In *Kulturtheorien der Gegenwart*, herausgegeben von Gerhart Schröder und Helga Breuninger. Frankfurt/New York: Campus, 2001. Wiederabdruck in: *Der Architekt*. Zeitschrift des BDA, 7–8 (2003).

—, „Topographie der Lebenswelt.“ In *Topologie*, herausgegeben von Stephan Günzel. Bielefeld: Transcript, 2007.