



Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

ARBEITSVORHABEN DER FELLOWS
FELLOWS' PROJECTS 2010/2011

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Redaktion: Angelika Leuchter
Redaktionsschluss: 1. Juli 2010

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Wenn nicht anders angegeben, erstrecken sich die Fellowships von Oktober 2010 bis Juli 2011. / If not otherwise indicated, the Fellowships extend from October 2010 to July 2011.

VORWORT

In dieser Broschüre werden die Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs im Akademischen Jahr 2010/11 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 2010 können sich noch leichte Änderungen ergeben. Aktualisierte Informationen zu den Fellows und ihren Arbeitsvorhaben sowie zu Veranstaltungen mit Fellows und zum Wissenschaftskolleg insgesamt stehen auf der Internetseite des Wissenschaftskollegs (www.wiko-berlin.de) zur Verfügung.

Berlin, im Juli 2009

PREFACE

This brochure presents the Fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg of the academic year 2010/11. 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, 2010, some minor changes may arise. Up-to-date information on the Fellows, their work plans, and the Wissenschaftskolleg in general is available on the Wissenschaftskolleg's website (www.wiko-berlin.de).

Berlin, July 2010

ANNE VAN AAKEN

Dr. iur., Max Schmidheiny-Stiftung Tenure Track Professor für Law
and Economics, Öffentliches Recht, Völker- und Europarecht
Universität St. Gallen

Geboren 1969 in Bonn

Studium der Volkswirtschaftslehre und Journalistik an der Universität
Freiburg i. Ü. (Schweiz) und Rechtswissenschaft an der Ludwig-Maximilians-
Universität München und der Europa Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder

STAATSHAFTUNG IM OFFENEN GEWÄHRLEISTUNGSSTAAT

Die Rolle und das Verständnis des Staates haben sich im Zuge von Internationalisierung und Privatisierung erheblich geändert. Diese gewandelte Rolle spiegelt sich in der Diskussion um Gewährleistungsverantwortung des Staates wider, die von einer weitgehenden Verantwortungsteilung zwischen Staat und Privatem ausgeht. Eine solche wird aber bislang nicht in einem gewandelten Verständnis der Staatshaftung aufgenommen. Wenn Verantwortungsstufung und -teilung nicht ein Euphemismus für Verantwortungsverwischung bzw. -verlust sein sollen, dann muss untersucht werden, welche Verantwortung der Staat – gerade in der Form der Staatshaftung – noch trägt, in welcher Form und unter welchen Umständen. Hier kommt es gewissermaßen „zum Schwur“ auch bezüglich des Staatsverständnisses. Staatshaftung ist nicht als eigenständiger Untersuchungsgegenstand im Rahmen der Literatur zum Gewährleistungsstaat zu finden. Ebenso wenig wird in der Literatur zur Staatshaftung die Brücke zur Gewährleistungsdebatte geschlagen. Diese Lücke soll das vorliegende Forschungsprojekt schließen, indem verschiedene Verantwortungsstufen jeweils exemplarisch auf ihre haftungsrechtlichen Implikationen untersucht werden.

Warum ist Haftungsrecht überhaupt relevant für die Gewährleistungsdiskussion? Haftungsrecht ist immer auch Risikozuweisungsrecht. Steuerungstheoretisch betrachtet dient Haftungsrecht nicht nur der Wiedergutmachung,

sondern auch als Anreiz für die Akteure, sich in bestimmter Weise zu verhalten und damit ihre Verantwortung wahrzunehmen (oder auch nicht). Kompliziert wird das Staatshaftungsrecht im Gewährleistungsstaat dadurch, dass bei vermehrter Aufgabe der Erfüllungsverantwortung Dreiecksverhältnisse entstehen zwischen Staat, Dienstleistungsempfänger und Dienstleistungserbringer. Nicht außer Acht zu lassen ist dabei, dass Staatshaftung durch die Budgetrelevanz die Allgemeinheit der Steuerzahler belasten kann. Inwieweit Haftungsrecht notwendige und hinreichende Bedingung für den Steuerungsansatz im Verwaltungsrecht ist, ist innerhalb des Projektes zu diskutieren. Methodisch wird funktional, steuerungsperspektivisch und rechtsvergleichend vorgegangen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Aaken, Anne van. *Rational Choice in der Rechtswissenschaft: Zum Stellenwert der ökonomischen Theorie im Recht*. Dissertation. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2003, Neudruck 2009.

—. „International Investment Law Between Commitment and Flexibility: A Contract Theory Analysis.“ *Journal of International Economic Law* 12, 2 (2009): 507–538.

—. „Primary and Secondary Remedies in Investment Arbitration and State Liability: A Functional and Comparative View.“ In *International Investment Law and Comparative Public Law*, herausgegeben von Stephan Schill. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

KAMRAN ASDAR ALI

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anthropology
University of Texas at Austin

Born in 1961 in Karachi

Studied Medicine and Surgery at the University of Karachi
and Anthropology at the Johns Hopkins University

RED GREETINGS: A SOCIAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN'S EARLY YEARS

The movement for the creation of Pakistan in the 1940s sought to transcend the divisions among Muslims of South Asia through the symbol of the emergent state. However, from the very beginning the diversity of people's lives and particularistic cultural experiences remained in perpetual tension to this order. The mistrust shown by the new Pakistani state, wrapped as it was in the ideology of Muslim nationalism, toward the diverse aspirations of its own people led it to impose a meta-narrative of an undivided nation on the populace. A reaction to this political process was the gradual cracking of the ideological edifice of a moral community. For example, by the mid-1950s regional and nationalistic claims by Pakistan's diverse ethnic groups severely tested the promise of the Muslim nationalism that led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Foremost among these was the voice of its Bengali citizens, who as the largest demographic part claimed their economic and linguistic rights from the overtly centralizing state in Karachi, fourteen hundred miles away from Dhaka.

Such histories are often deleted from nationalist master narratives that induce selective national amnesia because these events fit awkwardly into neatly woven patterns. In Pakistani historiography, in which the major preoccupation remains the narrative surrounding the creation of Pakistan, many aspects of national life are given scant attention. A major arena of national amnesia that my project seeks to address is the absence of any serious work on the nascent Communist Party of Pakistan's (CPP) relationship with the populace and the state. My

research seeks to critically engage with the history of Pakistan's early years of existence, paying special attention to the CPP during its brief period of legal existence after Pakistan gained its independence. In pursuing this task my study concentrates on documenting the history of the working class movement while also focusing on the cultural processes to offer a perspective beyond the official retelling of Pakistan's history, which periodically omits how the new country struggled to find the ideological and cultural basis for its creation and existence.

Further, based on ethnographic and archival research, during my residence at the Wissenschaftskolleg I will be working on a book-length manuscript that will contribute to the understanding of the historical processes in Pakistan that have led to the contemporary decline of class-based politics and the concurrent emergence of a politics increasingly shaped by issues of ethnic, religious, gender, and sectarian differences. Within this broader context, the proposed monograph will indeed be among the few social and cultural histories of the working class movement of Pakistan.

Recommended Reading

Ali, Kamran Asdar and Martina Rieker, eds. *Comparing Cities: The Middle East and South Asia*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Ali, Kamran Asdar. "Strength of the State Meets the Strength of the Street: The 1972 Labor Struggle in Karachi." *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 37, (2005): 83–107.

—. *Planning the Family in Egypt: New Bodies, New Selves*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002.

SONIA ALTIZER

from January to May 2011

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Ecology

Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens

Born in 1970 in Wilmington, Delaware

Studied Biology at Duke University and Ecology at the University of Minnesota

HOST RESISTANCE MECHANISMS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE ECOLOGY IN NATURAL POPULATIONS

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*

(see p. 130)

Host-parasite interactions can generate a number of evolutionary outcomes in wild populations, ranging from the maintenance of host genetic variation to significant shifts in the genetic composition of both host and parasite populations. At the same time, host immunity or disease resistance can be shaped by an organism's age, behavior, and environment, including resource availability and current infection status. This project will further scientific understanding of the ecological and genetic determinants of host resistance to infectious disease and of the consequences of host resistance strategies for infectious disease dynamics. Specific work to be conducted at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin focuses on two broad aspects of this topic; the first relates to ongoing studies of interactions between a migratory butterfly host and a protozoan parasite, and the second relates to long-term collaborative studies of mammalian infectious diseases. Specifically, my term at the Wissenschaftskolleg will have the following three goals: (1) Develop and analyze mathematical models to examine long-distance host dispersal as a novel defense strategy against infectious disease, and examine how host dispersal might respond evolutionarily to parasite pressures. (2) Analyze existing experimental data on butterfly-parasite interactions to examine (i) heritability and costs of host resistance, (ii) how host immunity changes with

age, sex, and infection status, and (iii) how host investment in immunity responds to seasonal changes in host physiology and energetic demands. (3) Analyze and expand on databases of infectious diseases and parasites reported from wild mammal populations to examine how parasites interact with host extinction risk, and apply genetic algorithms to predict rates of loss of parasites from declining host populations.

Recommended Reading

DeRoode, J. C. and S. Altizer. 2010. "Host-parasite genetic interactions and virulence-transmission relationships in natural populations of monarch butterflies." *Evolution* 64: 502–514.

Altizer, S., C. L. Nunn, and P. Lindenfors. 2007. "Do threatened hosts have fewer parasites? A comparative study in primates." *Journal of Animal Ecology* 76: 304–314.

Bradley, C. and S. Altizer. 2005. "Parasites hinder monarch butterfly flight ability: Implications for disease spread in migratory hosts." *Ecology Letters* 8: 290–300.

JANIS ANTONOVICS

Ph.D., Lewis and Clark Professor of Biology
University of Virginia, Charlottesville

Born in 1942 in Riga, Latvia

Studied Natural Sciences Tripos and Genetics at the University of Cambridge
and Agricultural Botany at the University of North Wales

THE EVOLUTION OF GENETIC SYSTEMS UNDERLYING HOST-PATHOGEN INTERACTIONS

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*
(see p. 130)

There are still huge gaps in our knowledge and understanding of host-pathogen evolution. For example we do not know why host populations, including humans, have overt genetic variation for resistance to some diseases, yet very little genetic variation for resistance to others. Nor do we know why the genetics of resistance is sometimes complex, but in other instances very simple. I will continue to investigate why humans have genetic variation for resistance to some diseases and not others. In conjunction with my colleagues, we will use theoretical approaches to investigate the evolution of host-pathogen genetic systems. I will investigate the nature of research on evolution and infectious disease and the structure of the underlying science. For example, do we need more theory or model systems, or how can researchers in evolution address pressing problems? I will also investigate the distribution of disease on a phylogenetic level; certain organisms seem not to get diseased. For example, there are no known bacterial or viral diseases in mosses. Is this because these organisms have not been studied, or do they have “fail-safe” resistance mechanisms? If so, why does evolution in the pathogens fail to overcome this resistance? I would also like to investigate why the germ theory of disease failed to be devel-

oped in Germany in the first half of the 19th century, in spite of the rapid development of German sciences at that time.

Recommended Reading

Antonovics, J. 2009. "The effect of sterilizing diseases on host abundance and distribution along environmental gradients." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Series B* 276: 1443–1448.

Lockhart, A. B., P. H. Thrall, and J. Antonovics. 1996. "The distribution and characteristics of sexually transmitted diseases in animals: Ecological and evolutionary implications." *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* 71: 415–471.

Nunn, C. L., J. L. Gittleman, and J. Antonovics. 2000. "Promiscuity and the primate immune system." *Science* 290: 1168–1170.

ROBERT A. ARONOWITZ

short stay still to be determined

M.D., Professor of History and Sociology of Science

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Born in 1953 in Brooklyn, New York

Studied English Literature at the University of Michigan and

Medicine at the Yale University School of Medicine

GLOBAL CIRCULATION OF RISK INTERVENTIONS

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*

(see p. 132)

Will the global circulation of risk-reducing practices and products exacerbate or reduce health inequalities? Will it waste limited resources or positively impact individual and population health? There is the potential for either scenario or both.

I plan to develop a few historical case studies of the exchange of risk-reducing products, practices, and ideas between rich and poor countries. I will focus on cancer screening and surveillance programs and drugs/vaccines to reduce cancer risk (e.g. HPV screening tests and HPV vaccines).

Many risk-reducing drugs are poised for export around the globe because they have low marginal production costs, are highly palatable, and are easily transported. There is also great demand – and potential to create more demand – for practices and products that promise to prevent disease, especially where the infrastructure, resources, and manpower to treat disease are inadequate.

At the same time, the socio-economic conditions in rich countries that have shaped the identity and meaning of risk interventions are profoundly different from those in poor countries. As a result, their export to poorer parts of the globe can result in a mismatch with local needs. Risk-reducing practices and

products can also divert resources from more pressing social and medical problems as well as from non-medical means of promoting health. They can deprivilege the status of practitioners and local medical knowledge. Despite the promise of more effective prevention, the diffusion of many risk-reducing practices and products in resource-poor settings can lead to over-treatment and inefficiencies. There are also, of course, important potential upsides – preventing disease, thereby relieving suffering and saving lives.

I am interested in exploring the assumptions made about the health risks, bodies, and values of people in poor and rich countries. I want to understand the logic of the system by which risk interventions circulate. This includes economic relations among producers and consumers, but also the often unarticulated rules and influences that govern the diffusion and circulation of knowledge, products, and practices. I am particularly interested in how different groups understand and construct the efficacy of disease prevention practices and products.

Recommended Reading

Aronowitz, Robert A. *Unnatural History: Breast Cancer and American Society*. New York and Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

—. “The converged experience of risk and disease.” *Milbank Quarterly* 87, 2 (2009): 417–442.

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

ZEWDE BAHRU

Ph.D., Professor (emer.) of History
Addis Ababa University

Born in 1947 in Addis Ababa

Studied History at Haile Selassie I University (now Addis Ababa University)
and African History at the University of London

A HISTORY OF THE ETHIOPIAN STUDENT MOVEMENT (1960–1974)

The Ethiopian Student Movement, which went through successive stages of self-awareness, reformism, and revolutionary commitment, forms an essential backdrop to the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution. To it can be traced the overthrow of one of the oldest monarchies in the world, the ultimately disastrous policy of socialist construction, and the current experiment in ethnic federalism. And yet, most assessments of the post-1974 situation in Ethiopia do not seem to be informed by an understanding of this backdrop. The project aims to fill this gap by writing a definitive history of that movement.

I have already done extensive research on the subject, consulting both the secondary literature and the contemporary publications of student unions inside and outside the country. More recently, I organized an innovative four-day collective exercise in recollection by some two dozen former student leaders and activists. Those reflections, now transcribed and edited, constitute an important and massive corpus of primary data addressing such vital areas of research interest as: the rather innocuous beginnings of student activism, the radicalization of the student movement in the early 1960s, the genesis and course of the “national question”, which forms such an important political ingredient of contemporary Ethiopia, and the evolution of the student groupings into leftist political organizations.

The one-year residency at the Wissenschaftskolleg, with its atmosphere of serenity and fruitful scholarly interaction, should provide me with the perfect opportunity to write up this massive material into a publishable manuscript.

Recommended Reading

Zewde, Bahru. *Society, State and History: Selected Essays*. Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University Press, 2008.

—. *Pioneers of Change in Ethiopia: The Reformist Intellectuals of the Early Twentieth Century*. Oxford: James Currey, 2002.

—. *A History of Modern Ethiopia 1855–1991*. Oxford: James Currey, 2001.

MIKE BOOTS

Ph.D., Professor of Disease Biology
The University of Sheffield

Born in 1964 in Birmingham
Studied Ecology at Leeds University and at the University of Liverpool

LIMITS TO DISEASE: THE EVOLUTION OF DEFENCE

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*
(see p. 130)

My project will focus on the evolution of host defence to infectious disease with the aim of creating a better integration of data with theoretical models. Infectious disease remains a huge problem for human health and agricultural production. It is also obvious that disease is crucial to most if not all wildlife populations. The ubiquity of infectious organisms (parasites and pathogens) in nature and the harm that they cause their individual hosts have led to the evolution of a diverse range of host defence mechanisms, from simple mechanical barriers through to complex immune systems. Understanding the evolution of these host defence mechanisms is crucial to our understanding of infectious disease in both natural and managed systems.

I have been involved in the development of part of the theory on the evolution of defence that takes into account the intrinsic ecological feedbacks. My aim is to build on this theory to include more complex relationships between different components of the immune system and realistic genetic systems of inheritance. This will allow us to better understand the evolution of defence and maintenance of variation in host-parasite systems and make predictions of the impact of intervention and anthropogenic change in specific diseases.

My project at the Wissenschaftskolleg will have the following specific goals.

- to review the theory of the evolution of defence mechanisms against disease;
- to develop a more detailed 'multi-dimensional' and explicitly genetic trade-off theory of the evolution of defence;
- to combine empirical data with detailed theory of specific host-parasite systems to pinpoint the key mechanisms that define the level and variation of host defence in natural systems;
- to begin to build a predictive theory of the way medical intervention (vaccination and treatment) may affect the evolution of host defence and of how defence may impact parasite evolution.

Recommended Reading

- Best, A., A. White, and M. Boots. 2008. "The maintenance of host variation in tolerance to pathogens and parasites." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 105, 20786–20791.
- Boots, M. and M. Meador. 2007. "Local interactions select for lower infectivity." *Science* 315, 1184–1186.
- Boots, M. and A. Sasaki. 1999. "'Small Worlds' and the evolution of virulence: infection occurs locally and at a distance." *Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B*, 266, 1933–1938.

PIETRO BORTONE

D.Phil., Greek Linguistics and Philology

University of Illinois at Chicago and University of Oxford

Born in 1966 in Milano

Studied Classical, Medieval, and Modern Greek at King's College London and

Linguistic Theory and Comparative Philology at the University of Oxford

BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY: SHIFTS IN LANGUAGE AND IN ETHNIC CATEGORIES

Undertaken from multiple perspectives, this project focuses on the changing constructions of Greek and Turkish identities – both inside and outside of Greece and Turkey. In particular, it considers how these identities are reflected in the Greek and Turkish languages and, conversely, the role that language plays in Greek and Turkish identities. It then analyzes the peculiar and revealing position of a linguistic community that has transitioned from one identity to the other and does not fit into the official discourses of Greek and Turkish identities: Greek-speakers in Turkey who converted to Islam centuries ago and who have come to be regarded as Turks while still retaining their use of the Greek language. Until recently they have had no contacts with Greece or with standard modern Greek, the paradoxical result being that their Greek – invaluable for Greek linguists – is the most archaic form of Greek spoken anywhere, with some features not even found in the artificially archaic Greek that in Greece was promoted as a key to Greek identity.

The project thus looks at the history of those who identify themselves as either Greeks or Turks, highlighting changes in the concept of Greekness and of Turkishness; it examines the role of historical narratives, literature, popular culture, emblematic cultural items such as food, and – above all – of language in the debates on ethnic and cultural continuity and “purity” in Greece and Turkey. Background themes in the project include the formation of national identities cross-nationally, historical revisionism, nationalism, the challenges of

globalization, diaspora communities, cultural hybridization, the social, political, and psychological uses of collective identities for in-groups and out-groups, the shifting ethnic classification of many communities, and the manifold and optional variables used to assign ethnicity. Among these variables, language is frequently used as a symbol of belonging and continuity and also as the rationale for political claims – but with illuminating variations and exceptions.

Recommended Reading

Bortone, Pietro. *Greek Prepositions: from Antiquity to the Present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

—. “Greek with no History, no Standard, no Models.” *Standard Languages and Language Standards: Greek, Past and Present*, edited by Alexandra Georgakopoulou. Farnham: Ashgate, 2009.

ROBERT BOYER

Dr., Économie

Directeur d'Études, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris ;

Directeur de Recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique ;

Économiste, Centre d'Études Pour la Recherche en Économie et ses

Applications, Paris

Né en 1943 à Nice

Études de physique et mathématiques à l'École Polytechnique, de sciences de

l'ingénieur à l'École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, d'économie et de droit à

l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris et d'économie à l'Université Paris I

L'ÉCONOMIE, SCIENCE SOCIALE

Le propos est de suggérer, et si possible de démontrer, que la science économique est arrivée à un point de son développement qui devrait favoriser, non plus la recherche d'une économie pure, mais au contraire l'intégration de l'économie dans les sciences sociales voisines que sont la sociologie, les sciences politiques et l'histoire, en particulier économique et sociale. Sous le titre *L'économie, science sociale*, on entend organiser la synergie entre trois séries d'approches.

En premier lieu, il est prévu de procéder à la relecture de quelques *articles fondateurs* d'une macroéconomie institutionnelle et historique, de travaux portant sur la sociologie et l'économie du travail ou encore de systèmes sociaux d'innovation du point de vue de leurs relations entre rationalité économique et insertion dans une société et un espace politique.

En second lieu, on explicitera l'approche méthodologique développée dès la fin des années soixante-dix dans le cadre des approches de la *Théorie de la régulation*. En effet, cette dernière postule que *la rationalité* économique est toujours *historiquement et institutionnellement située*, et elle considère que le niveau méso est nécessaire dans l'analyse des relations entre micro- et macro-économie. Mais par-dessus tout, elle est très attentive à la question du temps historique et du

changement qu'il implique dans les régularités tant sociales qu'économiques et politiques.

Enfin, et c'est là la nouveauté du projet, il importe de conforter ces hypothèses avec les développements les plus récents des chercheurs spécialisés dans la *méthodologie et l'épistémologie de l'économie*. Toute la question est de savoir si l'on peut trouver un petit nombre de principes communs permettant de jeter les bases d'une réunification des sciences sociales incorporant la composante d'une théorie pertinente des ajustements économiques. Le plan de l'ouvrage projeté est le suivant :

Chapitre 1 – Impérialisme de l'économie ou recherche d'une science sociale réunifiée ?

Chapitre 2 – Science axiomatique et normative ou économie politique inscrite dans l'histoire ?

Chapitre 3 – Stratégie confirmationniste ou retour à un falsificationisme Popperien ?

Chapitre 4 – Microéconomie et analyse sectorielle/locale ... ou macroéconomie et prise en compte des problèmes posés par la globalisation financière ?

Chapitre 5 – Savant ... ou Conseiller du Prince ... et de la finance ?

Lecture recommandée :

Boyer, Robert et Yves Saillard (dir.). *Théorie de la régulation. L'état des savoirs*.

Paris : La Découverte, 1995 ; 2002. Nouvelle édition actualisée (1ère édition 1995) ; édition anglaise : *Regulation Theory: the State of Art*. London : Routledge, 2002.

— *La théorie de la régulation. Les fondamentaux*. Paris : La Découverte, 2004.

— « Historiens et économistes face à l'émergence des institutions du marché. » *Annales HSS* 3 (2009) : 665–693.

HORST BREDEKAMP

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs
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

DIE GEBURT DER SKULPTUR AUS DEM GEIST IHRER NEGATION

Mit meinem Arbeitsvorhaben möchte ich ein über lange Zeit verfolgtes Projekt zu einem Abschluss bringen. Es handelt sich um den Versuch, die Entfaltung der romanischen Skulptur als Überwindung des Verbotes vollplastischer Figuren zu deuten. Bis heute ist ungeklärt, warum es im 11. Jahrhundert geradezu zu einer Explosion der Bauplastik kam. Ein nicht minder offenes Problem liegt in der Frage, warum sich dieses verbotene Medium zunächst im christlichen Nordspanien entfaltete. Dieser für die europäische Skulptur überaus folgenreiche Vorgang soll beschrieben und sowohl historisch wie bildtheologisch erörtert werden.

Lektüreempfehlung

Bredekamp, Horst und Stefan Trinks. „Die Freiheit der Skulptur – Tücher des Todes versus Tücher des Heils.“ In *Hispaniens Norden im 11. Jahrhundert: christliche Kunst im Umbruch* (= *El Norte hispánico en el siglo XI. Un cambio radical en el arte cristiano*), herausgegeben von Achim Arbeiter, Christiane Kothe und Bettina Marten, 161–174. Petersberg: Imhof, 2009.

BRUCE M. S. CAMPBELL

Ph.D., Professor of Medieval Economic History
Queen's University, Belfast

Born in 1949 in Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, England
Studied Geography at the University of Liverpool and
at the University of Cambridge (Darwin College)

HAZARDS, HUMANS AND HISTORY: ECONOMY AND
THE ENVIRONMENT IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES

This project (whose principal output will be a book to be published by Cambridge University Press in 2012) has four main aims:

- to integrate environmental history into mainstream economic history;
- to evaluate the contribution of environmental factors, both physical and biological, to the far-reaching demographic and economic changes of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries;
- to offer a fresh chronological account of a formative period based upon an array of quantifiable data, both environmental and economic, taking account of developments on both sides of the Irish Sea;
- thereby, to advance medieval history and economic history into new areas of enquiry.

Anthropocentric views of the past have long prevailed within economic history, whereby it is presumed that *endogenous* human agencies were more powerful than the *exogenous* forces of Nature. This project intends to redress this bias by taking as its basic premise the inherent instability and unpredictability of the environment – physical and biological – within which human society has evolved and of which the fourteenth century is a dramatic exemplar. Thus, it was freak weather conditions associated with the onset of a shift in global circulation patterns that precipitated the Great European Famine of 1315–17. More devastating than the weather was disease. Cattle plague spread west from cen-

tral Europe when the abnormal weather was at its most extreme to decimate herds in 1319–20 in England and 1321 in Ireland. Major murrains of sheep followed with repercussions for the wool-dominated export trade. Finally, the Black Death of 1348–49 triggered the greatest single mortality crisis in recorded English and European history. Simultaneously, harvests failed once again.

This close juxtaposition of physical and biological hazards is as enigmatic as it is intriguing and assumes all the greater significance because it occurred at the climax of several centuries of economic expansion and population growth, which had culminated in the creation of the first world economy: together, commercial and demographic growth created ideal preconditions for the rapid pan-continental spread of the fatal pathogen, whether bacterium or virus. In effect, this was the collapse of a complex system comprising physical, biological and chemical as well as human components.

Recommended Reading

Campbell, B. M. S. “Nature as Historical Protagonist: Environment and Society in Pre-Industrial England” (the 2008 Tawney Memorial Lecture). *Economic History Review* 2009. DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00492.x. 2008

Campbell, B. M. S. “Nature as Historical Protagonist”, a podcast of the 2008 Tawney Memorial Lecture. <http://wip.ehs.org.uk/downloads.asp>

Campbell, B. M. S. *English Seigniorial Agriculture 1250–1450*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000 (reprinted in paperback 2006).

Campbell, B. M. S. and K. Bartley. *England on the Eve of the Black Death: An Atlas of Lay Lordship, Land, and Wealth, 1300–49*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2006.

FREDERICK COOPER

Ph.D., Professor of History
New York University

Born in 1947 in New York

Studied History at Stanford University and at Yale University

CITIZENSHIP BETWEEN EMPIRE AND NATION:
FRANCE AND FRENCH AFRICA, 1945–1960

I am writing a book on “imperial citizenship” from 1946, when all “subjects” in the French empire became citizens, until the independence of French Africa in 1960. When a few African politicians were allowed to participate in the writing of a new French Constitution after World War II, they refused to accept a document that did not acknowledge their rights as French citizens. To them, citizenship was a claim-making construct, not simply a juridical status, and in the years after 1946 they tried to add substance to French citizenship – social and economic equality as well as equitable political institutions. The question for French leaders was how to reconcile their desire to deepen Africans’ sense of incorporation into a French polity, the aspirations of new citizens to full equality, and the government’s desire to maintain a significant measure of control over the various components of the French Union, as the empire was renamed. I explore the tension among African political actors between assertions of difference and assertions of equality, and I examine the different but overlapping notions that leaders in both European and African France had of the possibilities of turning empire into federation, in which sovereignty would be shared and in which Africans’ claims to nationhood would be reconciled with claims to the rights and resources of the French Union as a whole. Exclusionary concepts of nationality and citizenship that are so evident in France today were not a direct carry-over of colonial patterns, but a reversal of the pattern of 1945 to 1960. Both French and African political elites had to make themselves national and in so doing effaced the history that is the subject of this project.

Recommended Reading

Cooper, Frederick (with Jane Burbank). *Empires in World History: Power and the Politics of Difference*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010.

—. *Colonialism in Question: Theory, Knowledge, History*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2005.

—. *Africa Since 1940: The Past of the Present*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

LORRAINE DASTON

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

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

Professor, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago

Born in 1951 in Michigan

Studied History, Philosophy of Science, and History of Science

at Cambridge and at Harvard

HOW REASON BECAME RATIONALITY

In the second half of the twentieth century, in the works of philosophers, mathematicians, engineers, and social scientists, the faculty of reason was radically reconceived. In the models of game theory, decision theory, artificial intelligence, and military strategy, the algorithmic rules of rationality replaced the self-critical judgments of reason. The reverberations of this shift from reason to rationality still echo in contemporary debates over human nature, planning and policy, and, especially, the direction of the human sciences. My project is to write a history of how reason became rationality after World War II – and why.

The background to this transformation lies in the history of rules. In major European languages from the early Middle Ages until the mid-nineteenth century, the chief sense of *regula*/rule/*Regel*/*règle* derived from the *Regula Sancti Benedicti*, laid down for the cenobites (Christian monks who lived in settled communities under an abbot, as opposed to the eremetical tradition of solitary monks in Egypt) and referred to a moral precept, a model or code of conduct for a way of life. This sense is still vivid in Enlightenment discussions of whether art should follow rules or whether it is (in Kant's words) genius that "gives the rule [i.e., model] to art". In the early decades of the nineteenth century, a tertiary meaning of rules as algorithms (first and foremost the rules of arithmetic) begins its rise to dominance, in contexts as diverse as the first effective calculating machines, the creation of national civil service bureaucracies, and attempts to guarantee the logical solidity of mathematical proofs. Yet as late as the 1920s,

these expansions of the algorithmic meaning of rules were local phenomena, whose impact did not overflow the narrow contexts of their application. In other words, metaphors like “the rules of the game” did not yet resonate with suggestive analogies for all of human thought and conduct.

But by the early 1950s, the dream of reducing intelligence, decision-making, strategic planning, and reason itself to algorithmic rules had spread like wildfire to psychology, economics, political theory, sociology, and even philosophy. The story of how reason became rule-bound is one of Cold War ambitions, technological fantasies come true (especially in the realm of computers), quantification and quantiphrenia, and, above all, the eclipse of the faculty of judgment as an essential component of reason.

Recommended Reading

Daston, Lorraine with Peter Galison. *Objectivity*. New York: Zone Books, 2007. (German edition: *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.

DIETER EBERT

from October 2010 to February 2011

Dr. phil., Professor of Zoology and Evolutionary Biology
Universität Basel

Born in 1961 in Saarburg, Rheinland-Pfalz

Studied Biology at the Technische Universität München, the University of
South Alabama, and the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

THE EVOLUTION OF DISEASE TRANSMISSION

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*

(see p. 130)

Parasite success is largely determined by transmission from an infected host to an uninfected. In many studies of parasite evolution and epidemiology, transmission is considered the key fitness component. Ever since I encountered in my empirical work parasites that differ in their mode of transmission I have asked myself what influence the mode of transmission has on parasite fitness. Why are some parasites horizontally transmitted, while others are vertically transmitted? Why are some horizontally transmitted parasites airborne, others vector-borne, and yet others sexually transmitted? Why do most parasites have only one mode of transmission? Most evolutionary considerations of parasite evolution take the mode of transmission as given, while here I wonder why different modes of transmission evolve.

In particular, the observation that most parasites have only one mode of transmission is intriguing and is at the center of my interest here. In 1995 we published two articles in which we worked out that the fitness effects of vertical and horizontal transmission add up to the total parasite fitness. From this it becomes clear that, everything else being equal, a parasite with two modes of transmission has an advantage over a parasite with only one mode of transmission. In analogy, the same is true for other combinations of transmission modes,

as long as transmission occurs from the same individual host. (It is not true for parasites that alternate their mode of transmission across hosts.) Given these benefits of having more than one mode of transmission, why are there so few parasites with more than one mode of transmission?

To address this question I want to explore a family of models for the evolution of transmission modes. First I want to explore the role of trade-offs among transmission modes. Different modes of transmission may constrain each other in their evolution. Second, I want to explore the role of environmental conditions. Modes of transmission differ in their epidemiology. For example, sexually transmitted diseases need not meet any minimum host density threshold to persist, while conventional horizontally transmitted parasites need a minimum host density for persistence. At high densities, horizontally transmitted parasites can spread much faster than vertically transmitted diseases, while it is the other way around at low densities.

I hope that during my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin, I will be able to develop models to address these problems.

Recommended Reading

Ebert, Dieter. 2008. "Host-parasite coevolution: insights from the *Daphnia*-parasite model system." *Current Opinions in Microbiology* 11: 290–301.

FRANK FEHRENBACH
Dr. phil., Professor of Art History
Harvard University

Born in 1963 in Oberndorf a. N., Baden Württemberg
Studied Art History, Medieval and Modern History, and Philosophy at the
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen and at the Universität Basel

“ENLIVENMENT” IN ART AND ART THEORY OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

As a topos of *ekphrasis*, the esthetic power of artists to animate their products leads back to antiquity. In the Italian Renaissance, *vivacità* (and its semantic variations) becomes the most widespread category of esthetic praise. This is embedded in a mythology of life that interprets cultural history in analogy to the living organism, to aging and renewal (or reproduction), and it is paralleled by a natural philosophy that works as pan-psychism or “spiritual naturalism” against dualistic paradigms. Giorgio Vasari uses the topos of enlivenment in his *Lives* in an almost inflationary way, as one of the most important esthetic characteristics of the “third manner”, the perfection of art after ca. 1500. However, *vivacità* is an achievement that goes well beyond mere lifelikeness. The category of vividness requires explorations along the borderline of the visible and the invisible, an oscillation – and this is Vasari’s point – that characterizes the living organism itself: “this gracious and sweet facility that appears between the seeing and non-seeing, as can be seen in flesh and living things.”

It will be crucial to keep the proper “life” of this vast topic and its tendency to transgress any thematic border mildly under control. My project at the Wissenschaftskolleg starts with early modern conceptualizations of “life” (in natural philosophy and medicine), and confronts them with strategies of representation and response. Paradigms for my flexible approach to “enlivenment” will include: the esthetics of force (Giotto’s legacy); *compositio*; monochrome sculpture and the emergence of life in 15th-century Italian art; analogies between money

and art (Titian); portraiture and petrification (Moroni, Bronzino); gazes and glances; the ruler as statue (triumphal entries); tombs; enlivenment as transgression (Vasari); and the metonymy of materials (Marino).

Recommended Reading

Fehrenbach, Frank. *Compendia mundi. Gianlorenzo Berninis 'Fontana dei Quattro Fiumi' (1648–51) und Nicola Salvis 'Fontana di Trevi' (1732–62)*. Berlin and München: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2008. (I Mandorli, 7.)

—. “Calor nativus – Color vitale. Prolegomena zu einer Ästhetik des ‘Lebendigen Bildes’ in der frühen Neuzeit.” In *Visuelle Topoi: Erfindung und tradiertes Wissen in den Künsten der italienischen Renaissance*, edited by Ulrich Pfisterer and Max Seidel, 151–170. Berlin and München: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2003.

—. *Licht und Wasser: Zur Dynamik naturphilosophischer Leitbilder im Werk Leonardo da Vincis*. Tübingen: Wasmuth, 1997. (Tübinger Studien zur Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte, 16.)

STEVEN FEIERMAN

Ph.D., D.Phil., Professor of History and Sociology of Science,
and Professor of History
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Born in 1940 in New York City
Studied History at Northwestern University and
Social Anthropology at Oxford University

MEDICINE IN AFRICA: THE EFFICACY OF POPULAR ACTION

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*
(see p. 132)

The proposed research project assesses the role, in the medical systems of eastern, central, and southern Africa, played by networks of ordinary people who provide care, money, and other resources for sick people. The argument of the book, which is partially completed, is that these networks of lay people hold authority over the process of treatment, even for patients in hospital and for patients being treated by traditional healers. Lay people also constitute an informal, and crucially important, system of health insurance, to a much greater extent than in industrial countries. The study shows that biomedical health care is structured in fundamental but largely invisible ways by this system of support. The book examines both current practices and their historical roots.

Recommended Reading

Feierman, Steven. "Explanation and Uncertainty in the Medical World of Ghaambo." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Summer 2000.

—. *Peasant Intellectuals: Anthropology and History in Tanzania*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1990.

—. "When Physicians Meet: Local Medical Knowledge and Global Public Goods." In *Ethics and the Ethnography of Medical Research in Africa*, edited by Paul Wenzel Geissler and Sassy Molyneux (forthcoming).

RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR

Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

Ph.D., Professor of Ecology

Indian Institute of Science, Center for Ecological Studies, Bangalore

Born in 1953 in Kanpur, India

Studied Zoology and Molecular Biology in Bangalore

THE ORGANIZATION AND EVOLUTION OF INSECT SOCIETIES

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. I have chosen the tropical primitively eusocial wasp *Ropalidia marginata* occurring in Southern India as a model system to investigate these questions.

From time to time I like to write for a general audience, giving an overview of my field of research. My *Survival Strategies* was one such example. This year I hope to begin work on a sequel entitled *Reproductive Strategies*, in which I will endeavour to show that throughout the animal kingdom, reproductive success is all about achieving a fine balance between cooperation and conflict among the partners involved.

Recommended Reading

Gadagkar, Raghavendra. Interrogating an insect society. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, doi:10.1073/pnas.0904317106 (2009).

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

—. *Survival strategies: Cooperation and conflict in animal societies*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1997.

PETRA GEHRING

Dr. phil., Professorin der Philosophie
Technische Universität Darmstadt

Geboren 1961 in Düsseldorf

Studium der Philosophie, Politikwissenschaft und Rechtswissenschaften
an den Universitäten Gießen, Marburg und Bochum

„LEBEN“: BAUSTEINE ZUR GESCHICHTE UND METAPHYSIK EINES SCHILLERNDEN BEGRIFFS

Angestrebt wird eine Rekonstruktion der historischen Diskurse von „Leben“, welche die natur- und sozialwissenschaftlichen Dimensionen des Konzeptes und die philosophische Begriffsgeschichte zueinander ins Verhältnis setzt. Dabei werden neben der Zeit um 1800 – unstrittig die *take off*-Phase desjenigen quasi-stofflichen Lebensbegriffs, der die Modellierung biologischer, anthropologischer und biomedizinischer Sachverhalte grundiert – vor allem auch die Epochenschwelle um 1900 und aktuelle Biopolitik-Diskussionen von Interesse sein. Hier richten sich Arbeitsfragen (a) auf die juristischen Fassungen von „Leben“ und „Lebenswert“ in der (rechts)politischen Reformliteratur vor und um 1900, (b) auf „Leben“ und „Lebensqualität“ in deutschsprachigen Diskursen in der Sozialethik und Sozialpolitik nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg, (c) auf angelsächsisch-deutsche Wechselwirkungen der Begriffe *life*/Leben und auf die interdisziplinäre Entstehungsgeschichte der Programmatik von *Life Sciences* bzw. Lebenswissenschaft(en) und (d) auf ausgewählte Aspekte einer Metapherngeschichte des Lebens.

Lektüreempfehlung

Gehring, Petra. *Theorien des Todes: zur Einführung*. Hamburg: Junius Verlag, 2010.

—. *Traum und Wirklichkeit: Zur Geschichte einer Unterscheidung*. Frankfurt/Main und New York: Campus, 2008.

—. *Was ist Biomacht? Vom zweifelhaften Mehrwert des Lebens*. Frankfurt/Main und New York: Campus, 2006.

PAUL WENZEL GEISSLER

von April bis Juli 2011

Dr. rer.nat., Dr. phil., Sozialanthropologie

Universitetet i Oslo und London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Geboren 1966 in Meran, Italien

Studium der Geschichte und der Biologie and der Universität Hamburg

sowie an der Københavns Universitet und der Sozialanthropologie an der

University of Cambridge

„TRIAL COMMUNITIES“: HISTORISCH-ETHNO-
GRAPHISCHE STUDIEN ZUR TRANSNATIONALEN
MEDIZINISCHEN FORSCHUNG IM WESTLICHEN KENIA

Schwerpunktgruppe *Dilemmata in der Berufspraxis der Medizin in Afrika*
(siehe S. 132)

Mein Forschungsvorhaben basiert auf mehrjähriger historischer und ethnographischer Feldarbeit über transnationale medizinische Forschung im westlichen Kenia sowie auf meiner dortigen Mitarbeit in medizinisch-biologischen Forschungsprojekten seit 1993. Ziel meines Aufenthalts in Berlin ist es, diese Materialsammlung, die 2010 fertiggestellt sein wird, zusammen mit einer Reihe von Interviews mit britischen, kenianischen und amerikanischen Forschern in einen theoretisch-analytischen Rahmen zu stellen und als Buch herauszugeben. Diese Monographie beschäftigt sich mit medizinischem Wissen und seiner Produktion sowie mit dem sozialen Umfeld der transnationalen Forscher, ihrer einheimischen Angestellten und der erforschten lokalen Bevölkerung, um gesellschaftliche Veränderungen (grob gesagt: vom modernen Nationalstaat zu transnationalen Netzwerken und biosozialen Formationen) sichtbar zu machen und so das Verhältnis von medizinischer Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft in der Spätmoderne näher zu beleuchten. Aufbauend auf (sowie in Abgrenzung von) den einflussreichen Studien zur charakteristischen modernen Einheit von Wis-

senschaft und politischer Macht, hoffe ich, Kontinuitäten sowie Brüche und Innovationen sichtbar zu machen, welche die Ordnung medizinischen Wissens zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts charakterisieren, einem Zeitalter, das geprägt wird von Neoliberalisierung und nicht-governmentaler Politik sowie von globalen Epidemien und der Biotechnologie.

Lektüreprüfung

Geissler, P. W. und R. J. Prince. *„The Land is Dying: Creativity, Contingency and Conflict in Western Kenya.“* Oxford: Berghahn, 2010.

Geissler, P. W. und R. J. Prince. „Active Compounds and Atoms of Society: Plants, Bodies, Minds and Cultures in the Work of Kenyan Ethnobotanical Knowledge.“ *Social Studies of Science* 39, 4 (2009): 599–634.

Geissler, P. W., A. Kelly, B. Imokhuede und R. Pool. „He is now Like a Brother, I Can Even Give Him My Blood – Relational Ethics and Material Exchanges in a Malaria Vaccine ‘Trial Community’.“ *The Gambia. Social Science and Medicine* 67, 5 (2008): 696–707.

BEHROOZ GHAMARI-TABRIZI
Ph.D., Associate Professor of History and Sociology
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Born in 1960 in Tehran
Studied Sociology at the University of California, Santa Cruz

FROM TICKETS TO PARADISE TO COUPONS FOR
SOCIAL SECURITY: THE CONCEPTION OF TRAUMA
AMONG THE IRANIAN VETERANS OF THE IRAN-IRAQ
WAR (1980–1988)

In European and American war literature, trauma is often understood as a psychopathology, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). However, during the past two decades a number of social and historical studies have called into question this universalist approach by highlighting the social and cultural contingencies of trauma. Rather than placing the accent on the type of event that is considered inherently traumatic, these new studies examine how people endure and remember violence and whether the experience of suffering inevitably leads to post-traumatic disorder. This approach shifts the focus from individual pathology and examines trauma as a culturally specific, politically instrumental, socially constructed, and historically contested phenomenon.

Although the eight-year war became the most significant spur and justification for the consolidation of state power for the revolutionary regime in Iran, its long-term consequences continue to inform the local, national, and regional politics of the Islamic Republic. Whereas previous studies addressed the political and military history of the war, my research examines the Iran-Iraq war from the point of view of the veterans who continue to struggle with its aftermath. Rather than emphasizing the ideological, institutional, and political foundations of the war, I examine the veterans' construction of their own experiences and the means through which these experiences have been expressed, maintained, and transformed into social and individual coping strategies.

I am planning to develop a theory of trauma simultaneously informed by individual testimonies and family-community relations, as well as sociological, psychological, and medical interpretations, as well as legislative acts. Not only will this work contribute to a more refined understanding of the constitutive significance of violence in shaping post-war Iranian society, it will also advance our recognition of the contingencies and the deep specificities of trauma.

Recommended Reading

Ghamari-Tabrizi, Behrooz. "Mourning, Memory and Memorializing: The Iranian Veterans of Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988)." *Radical History Review* 105, (2009): 106–121.

—. *Islam and Dissent in Post-Revolutionary Iran: Abdolkarim Soroush and the Religious Foundations of Political Reform*. London, New York: I. B. Tauris (Palgrave-Macmillan), 2008.

—. "Contentious Public Religion: Two Conceptions of Islam in Revolutionary Iran." *International Sociology* 19, 4 (2004): 504–523.

HANNAH GINSBORG
Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy
University of California, Berkeley

Born in 1958 in London
Studied Philosophy and Modern Languages (French) at the
University of Oxford and Philosophy at Harvard University

PRIMITIVE NORMATIVITY AND RULE-FOLLOWING

I am proposing a new philosophical view of the relation between rules, specifically rules for the use of language, and normativity. It is usually thought that “oughts” depend on rules: for example, if you ought to use a word in a certain context, that can only be in virtue of the fact that there is a rule determining that that is how the word ought to be used. But in the view I am developing, the relation between “oughts” and rules is the other way around. Our uses of words can coherently be thought of as appropriate prior to the assumption of rules that govern them, and this “primitive normativity” makes rules and meanings possible.

The project draws on my earlier work on Kant’s account of aesthetic and biological judgment in his 1790 *Critique of Judgment*. I argued in that work that the possibility of aesthetic judgment, for Kant, reveals a kind of normativity that does not depend on rules or criteria and that is a condition of our being able to make objective empirical claims about the world. This kind of normativity also manifests itself, for Kant, in our biological judgments, for example when we describe the parts of organisms as working properly or as malfunctioning. In the present project, I develop the notion of primitive normativity in its own right and in the context of contemporary philosophical questions about meaning and rules. Specifically, I aim to show how it offers a solution to the skeptical puzzle about meaning and rule-following that is hinted at in Wittgenstein’s *Philosophical Investigations* (1953) and made explicit in Saul Kripke’s influential *Wittgenstein on Rules and Private Language* (1982). I aim also to explore the relation of

primitive normativity to the topic of normativity in ethical and other practical contexts.

Recommended Reading

- Ginsborg, Hannah. "Empirical Concepts and the Content of Experience." *European Journal of Philosophy* 14, 3 (2006): 349–372.
- . "Thinking the Particular as Contained Under the Universal." In *Aesthetics and Cognition in Kant's Critical Philosophy*, edited by Rebecca Kukla, 35–60. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- . "Primitive Normativity and Skepticism About Rules." *The Journal of Philosophy*, forthcoming.

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, Massachusetts
Studied English Literature at Yale University
and at Cambridge University

THE SWERVE

I am currently finishing the book I have been writing (entitled *The Swerve: Where the Modern World Began*) on the disappearance for almost a millennium of Lucretius' *De rerum natura* and its momentous recovery 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 a culture's dominant theological and scientific understanding, reenters the European imagination. The book is slated to be published in 2011 by W. W. Norton.

I am also completing a revised and expanded English-language version of my Adorno Lectures on Shakespeare, originally published by Suhrkamp (*William Shakespeare: Freiheit, Schönheit und die Grenzen des Hasses*). This new version will be published by the University of Chicago Press as *Shakespeare's Freedom*. And I am preparing a website and writing a book on the global transformations of the Shakespeare-inspired play, *Cardenio*, that I co-authored a few years ago with Charles Mee. To date, apart from the US production, there have been adaptations performed in India, Japan, Croatia, Spain, Brazil, Egypt, and Turkey; versions are upcoming in Poland, Argentina, and South Africa.

In addition, I have two substantial editorial projects. As general editor, I am preparing new editions of both *The Norton Shakespeare* and *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*.

Recommended Reading

Greenblatt, Stephen with Ines G. Županov, Reinhart Meyer-Kalkus, Heike Paul, Pál Nyíri, and Friederike Pannewick. *Cultural Mobility: A Manifesto*. Cambridge, Mass.: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

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

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

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

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
und an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

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.

DIETER GRIMM

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs

Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (2001–2007)

Dr. Dr. h.c. mult., 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

DIE VERFASSUNG UNTER DEM DRUCK DER GLOBALISIERUNG

Der Konstitutionalismus hat 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, insbesondere wenn man sie nicht auf ihre rechtsstaatliche Dimension verengt, sondern auch an der demokratischen Komponente festhält.

Lektüreempfehlung

Grimm, Dieter. „The Achievement of Constitutionalism and its Prospect in a Changed World.“ In *The Twilight of Constitutionalism?* Edited by Petra Dobner and Martin Loughlin, 3–22. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

—. *Souveränität*. Berlin: Berlin University Press, 2009.

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

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

—. “Braucht Europa eine Verfassung?“ *Juristenzeitung* (1995): 581.

BEATRICE GRUENDLER

Ph.D., Professor of Arabic

Yale University

Born in 1964 in Offenburg, Baden-Württemberg

Studied Applied Foreign Languages at the Université des Sciences Humaines II, Strasbourg, Oriental Studies, Ancient Near Eastern Studies and Semitics at the Universität Tübingen, and Arabic Language and Literature, Assyriology, and Semitics at Harvard University

THE ISLAMIC AGE OF COMMUNICATION

The rise of book culture in the Near East of the ninth century AD, spurred by the introduction of paper and the growth of Arabic into a cosmopolitan lingua franca, occasioned a fundamental shift in the dissemination of knowledge, methods of teaching and publishing, and literary life in general, which had heretofore relied mainly on oral ways. The project will draw from the copious preserved written sources (*aḳḥbâr*) the contemporary perceptions of the changing ways in which poets, writers, critics, and audiences availed themselves of the new media (paper slips, notebooks, and codices in either unredacted or redacted form) and how communication and the uses of text by the different social and professional classes diversified as a result. Both the court and new venture publishers became factors in book production, which authors had to deal with. Conversely, books were not necessarily intended to spread information, but could equally well control it and safeguard its selective use. Further phenomena were the bimodality of the spoken and written word, used in many complementary ways, and the new professional status of authors and copyists, affording them independence from patronage.

Recommended Reading

- Gruendler, Beatrice. "The Reconstruction of the Qasida in Performance and Reception." In *Classical Arabic Humanities in Their Own Terms*, edited by Beatrice Gruendler. Leiden: Brill, 2007.
- . *The Development of the Arabic Scripts: From the Nabatean Era to the First Islamic Century*. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1993. (Harvard Semitic Studies 43.) Arabic translation by Sultân Ma`ânî: *Ta`rîkh al-Khutât wa-l-Kitâba al-`arabiyya min al-anbât ilâ bidâyat al-islâm*. Petra: Bayt al-Anbat, Jordan, 2004.
- . *Medieval Arabic Praise Poetry: Ibn al-Rûmî and the Patron's Redemption*. London: RoutledgeCurzon, 2003.

WOLFGANG HOLZGREVE

Dr. med., Dr. h.c. mult., Professor für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie
Leitender Ärztlicher Direktor, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg

Geboren 1955 am Möhnesee, Nordrhein-Westfalen
Studium der Medizin an der Universität Münster, der University of California,
Berkeley und der University of California, San Francisco

CAPACITY BUILDING ZUR VERBESSERUNG
DER MUTTER-KIND-VORSORGE IN
ENTWICKLUNGSLÄNDERN

Die häufigste Ursache bei den 500.000 mütterlichen Todesfällen im Zusammenhang mit Schwangerschaft und Geburt weltweit ist die postpartale Hämorrhagie, die in über 80% der Fälle verhindert werden könnte. Hier sollen die Erfahrungen mit einkommensschwachen Ländern aus den Partnerschaftsprogrammen der Internationalen Gynäkologenvereinigung FIGO ausgewertet werden, vor allem die Bedeutung des preisgünstigen und leicht zu verabreichenden Medikaments *Misoprostol*, mit dem ich mich bereits früher wissenschaftlich beschäftigt habe. Besonders möchte ich mich dabei auf das kleine, rohstoffarme Land Eritrea konzentrieren, zu dem ich einen besonders guten Zugang habe.

Angestrebt wird ein nachhaltiges „Capacity Building“ basierend auf wissenschaftlichen Daten.

Lektüreempfehlung

Hahn, S., W. Holzgreve. "Fetal cells and cell-free fetal DNA in maternal blood: new insights into pre-eclampsia." *Human Reproduction Update* 8, 6 (2002): 1–8.

Holzgreve, W., S. Hahn, X. Y. Zhong, O. Lapaire, I. Hösli, S. Tercanli, P. Miny. "Genetic communication between fetus and mother: short- and long-term consequences." *Am J Obstet Gynecol* (2007): 372–382.

Osterhues, A., W. Holzgreve, K. B. Michels. "Shall we put the world on folate?" *Lancet* 374 (2009): 959–961.

Surbek, D. V., P. M. Fehr, I. Hösli, W. Holzgreve. "Oral misoprostol for third stage of labor: A randomized placebo-controlled trial." *Obstet Gynecol* 94 (1999): 255–258.

TOSHIO HOSOKAWA

von Februar bis April 2011

Komponist, Ständiger Gastprofessor, Tokyo College of Music

Tokio

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

KOMPOSITIONEN

1. Uraufführung eines „Hornkonzerts“ für das Berliner Philharmonische Orchester mit dem Hornisten Stefan Dohr und Sir Simon Rattle im Februar 2011.

2. Uraufführung der Oper „Matsukaze“ für das Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brüssel im Mai 2011 und an der Staatsoper unter den Linden Berlin im Juli 2011. Proben mit Sasha Waltz im Radialsystem Berlin von Februar bis März 2011.

Hörempfehlungen

Zuletzt sind folgende CDs erschienen:

Hosokawa, Toshio. *Renka*: MusicScape, 2009.

—. *Solo Concertos. Vol. 1.*: Neos Music, 2009.

—. *Tabi-bito [Wanderer]* for percussion and orchestra. Stradivarius, 2008.

Besonders möchte ich hinweisen auf das Oratorium *Voiceless Voice in Hiroshima* (Requiem für Hiroshima) für Solisten, Sprecher, Chor und Orchester, ein Auftragswerk des Bayerischen Rundfunks. Schott Music, 2001.

NANCY ROSE HUNT

Ph.D., Associate Professor of History
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Born in 1957 in Westfield, Massachusetts
General Studies in the Humanities at the University of Chicago and
History of Africa at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

MEDICAL PRACTICE AND PRACTITIONERS – IN GLOBAL, AFRICAN, AND CONGOLESE HISTORIES

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*
(see p. 132)

Since the 1970s, historians of Africa have been producing heterodox histories of medicine and health. But few, it seems, have noticed. Africa remains a neglected continent in global and comparative medical histories. Most medical history remains narrow, rarely questioning social reproduction, moral imagination, and vocabularies of healing, issues that are basic to historians of Africa. My challenge is to write a compact book for a wide audience for Oxford University Press that works to alter this paradox. *Health and Medicine: A World History* will ask about the kinds of persons who have produced health and alleviated illness and their powers, networks, and expertise. Social health and medical cultures will be highlighted, as will lay care and women's medicine, specialized and everyday knowledge, and the spaces of illness, healing, and care. *Health and Medicine* will not be one more historical walking tour through the world's medical "traditions". It will ask questions about power, knowledge, inequalities, and suffering; regional, cross-continental, and colonial interactions; borrowing, displacements, and mixtures; perception, diagnosis, and care; and diverse kinds of healing (public, intimate, sacred, sanitized, confessional, and the like). The chapters will mix scales, moving between the macroscopic (such as the Atlantic, the Silk Road, the Mediterranean) and a diminutive, textured level of microscopic sites (a hearth, an altar, a clinic or worksite, a marketplace, a ship in motion, a cancer

ward, or clinical trial). The idea is to use juxtapositions in scale to clinch complexity, while also conveying latitude, density, contingency, and an eclectic array of points of view. As the first global history of medicine to privilege social health and care, rather than pathogens and disease, the intellectual challenges are many. I look forward to debating these in Berlin.

I also plan to steal some time to rework a history of a Belgian colonial *flâneur* who went out to the Congo in 1913 after a shotgun marriage to a Russian immigrant woman; they had read Heine's *Travel Pictures* together. This keen ambler from a French-speaking, Flemish bourgeois family was a pharmacist by training. He crossed many a threshold, strolling and expatiating as he went. In Congo, he diagnosed sleeping sickness, assembled botanical specimens of medicinal plants, spoke against the contraceptive effects of intimate hygiene practices, organized a pro-fertility campaign, and indigenized it as a prophetic healing movement. My study of this planter and unofficial medical worker will be situated within a few frames: complex ties within the knotted dimensions of a colonial situation (such as the scientific, religious, sexual, linguistic, medical, semiotic, and psychic); the beleaguered, anomalous, and humid Equateur region, where reproductive maladies were rife and interracial sexuality lasted into the 1990s; and the stakes involved in gripping onto one anomalous, quirky colonial person as the footing for history.

Recommended Reading

- Hunt, Nancy Rose. "An Acoustic Register, Tenacious Images, and Congolese Scenes of Rape and Ruination." In *Scarred Landscapes and Imperial Debris*, edited by Ann Laura Stoler, 220–253. (*Cultural Anthropology* 23, 2008.)
- . "Rewriting the Soul in Colonial Congo." *Past & Present* 198 (2008): 185–215.
- . *A Colonial Lexicon: Of Birth Ritual, Medicalization, and Mobility in the Congo*. Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1999.
- . *A Nervous State: Violence, Remedies, and Reverie in Colonial Congo*. Duke University Press, forthcoming.

STEFAN HUSTER

Dr. iur., Professor für Öffentliches Recht und Sozialrecht
Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Geboren 1964 in Gütersloh, Nordrhein-Westfalen
Studium der Rechtswissenschaft und Philosophie an den
Universitäten Bielefeld und Frankfurt/Main

PUBLIC HEALTH, PERSONALE AUTONOMIE UND SOZIALE GERECHTIGKEIT

Die gesundheitspolitische Diskussion in Deutschland und vielen anderen Staaten hat sich lange Zeit fast ausschließlich mit dem System der medizinischen Versorgung befasst. Inzwischen besteht jedoch weithin Einigkeit, dass – jedenfalls ab einem gewissen Versorgungsniveau – andere Faktoren als die medizinische Versorgung und der Zugang zu ihr sowohl für den Gesundheitszustand der Bevölkerung als auch für die soziale Gesundheitsverteilung von erheblich größerer Bedeutung sind. Für eine Analyse der normativen Vorgaben und Implikationen der Gesundheitspolitik, wie sie in der praktischen Philosophie und in der Rechtswissenschaft betrieben wird, bedeutet der Wechsel zu einer Public Health-Perspektive eine erhebliche Herausforderung. Dies ist maßgeblich darin begründet, dass Public Health sowohl als Forschungs- als auch als Politikansatz ein völlig entindividualisiertes Projekt darstellt. Anders als der Medizinethik und der medizinischen Versorgung geht es Public Health nicht um einen einzelnen Patienten und dessen Krankheit, sondern um die Bestimmungsfaktoren der Volksgesundheit und der Gesundheitsverteilung, deren Effekte sich nicht im Einzelfall, sondern nur statistisch nachweisen lassen. Dies führt in einer Verfassungsordnung, die von individuellen Rechten und personaler Autonomie als Grundprinzipien ausgeht, zu gewissen Einordnungsschwierigkeiten, denen nachgegangen werden soll.

Lektüreempfehlung

Huster, Stefan mit Karsten Rudolph (Hg.). *Vom Rechtsstaat zum Präventionsstaat*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2008.

Huster, Stefan. *Die ethische Neutralität des Staates. Eine liberale Interpretation der Verfassung*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2002 (Habilitationsschrift). (Jus Publicum Bd. 90.)

—. *Rechte und Ziele: Zur Dogmatik des allgemeinen Gleichheitssatzes*. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1993 (Dissertation).

OLIVIA JUDSON
D.Phil., Biology
Imperial College London

Born in London
Studied Biological Sciences at Stanford University and at Oxford University

TIME TRAVEL SAFARI

If you had a time machine, when would you go?

Would you turn the dial back 10,000 years to see humans at the dawn of discovering how to grow crops? Or would you decide to go back 360 million years, to the time of the massive continent of Gondwanaland and the great universal ocean, Panthalassa? Or would you go to the period when Earth was a snowball? What about the day the meteorite landed, the one that drove the dinosaurs to extinction? Or perhaps you would go back to the beginning, more than 4 billion years ago, to find out how life really began.

With this book – aimed at a popular audience – I aim to bring the history of the planet alive. I want to conjure up the planet as it was at different times in the past: I want to write a travel guide that takes you to different times so vividly that you can imagine that you are there.

I want to conjure up the animals and plants (if there are any), the sounds. I want to imagine the equipment that you would need to take with you to different moments in the past. For instance, if you did indeed decide to go back 360 million years, you might want to take the opportunity to go swimming with *Dunkleosteus*, one of the (now extinct) armoured fish. But *Dunkleosteus* was a large and ferocious predator: it's thought to have been able to bite with a force far greater than, say, a great white shark. So if you wanted to go diving with *Dunkle* and come back alive, you'd have to take a specially-designed, super-reinforced shark cage with you on your adventure ...

Recommended Reading

Judson, Olivia. "The Selfless Gene." *Atlantic Magazine* (October 2007).

—. *Dr. Tatiana's Sex Advice to All Creation: The Definitive Guide to the Evolutionary Biology of Sex*. New York: Metropolitan Books, 2002. German edition: *Die raffinierten Sexpraktiken der Tiere: fundierte Antworten auf die brennendsten Fragen*. München: Heyne, 2003.

ELIAS KHOURY

Global Distinguished Professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, Novelist
New York University

Born in 1948 in Beirut

Studied Social History at the Université Libanaise in Beirut
and the École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris

WORKING ON MY NEW NOVEL

My project is to write a continuation of my novel *The Gate of the Sun*. The Nakba will be viewed from the perspective of the Palestinians who became Israeli citizens after 1948. It is a novel on novels, where there will be a critical reading of both Palestinian and Israeli literatures, in an attempt to create what I call the stories as mirrors of other stories.

Recommended Reading

Khoury, Elias. *Yalo*. Quercus Publishing, 2009.

—. *The Gate of the Sun: Bab Al-Sham*. Picador, 2006.

—. *Al-Dhakira al-mafquda* [=The Lost Memory]. Beirut, 1982.

ALBRECHT KOSCHORKE

Dr. phil., Professor für Neuere deutsche Literatur und
Allgemeine Literaturwissenschaft
Universität Konstanz

Geboren 1958 in Kastellaun, Rheinland-Pfalz
Studium der Germanistik, Philosophie und Ethnologie an der Ludwig-
Maximilians-Universität München und an der Sorbonne Paris

ALLGEMEINE ERZÄHLTHEORIE

Das Projekt soll sich in grundsätzlicher Absicht mit der *kulturellen Funktionsweise von Narrativen* befassen. Ausgangspunkt ist die Beobachtung, dass sozial geteiltes Wissen zu einem beträchtlichen Teil in narrativer Form prozessiert wird. Untersucht werden – unter Berücksichtigung und in Weiterentwicklung von Forschungen aus dem Bereich der Psychologie – die Verarbeitungsregeln, nach denen sich kulturell dominante Erzählschemata ausbilden, die für die Selbstwahrnehmung von Gruppen oder Gesellschaften und für die Organisation ihres Gedächtnisses grundlegend sind. Wie entscheidet es sich, welches Wissen sozial geteilt werden und durch Einpassung in ein Narrativ seine Reichweite ausdehnen kann? Wie wird zeitliche Dynamik modelliert, wie werden Affekte und kollektive Energien gebunden, soziale Grenzziehungen verstärkt oder durchbrochen? Wie bilden Gegennarrative sich aus, über welche Verkehrswege und semantische Manöver können sie ins hegemoniale Zentrum einer Kultur vordringen? Wie verfestigen sich Narrative zu Institutionen und sozialen Strukturen, wie gelingt es ihnen, gleichsam unvordenklich zu werden?

In einem zweiten Schritt soll es darum gehen, die *epistemische Wirksamkeit von Narrativen* genauer zu analysieren. Dies geschieht in Anknüpfung einerseits an neuere Tendenzen in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte und -theorie, andererseits an die Kultursemiotik Lotmanscher Prägung. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit gilt dabei den Interferenzen zwischen Wissen und Nichtwissen, konkret: dem kulturellen Umgang mit der Grundbefindlichkeit unvollständiger Information.

Lektüreempfehlung

Koschorke, Albrecht. *Der fiktive Staat: Konstruktionen des politischen Körpers in der Geschichte Europas*. Frankfurt/M.: Fischer Taschenbuch Wissenschaft, 2007 [zusammen mit Thomas Frank, Ethel Matala de Mazza und Susanne Lüdemann].

—. *Die Heilige Familie und ihre Folgen*. Frankfurt/M.: Fischer Taschenbuch Wissenschaft, ³2001. Amerikanische Übersetzung: *The Holy Family and Its Legacy*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.

—. *Körperströme und Schriftverkehr: Mediologie des 18. Jahrhunderts*. München: Fink, 1999, ²2003 (Habilitationsschrift Berlin 1996).

CHRISTIANE KRUSE

Dr. phil. habil., Kunstgeschichte
Philipps-Universität Marburg

Geboren 1961 in Walsrode, Niedersachsen

Studium der Kunstgeschichte, Mediävistik und Neueren deutschen Literatur
an der Georg-August-Universität Göttingen und der Ludwig-Maximilians-
Universität München

DIS/SIMULATIO. DIE KUNST DER MASKE, TÄUSCHUNG UND VERSTELLUNG IM BAROCK

Das Projekt untersucht Bedeutungen, Funktionen und Formen der Dis/simulatio, Maske, Maskerade, der Täuschung und der Verstellung in der Bildkultur des europäischen Barock. Es geht um das Verständnis der Dis/simulatio etc. als einer Kulturtechnik sui generis sowie um eine Bild- und Kunstgeschichte der Dis/simulatio, die aus ihrer vielfältigen visuellen Bildpraxis gewonnen werden soll. Maske, Täuschung und Verstellung werden an ihren gesellschaftlichen Funktionsorten, die höfisch geprägt sind, aufgesucht und kontextualisiert. Es werden Bilder und Texte untersucht, die das visuelle Feld der Maske, des Maskierens und Schminkens sowie die Verstellung, Täuschung, Lüge und List zum Gegenstand haben. Diese finden sich in nahezu allen Teilbereichen der barocken Kultur: in Porträts, Allegorien, Personifikationen, mythischen Geschichten sowie in Darstellungen von Festen, des Karnevals und des Theaters, aber auch in der Kunsttheorie, der Emblematik, den Rhetoriklehren, den Poetiken, in Komödien, der Dichtung und der Philosophie und in Fürstenlehren, Zeremonialbüchern, Kostümordnungen etc. Das Thema ist zeitlich mit dem Aufkommen der Dis/simulatio um 1500, der Kritik an Maske und Verstellung seitens der Aufklärung und der Reformulierung von Maske und Verstellung in der beginnenden Moderne strukturiert.

Lektüreempfehlung

Kruse, Christiane. „Malerei ist weiblich: Maske und Maskerade in Pictura-Allegorien des 17. Jahrhunderts.“ In *Wir sind Maske* [Wien, Museum für Völkerkunde, 24. Juni bis 28. September 2009], herausgegeben von Sylvia Ferino-Pagden, 316–325. Milano: Silvana, 2009.

—. „Parer viva oder die Kunst der (dis)simulazione im Barock. Ovid – Bernini – Marino.“ In *Skulptur zwischen Realität und Virtualität*, herausgegeben von Gundolf Winter, 155–176. München: Fink, 2006.

—. *Wozu Menschen malen: Historische Begründungen eines Bildmediums*. München: Fink, 2003.

DAVID KYADDONDO

Ph.D., Anthropology

Makerere University, Kampala

Born in 1965 in Nabutitti, Uganda

Studied Medical Anthropology at the University of Amsterdam

and Anthropology at the University of Copenhagen

HEALTH WORKERS IN HIV TESTING AND COUNSELING REFORMS

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*

(see p. 132)

Using van der Geest and colleagues' framework of multi-level or linkage perspective, I will look at the providers' views on the scaling up of HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) in Uganda and the incorporation of Provider Initiated Counseling and Testing (PITC) in the health system. Since 2005, Uganda has scaled up ART provision and HCT has become increasingly implemented and incorporated into the country's routine health care, at least in the public health facilities. This integration means that health workers in the public system must take on new responsibilities. However, health reforms often create problems and may be experienced differently by health workers.

As a policy, the scaling up of HCT is promoted on different levels, but each level is linked to others and therefore actions taken at one level may have consequences for others. On the international level, the WHO released the PITC guidelines in 2007. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) also revised their guidelines to provide the routine offer of HIV testing within the health care setting for individuals who are 13–64 years. Locally, Uganda's Ministry of Health revised its Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) policy to include PITC. However, often there is little attention to the implications of reforms for health workers. What are their views on these reforms? Are they

enjoying PITC or simply enduring it? What professional dilemmas are they facing as frontline implementers of PITC given the existence of old time-resource problems in the country's health care system?

Recommended Reading

Kyaddondo, David (with Susan R. Whyte). "Working in a Decentralized System: A Threat to Health Workers' Respect and Survival in Uganda". *International Journal of Health Planning and Management* 18, 4 (2003): 229–242.

Whyte, S. R., M. A. Whyte, D. Kyaddondo. "Health workers entangled: confidentiality and certification." In *Anthropologies of Aids: The Morality of Illness, Treatment and Death in Contemporary Africa*, edited by Ute Luig and Hansjoerg Dilger. Oxford: Berghahn (in press).

HELMUT LACHENMANN

von Januar bis April 2011

Dr. h.c., Komponist und Professor (em.) für Komposition
Stuttgart

Geboren 1935 in Stuttgart

Klavierausbildung und Musiktheorie an der Staatlichen Hochschule für
Musik Stuttgart; Kompositionsstudium privat bei Luigi Nono

KONZENTRATION AUFS KOMPONIEREN

Während meines Aufenthaltes am Kolleg möchte ich mich zwei kompositorischen Projekten widmen:

- einer Musik für acht Hornisten, quasi ein Solo-Oktett bzw. Doppelquartett samt großem Orchester – dies ist ein Auftragswerk der Münchner Musica Viva für das Frühjahr 2012;
- einer Musik für Klavier mit zwei weiteren „Instrumenten“: Posaune und Stimme, vermutlich Counter-Tenor (letzteres ist noch nicht entschieden) – einem Auftragswerk von Maurizio Pollini, ebenfalls für Frühjahr 2012.

Lesen und Hören

Lachenmann, Helmut. *Streichquartette* mit dem Arditti Quartet. Kairos, 2007.

—. *Musik als existenzielle Erfahrung: Schriften 1966–1995*, herausgegeben von Josef Häusler. Wiesbaden: Breitkopf und Härtel, 2004.

—. *Das Mädchen mit den Schwefelhölzern*. Musik mit Bildern. Staatsoper Stuttgart mit Lothar Zagrosek. Doppel-CD, Kairos, 2003.

—. *Schwankungen am Rand*. Ensemble Modern mit Peter Eötvös. ECM Records, 2002.

NIKLAUS LARGIER

Dr. phil., Professor of German and Comparative Literature
University of California, Berkeley

Born in 1957 in Schaffhausen, Switzerland

Studied German Language and Literature, Russian Language and Literature,
and Philosophy at the Universität Zürich

TOPOGRAPHIES OF POSSIBILITY

In my current book project, *Topographies of Possibility*, I focus on a specific concept of “possibility” that emerges in late medieval religious philosophy (Meister Eckhart, Nikolaus Cusanus) and on the afterlife of this very concept in modern thought and literature. This afterlife includes correlations between so-called mystical traditions, poetics, and experiment in Baroque culture, the invention of modern aesthetics in Baumgarten’s *Aesthetica*, the understanding of sensation and cognition in Novalis, and discussions about “possibility” in works by Georg Lukács, Robert Musil, and Michel Foucault.

The larger context of this research is my interest in the ways both medieval religious practices and mystical tropes informed early modern and modern forms of thought and writing. In *Topographies of Possibility* I will concentrate on one of those tropes, namely a specific idea of “possibility”. It is a notion of possibility that is different from the Aristotelian concept of “potentiality” (which is always oriented toward a specific actualization), modern ideas of “utopia” (which tend to be presented in terms of utopian design), and messianic expectations. Instead, the notion of possibility that I am analyzing points toward horizons of emergence where the “real” and the “possible” intersect. This can be illustrated most prominently with Robert Musil’s reflections on possibility in his *Man Without Qualities*. Early on in this novel he writes: “To pass freely through open doors, it is necessary to respect the fact that they have solid frames. This principle, by which the old professor [i.e., the father of Ulrich, the man without qualities] had always lived, is simply a requisite of the sense of reality. But if

there is a sense of reality, and no one will doubt that it has its justification for existing, then there must also be something we call a sense of possibility.” With his notion of a “sense of possibility” Musil not only introduces one of the leitmotifs of his novel. At the same time, he engages in a conversation with Meister Eckhart, whom he quotes extensively, and with contemporary discussions about utopia and possibility, as can be found in the writings of Georg Lukács and Belá Balázs. In my book I will trace these discussions and reconstruct the history of a notion of possibility that has been overshadowed by other concepts in modernity.

Recommended Reading

Largier, Niklaus. “Mysticism, Modernity, and the Invention of Aesthetic Experience.” *Representations* 105 (2009): 37–60.

—. *Die Kunst des Begehrens: Dekadenz, Sinnlichkeit und Askese*. München: Beck, 2007.

—. *Lob der Peitsche: Eine Kulturgeschichte der Erregung*. München: Beck, 2001. American translation: *In Praise of the Whip: A Cultural History of Arousal*. New York: Zone Books, and Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2007.

RICHARD E. LENSKI

from October to November 2010 and from March to April 2011

Ph.D., Hannah Distinguished Professor of Microbial Ecology

Michigan State University

Born in 1956

Studied Biology at Oberlin College, Ohio and University of North Carolina,

Chapel Hill

MICROBIAL EVOLUTION IN RELATION TO DISEASE CONTROL

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*
(see p. 130)

I have studied the evolution of bacteria for some 25 years. Unlike most evolutionary research, however, my work has been mostly experimental rather than comparative. The rapid generations and large populations of bacteria allow one to observe and investigate evolution in action, both in laboratory-based experiments and in natural settings. At the Wissenschaftskolleg, I would like to devote a substantial part of my time to the working group organized by Janis Antonovics on the subject “*Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*” including the population-dynamical feedbacks in host-parasite interactions that are mediated by both ecological and genetic processes. The following are some of my research projects that are relevant to that working group. (i) My research group has an on-going experiment in which we have monitored 12 populations of *E. coli* bacteria while they evolve in and adapt to a laboratory environment for more than 50,000 generations to date. We have learned a lot about the dynamics of both phenotypic and genomic evolution in bacteria that will be relevant for understanding the capacity of microbes to evolve in the context of host-pathogen interactions. (ii) My group has run other experiments to study the coevolution of hosts and pathogens, in which bacteria are the hosts for certain viruses that can

infect only bacteria. This work has led to insights regarding the feedbacks between evolutionary and ecological processes. (iii) Although my work is mostly experimental, I have also done theoretical work related both to host-pathogen interactions, in particular, and microbial evolution, more generally. For example, one model examined the evolution of pathogen virulence and was among the first attempts to explicitly couple dynamics on ecological and evolutionary timescales. (iv) While most of my research has had a “basic science” focus, I have also been involved in projects that apply that knowledge to practical problems including: identifying mutational mechanisms of pathogen virulence, evolution of antibiotic resistance, and population-genetic inferences in microbial forensics.

Recommended Reading

- Barrick, J. E., D. S. Yu, S. H. Yoon, H. Jeong, T. K. Oh, D. Schneider, R. E. Lenski, and J. F. Kim. 2009. “Genome evolution and adaptation in a long-term experiment with *Escherichia coli*.” *Nature* 461: 1243–1247.
- Blount, Z. D., C. Z. Borland, and R. E. Lenski. 2008. “Historical contingency and the evolution of a key innovation in an experimental population of *Escherichia coli*.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* 105: 7899–7906.
- Lenski, R. E. and R. M. May. 1994. “The evolution of virulence in parasites and pathogens: reconciliation between two competing hypotheses.” *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 169: 253–265.

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

DIE MACHT DER ZEICHEN

Im Herbst erscheint mein Buch *Auguste Comte: Die Macht der Zeichen*. Darin beschreibe ich, wie der Namengeber der Soziologie in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts die positivistische Bewegung mit Hilfe visueller Mittel zu stabilisieren versucht und gleichzeitig eine politische Topographie entwirft, in der das Verhältnis der Metropole Paris zur französischen Provinz neu bestimmt wird.

Ein neues Projekt beschäftigt sich mit dem Plan einer Mittelmeerunion und vergleicht mit der sogenannten „Union latine“ und der „Anglosphäre“ zwei Versuche, innerhalb der globalen Welt geopolitische Subsphären zu schaffen, die sich durch gemeinsame kulturelle Überzeugungen auszeichnen.

Kleinere „Auftragsarbeiten“ sind dem Verhältnis von politischer Dezentralisierung und Demokratie sowie dem Begriff des „Liberalismus“ im Werk von Ralf Dahrendorf gewidmet.

Lektüreempfehlung

Lepenies, Wolf. *Auguste Comte. Die Macht der Zeichen*. München: Hanser, 2010.

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

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

—. *The Seduction of Culture in German History*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2006.

OLIVER LEPSIUS

Dr. iur., LL.M. (Chicago), Professor für Öffentliches Recht, Allgemeine
und Vergleichende Staatslehre
Universität Bayreuth

Geboren 1964 in München

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft an den Universitäten Bonn, München
und an der University of Chicago

DEMOKRATIETHEORIE UND LEGITIMATIONSSTRUKTUREN

„Alle Staatsgewalt geht vom Volke aus“, postuliert das Grundgesetz. Wie aber lässt sich die Legitimationsbedürftigkeit hoheitlicher Gewalt im Angesicht neuer Herrschaftsverhältnisse sicherstellen? Man denke an funktionale Selbstverwaltungskörperschaften, die Verlagerung von Hoheitsbefugnissen auf Private, europäische Rechtsetzung ohne europäisches Staatsvolk, Standardsetzung durch internationale Organisationen, quasi-hoheitliche Machtstellungen von privaten Organisationen auf nationaler und internationaler Ebene. Ich möchte Elemente einer juristischen Demokratietheorie für den modernen Verfassungsstaat formulieren.

Legitimation kann vom Demos (Volk) und vom Einzelnen ausgehen. Auch unabhängig von seiner Zugehörigkeit zum Demos verfügt der Einzelne über eine individuelle Legitimationskraft, denn Mehrheitsentscheidungen finden an Minderheitenrechten ihre Grenzen. Grundrechte begründen Mitspracherechte und unterbrechen den Herrschaftsanspruch der demokratischen Mehr. Man kann daher zwei Legitimationsquellen unterscheiden, die zwar beide auf das Individuum zurückgehen, dieses aber in anderen Rechtspositionen erfassen: als Teil eines Kollektivs „Volk“, das über allgemeine Gleichheitskriterien (Bürger-/Wahlrecht) konstituiert wird, sowie als individueller Grundrechtsträger, dessen Rechtssphäre über Freiheitsrechte gesichert wird. Gleich-

heit und Freiheit markieren demzufolge zwei unterschiedliche legitimations-theoretische Ausgangspunkte.

Auf ihnen aufbauend möchte ich ein „Zwei-Säulen-Modell“ entwickeln. Beide Säulen sind, auch wenn sie im Individuum wurzeln, nicht personenidentisch. Daran schließt sich die Frage an, ob sich mit dieser dualistischen Legitimationsstruktur neue Legitimationssubjekte konstruieren lassen, etwa territorial radizierte „Teilvölker“ (als Ausschnitt des Demos) oder sachlich begrenzte „Kreise von Betroffenen“ (als Kollektive von Grundrechtsträgern). Dies ist eine juristisch besonders drängende Fragestellung, die durch neue supra- und internationale Herrschaftsformen genauso ausgelöst wird wie durch die Herrschaftsausübung durch neue Verwaltungsorganisationen oder durch eine privatisierte Expertokratie.

Lektüreprüfung

Lepsius, Oliver. „Themen einer Rechtswissenschaftstheorie.“ In *Rechtswissenschaftstheorie*, herausgegeben von Matthias Jestaedt und Oliver Lepsius, 1–49. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2008.

—. „Was kann die deutsche Staatsrechtslehre von der amerikanischen Rechtswissenschaft lernen?“ In *Staatsrechtslehre als Wissenschaft*, herausgegeben von Helmuth Schulze-Fielitz, 319–366. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 2007.

—. „Die erkenntnistheoretische Notwendigkeit des Parlamentarismus.“ In *Demokratie und Freiheit*, herausgegeben von Martin Bertschi u. a., 123–180. Stuttgart: Boorberg, 1999.

FRANÇOIS LISSARRAGUE

Dr., Anthropologie historique

Directeur d'Études, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

Né en 1947 à Saint-Mandé, France

Études de lettres classiques à la Sorbonne, Paris

CORPS ET ARMES : ESTHÉTIQUE DES ARMES EN GRÈCE ANCIENNE

Mes recherches portent pour l'essentiel sur l'imagerie grecque, notamment sur les représentations figurées dans la céramique attique et l'imaginaire qui s'y développe. Dans cette perspective je m'intéresse aussi bien à une anthropologie de l'image dans la Grèce ancienne, au statut de la représentation et à ses usages, qu'à une anthropologie à partir des images qui se démarque de la logique illustrative souvent retenue par les historiens, pour interroger les logiques propres à ces représentations.

Je suis en train de terminer un travail sur la figure des satyres, qui constituent, autour de Dionysos, un monde imaginaire où sont mises en jeu les catégories de la culture grecque sur le mode du décalage et de la plaisanterie, en particulier les pratiques du symposion (autour du vin, de la musique et de la danse), la sexualité, le rapport au monde animal et les formes d'activités civiques et rituelles.

Au cours de l'année à Berlin, je souhaite avancer un projet sur la représentation des guerriers et des armes. En l'intitulant « Corps et armes », mon intention est de privilégier la dimension esthétique de ces représentations. Les peintres en effet ne cherchent pas à donner de la guerre une image critique, mais bien à valoriser le guerrier dans sa dimension héroïque et à en esthétiser l'image. Ce travail s'opère à travers une série de choix qui mettent en avant le duel héroïque plutôt que la bataille rangée et donnent aux armes un statut d'objet précieux. C'est donc sur cet aspect du corpus figuré que portera ma recherche : la mise en scène des armes et leur manipulation (les scènes de transmission, d'armement et

de déploiement du trophée). Je m'intéresse au rapport entre le corps athlétique du guerrier et sa seconde peau formée par l'armure de bronze, ainsi qu'à tous les effets ornementaux qui intègrent sur l'armement les métaphores animales circulant dans la poésie épique. De ce point de vue, les emblèmes des boucliers (épisèmes) forment un riche système d'images dont je voudrais explorer la logique.

Lecture recommandée :

Lissarrague, François. *Vases Grecs. Les Athéniens et leurs images*. Paris: Hazan, 1999.

—. *L'autre guerrier ; archers, peltastes, cavaliers dans l'imagerie attique*. Paris et al.: Éd. La Découverte et al., 1990.

—. *Un flot d'images ; une esthétique du banquet grec*. Paris : Adam Biro, 1987.

CURTIS M. LIVELY

from April to June 2011

Ph.D., Professor of Biology

Indiana University, Bloomington

Born in 1954 in Lake Charles, Louisiana

Studied Zoology at Arizona State University and Ecology and

Evolutionary Biology at the University of Arizona

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MODELS OF HOST-PARASITE COEVOLUTION

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*

(see p. 130)

In a nutshell, I hope to fuse epidemiological theory with population genetic theory of host/parasite coevolution. Epidemiological theory has a long history, and it has been successfully used to describe the spread and fade-out of diseases. The models, however, generally assume that all hosts are susceptible to infection and that whether they become infected depends mainly on the rate of contact between infected and susceptible individuals, as well as the probability of transmission between hosts. As such, genetic heterogeneities among hosts, such that different host individuals are susceptible to different parasite genotypes, has not been considered in an epidemiological framework.

Population geneticists, in contrast, are inherently interested in the existence of genetic diversity, and explicit genetic models on host-parasite coevolution have been constructed for almost 30 years. The population genetic models, however, tend to assume that the probability of infection depends only on the frequency of “matching” parasite genotypes. And, as such, the number of infected hosts, or the total number of infectious propagules in the parasite population, has not been considered. Clearly, biologically speaking, the number of infected hosts

AND the frequency of hosts infected with different parasite genotypes are both important in disease spread and persistence in natural populations.

I plan to fuse the two approaches. In other words, I plan to build models of host-parasite coevolution that include genetic variation in both the host and the parasite, and to do so in an explicit epidemiological framework. Preliminary results suggest that the fusion could be quite interesting. I have already found that the likelihood of the spread of disease is inversely proportional to the number of resistance genotypes in the host population. Finally, I plan to apply the fused approach to study the effect of host/parasite coevolution on selection for sexual reproduction in hosts. Under the Red Queen model of the evolution of sexual reproduction, the advantage to cross-fertilization is that it provides the offspring with a partial escape from infection, at least when compared to either self-fertilization or asexual reproduction. The goal would be to evaluate the Red Queen hypotheses under various assumptions about the genetic basis of infection and the ecological basis of disease transmission and virulence.

Recommended Reading

King, K. C., L. F. Delph, J. Jokela, and C. M. Lively. 2009. "The geographic mosaic of sex and the Red Queen." *Current Biology* 19: 1438–1441.

Koskella, B. and C. M. Lively. 2009. "Evidence for negative frequency-dependent selection during experimental coevolution of a freshwater snail and a sterilizing trematode." *Evolution* 63: 2213–2221.

Lively, C. M. 2009. "Local host competition in the evolution of virulence." *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 22: 1286–1274.

JULIE LIVINGSTON

Ph.D., Associate Professor of History
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Born in 1966 in Boston, Massachusetts
Studied Comparative Religion at Tufts University; African History and Public
Health at Boston University; and African History at Emory University

IMPROVISED MEDICINE: INSIDE AN AFRICAN ONCOLOGY WARD

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*
(see p. 132)

During my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg I will complete the revisions on a book that offers an intimate look at the cancer epidemic rapidly emerging across Africa. In 2002 Botswana, which at the time had the highest prevalence of HIV in the world, became the first African nation to provide free antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) to its citizens. Yet, the success of this policy has engendered new problems. Many patients now survive their HIV disease only to grapple with viral-associated cancers facilitated by their history of immunosuppression. This grim underside to the otherwise impressive success of the ARV program couples with the significant burden of cancers already prevalent in the population to create a situation of overwhelming proportions.

Taking a cue from Solzhenitsyn, this book examines Botswana's lone cancer ward as both a metaphor for and instantiation of the constellation of bureaucracy, vulnerability, science, mortality, and hope that shape early 21st-century experience in southern Africa; and as quite simply, a cancer ward – a powerfully embodied social and existential space. This ward presents a compelling microcosm of contemporary tertiary health care. And so it provides one critical site for our focus group on *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*. Care here must proceed amid the contingencies of providing high-tech medicine in a

public hospital where machines are often broken, drugs go in and out of stock, and bed space is always at a premium. In the ward the oncologist works under conditions of tremendous uncertainty. He must constantly improvise, tailoring clinical medical knowledge and ethical standards forged in metropolitan settings to quite different biological, technological, social, and institutional conditions. These issues of uncertainty and practice are ones that we will also be pursuing across contexts in the collaborative work of our focus group.

Recommended Reading

Livingston, Julie. "Suicide, Risk, and Investment in the Heart of the African Miracle." *Cultural Anthropology* 24, 4 (2009): 652–680.

—. "Disgust, Bodily Aesthetics, and the Ethic of Being Human in Botswana." *Africa* 78, 2 (2008): 288–307.

—. *Debility and the Moral Imagination in Botswana*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2005. (African Systems of Thought Series.)

CLAIRE MESSUD

Novelist

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Born in 1966 in Greenwich, Connecticut

Studied Comparative Literature at Yale University and English Literature
at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts

NOVEL IN PROGRESS

While at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I will continue work on an as yet untitled novel set in the contemporary United States, telling the story of a family and its unraveling. The novel opens with the sudden death of its widowed patriarch, Paul Thevenet, a French expatriate, in a nursing home in Miami, and the return of his daughter Isabel from London to arrange his burial.

Unfolding in reverse chronological order, the book consists of ten chapters, each set approximately five years apart; and will show, like the peeling of an onion, how the family's foundering was inevitable from the outset.

The novel's primary focus is Paul Thevenet himself and his relationship with his wife Patricia, an American Brahmin from Boston. The complex legacy of Paul's French childhood during the war; his decision to abandon that past in favor of starting anew in the United States; the importance of a mythical America in his construction of himself and of his family; and the inevitable clashes between his myth and the realities – these are the book's central themes.

Recommended Reading

Messud, Claire. *The Emperor's Children* (novel). New York: Knopf, 2006. (Also published in German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch.)

—. *The Hunters: Two Short Novels*. New York: Harcourt, 2001. (Also published in German and French.)

—. *The Last Life* (novel). New York: Harcourt, 1999. (Also published in German, French, Italian, and Swedish.)

BIRGIT MEYER

Ph.D., Professor of Cultural Anthropology
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Born in 1960 in Emden

Studied Pedagogy for Handicapped Children and Comparative
Religion at the Universität Bremen and Cultural Anthropology
at the Universiteit van Amsterdam

RELIGION AND MATERIALITY: HOW THINGS, BODIES AND MEDIA MATTER IN AFRICAN CHRISTIANITY

Ever since I began working on religion in Ghana (formerly German Togo and the British Gold Coast), I have been struck by the tension existing between modern, Western understandings of religion in terms of an inner belief (as propounded by missionaries and colonial officials as well as – on a more theoretical level – scholars of religion) and the way that what we circumscribe as “religion in Africa” actually takes shape in real social and cultural settings. There exists a remarkable tension between the focus on inner belief and a so-called “worldly” or materialistic orientation. Reflecting on this tension, in my work I have sought to not only critique the imposition of Western concepts on “religion in Africa” but to tease out how we can best conceptualize African attitudes and practical approaches in a manner that yields a more adequate understanding of religion and which is self-critical when it comes to the terms it employs. The tension between inner belief and a worldly materialistic attitude, I propose, reflects a broader conceptual problem: *the complex relation between religion and materiality*. At the Wissenschaftskolleg I plan to work on a book that is both historically and ethnographically grounded and which addresses important questions about our conceptualization of modern religion via a focus on the tensions that exist around things, bodies and media. It is my conviction that in order to fully understand the role and appeal of religion in our time, we need to develop a more global understanding of it – an understanding capable of indicating the

pitfalls and contradictions in our view of religion in the West – and it is for this reason that a focus on religious encounters in Africa is also of utmost theoretical relevance to a variety of wider ranging scholarly debates.

Recommended Reading

Meyer, Birgit. “‘There is a Spirit in that Image’. Mass Produced Jesus Pictures and Protestant Pentecostal Animation in Ghana.” *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 52, 1 (2010): 100–130.

—. “Powerful Pictures: Popular Protestant Aesthetics in Southern Ghana.” *Journal of the American Academy of Religion* 76, 1 (2008): 82–110.

—. *Translating the Devil: Religion and Modernity Among the Ewe in Ghana*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press for the International African Institute, 1999 and Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press, 1999.

HERBERT MUYINDA

Ph.D., Anthropology

Makerere University, Kampala

Born in 1966 in Kampala

Studied Public Administration and Management at Makerere University, Kampala, and Anthropology at the University of Copenhagen

MEDICINES, UNCERTAINTY, AND HEALTH CARE DILEMMAS IN UGANDA

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*

(see p. 132)

My project is about being a medical professional and being uncertain and indecisive about the next step to take (dilemma) when providing care to patients, because institutional, political and social processes of healthcare lead to shortages of medicines. It is also about innovativeness, sacrifice, and improvisation; how both medical practitioners and patients try to overcome problems and make the best out of the little that may be available, in order to overcome challenges of persistent shortages of medicines in health facilities. In Uganda, the persistent shortages and uncertain availability of medicines raise moral, managerial, and political questions for medical practitioners; and serious socio-economic challenges for those who need the medicines. Availability of medicines in health units, accuracy of diagnosis, and prescription and dispensing patterns are important aspects of accessing healthcare. This means that access to medicines is deeply entangled with institutional and political processes and with the everyday hopes and uncertainties of both medical practitioners and the patients. Focusing on malaria and HIV/AIDS treatment in the Ugandan health facilities, I intend to study the different entanglements in the supply of and access to medicines and how they manifest themselves. I am interested in the “professional com-

promises”, the alternative options and innovations (improvisations) applied and how these eventually affect healthcare service delivery in such situations.

Recommended Reading

Muyinda, H., J. Nakuya, R. Pool, J. Whitworth. “Harnessing the Senga Institution of Adolescent Sex Education for the Control of HIV and STDs in Rural Uganda.” *AIDS Care* 15, 2 (2003): 159–167.

Muyinda, Herbert, Jane Kengeya, Robert Pool, and James Whitworth. “Traditional Sex Counselling and STI/HIV Prevention Among Young Women in Rural Uganda.” *Culture, Health & Sexuality* 3, 3 (2001): 353–361.

Walker D., H. Muyinda, S. Foster, J. Kengeya-Kayondo, and J. Whitworth. “The Quality of Care by Private Practitioners for Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Uganda.” *Health Policy Plan* 16, 1 (2001): 35–40.

IRUKA N. OKEKE

from October to December 2010

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Biology

Haverford College, Pennsylvania

Born in 1970 in London

Studied Pharmacy and Microbiology at Obafemi Awolowo University,

Ile-Ife, Nigeria and the University of Maryland

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE AND HEALTH CARE IN AFRICA

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*

(see p. 132)

My microbiology laboratory studies colonization and drug resistance in intestinal bacteria, particularly commensals and diarrheal pathogens from West Africa. Biomedical scientists like me often justify their research by citing the potential it has to impact health. However, science-based interventions that improve health in Africa have been relatively few. Why is this? And what features, if any, do examples that have traversed the gulf between the biomedical laboratory and the African clinic share? I am currently completing a book that makes the case for improving laboratory medicine in Africa. At the Wiko, I will extend my study to other scientific technologies and their relationship to health-related outcomes in Africa.

1. The unfulfilled genomic promise: Advances in genomics have exponentially increased our understanding of pathogens and their vectors. “Global health”, and in particular Africa’s disease burden, is often used to justify large investments in research. In truth, many rapidly advancing technologies, with ever-increasing potential, have not had commensurate impact on health in Africa today. Most Africa-endemic diseases are still treated with age-old therapies that are compromised by drug resistance; and the slow-flowing pipeline for new drugs, vaccines, and diagnostics is expanding but is still short. The current

genomic revolution follows on the heels of a molecular biology revolution, which did not live up to its promises for Africa. I will focus on genomics as I attempt to understand why certain techniques, technologies, or bodies of knowledge are slow to translate into practical outcomes in spite of their frequently cited potential.

2. Drug quality. I will examine drug quality as one “outcome”, which should have improved due to recent advances in chemistry, biology, nanoscience, and biomedical engineering. Available evidence suggests that in Africa, drug quality may actually have deteriorated in parallel with advances in these sciences. Drug quality is a useful indicator because it relies on scientific practice, as well as on research and discovery, and because there are private and proprietary interests as well as public ones.

Recommended Reading

Okeke, I. N. and J. Wain. 2008. “Post-genomic challenges for collaborative research in infectious diseases.” *Nature Reviews Microbiology* 6, 11: 858–64.

Okeke, I. N., R. Laxminarayan, Z. A. Bhutta, A. G. Duse, P. Jenkins, T. F. O’Brien, A. Pablos-Mendez, and K. P. Klugman. 2005. “Antimicrobial resistance in developing countries. Part I: recent trends and current status.” *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* 5, 8: 481–93.

Okeke, I. N., O. Ojo, A. Lamikanra, and J. B. Kaper. 2003. “Etiology of acute diarrhea among adults in South-west Nigeria.” *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 41: 4525–4530. [A critique of this paper by A. Kebede and A. M. Polderman and our response were published in *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 42 (2004): 3909–3910.]

THOMAS PAVEL

Dr., Gordon J. Laing Distinguished Service Professor of French Literature,
and the Committee on Social Thought
University of Chicago

Né en 1941 à Bucarest

Études à l'Université de Bucarest et à l'École des Hautes Études en
Sciences Sociales, Paris

LITTÉRATURE ET RÉFLEXION MORALE

J'examinerai trois aspects de l'imbrication entre biens, normes et cheminement moral, telle qu'elle est représentée dans la littérature de fiction:

- La distance entre le « moi » et « sa vie », distance qui éclaire la possibilité de la violence, le sens du malheur et l'éclosion du divin.
- L'éclosion de la responsabilité morale à l'intérieur du monde humain.
- L'affection et la reconnaissance, ou la sphère de l'intimité.

1. Nous ne sommes pas identiques à notre vie, laquelle est souvent déterminée par des facteurs qui échappent à notre contrôle. Nous éprouvons à la fois le désir de la surpuissance et le sentiment de notre faiblesse. Rivaux possibles des dieux, nous n'en sommes peut-être que les jouets. Il reste qu'au cours de l'histoire de la littérature, le lien entre malheur et culpabilité individuelle ne cesse de se renforcer, les revers de fortune frappant avec de plus en plus de précision ceux qui les méritent.

2. Pour mieux plaider en faveur de la responsabilité, la littérature de fiction a donc besoin de peindre des univers fictionnels au sein desquels l'être humain, échappant à la pression du destin, est capable de prévoir les conséquences de ses actions. Dans cette partie de mon ouvrage, je réfléchirai à l'action humaine et aux différents niveaux de sa justification, en examinant les maximes qui gouvernent l'action, les biens qui arc-boutent les maximes, et, enfin, la conception qui fonde ces biens.

3. Je me propose, enfin, d'examiner la sphère de la bonté, de la confiance, de la fidélité, de l'affection et de la reconnaissance – ce dernier terme ayant au moins trois significations dont je mettrai en valeur la pertinence : la reconnaissance comme découverte et identification correcte (celle qui, par ailleurs, forme une des parties essentielle de l'intrigue tragique, selon Aristote), la reconnaissance comme appréciation d'un individu ou d'une action – thème d'un grand nombre de romans de formation – et la reconnaissance comme gratitude.

Lecture recommandée :

Pavel, Thomas. *La Pensée du roman*. Paris : Gallimard, 2003.

—. *The Spell of Language: Poststructuralism and Speculation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002.

—. *Fictional Worlds*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1986.

TANJA PETROVIĆ

Dr., Anthropology, Linguistics

Scientific Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences
and Arts, Ljubljana

Born in 1974 in Jagodina, Serbia

Studied Serbian Language and Literature at the University of Belgrade
and Linguistics at the Ljubljana Postgraduate School of Humanities

REMEMBERING THE FORMER YUGOSLAV ARMY: SOCIALIST PAST, MASCULINITY, AND NATIONALISM IN THE POST-YUGOSLAV WORLDS

The project aims to shed new light on interpretations of socialism in the former Yugoslavia, as well as on the ethnic conflicts in which it ended. It does so by taking into account personal memories and narratives of a particular experience intrinsically related to life in Yugoslav socialism – serving the Yugoslav People’s Army (Jugoslovenska Narodna Armija, JNA). Additionally, it considers the ways these memories and narratives are interwoven with dominant official discourses and discourses shaped in the domain of popular culture (literature, cinema).

While a critical body of scholarly works is dedicated to the political and historical aspects of the Yugoslav conflict, only a few in-depth studies consider personal experiences and perceptions of life, social structures, and policies in the former Yugoslavia and the events accompanying the country’s disintegration. Similarly, recent scholarly literature dealing with the former Yugoslav military force predominantly concentrates upon the role of the JNA in the dramatic breakdown of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s and the ensuing wars. The experiences of the individuals involved have never been considered.

Remembering socialism, like any kind of remembering, may be interpreted as a cultural practice and a discursive strategy that give meaning to social structures, values, beliefs, and actions. Thus, the memories of serving in the army in

the former Yugoslavia may tell us much about current social realities in the post-Yugoslav societies. The essential aspect of the analysis will, therefore, be the way memories of a particular socialist experience are situated and negotiated in the present, i.e., what are the relations between the individual remembering of the JNA and the dominant public and official discourses: How do these two kinds of discourses – individual and official – coexist and communicate, and to what extent are they aware of each other? The analysis will also include artistic interpretations of the JNA experience, understanding them as discourses in between the two poles – individual and collective – that inevitably communicate with both personal and official discourses.

Recommended Reading

Petrović, Tanja. *A Long Way Home: Representations of the Western Balkans in Political and Media Discourses*. Ljubljana: Peace Institute, 2009.

—. “Becoming Real Men in Socialist Yugoslavia: Photographic Representations of the Yugoslav People’s Army Soldiers and Their Memories of the Army Service.” In *“Rules” and “Roles”: Fluid Institutions and Hybrid Identities in East European Transformation Processes (1989–2005)*, edited by Alexander Kiossev and Petya Kabakchieva. Berlin and Münster, 2009. (Freiburger sozialanthropologische Studien, vol. 25.)

—. *Ne tu, ne tam: Srbi v Beli krajini in njihova jezikovna ideologija v procesu zamenjave jezika* [Neither here, nor there: The Serbs of Bela Krajina and their language in the process of language shift]. Ljubljana: ZRC, 2006 (Serbian translation published in 2009).

BARBARA PIATTI

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Studium der Germanistik, Philosophie und Kunstgeschichte

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EIN LITERARISCHER ATLAS EUROPAS – NEUE KONZEPTE, THEORETISCHE VERTIEFUNG

Seit über hundert Jahren müht sich die Literaturwissenschaft damit ab, literarische Räume in adäquater Weise in Karten umzusetzen – doch noch immer fehlt ein Instrumentarium, um die spezifische Geographie der Literatur sichtbar und damit der Deutung zugänglich zu machen.

Wo spielt Literatur und weshalb spielt sie dort? Ausgehend von diesen vermeintlich einfachen Fragen wird zur Zeit in einer von mir geleiteten interdisziplinären Forschungsgruppe in Zürich, Göttingen und Prag ein interaktiver literarischer Atlas Europas entwickelt, der die Eigengesetzlichkeit literarischer Schauplätze und Handlungsräume berücksichtigt. Das im Schnittpunkt zwischen Literaturwissenschaft, Kartographie und Datenbanktechnologie angesiedelte Visualisierungskonzept eröffnet neue Fragehorizonte. Wo und wann tauchen welche Landschaften und Städte auf der literarischen Landkarte Europas auf? Und wann sinken sie wieder in die Bedeutungslosigkeit ab? Gibt es gänzlich unliterarisierte Landstriche? Unter welchen (nicht zuletzt politisch-historischen) Bedingungen schrumpft der (Imaginations-)Raum der Literatur und unter welchen dehnt er sich aus? Literaturgeographische Kartenmodelle fungieren dabei als Interpretationswerkzeuge und leisten zweierlei: Sowohl detaillierte Profile einzelner literarisierter Räume können erstellt werden wie auch Vergleiche zwischen Modellregionen.

Diese neuartigen Visualisierungen müssen theoretisch flankiert werden: Wie funktioniert Literaturgeographie/-kartographie, wo liegen die Probleme, was

leistet sie? Ein Aspekt, der bisher vernachlässigt worden ist, ist die Rolle der kleinsten räumlichen Einheit in einem literaturgeographischen System: Das Haus, das Gebäude, kurz: die architektonische Dimension literarischer Handlungsräume. Ein anderer ist der unterschiedliche Charakter von ländlichen und urbanen fiktionalisierten Räumen, was nach einer stärkeren Differenzierung der Begriffe und Kategorien verlangt. Die Zeit am Wissenschaftskolleg werde ich deshalb nutzen, um Theorie und Begriffsapparat dieses aufstrebenden Forschungsfeldes weiterzuentwickeln.

Lektüreempfehlung

Piatti, Barbara. "Mapping the Ontologically Unreal: Counterfactual Spaces in Literature and Cartography." *The Cartographic Journal* 4/46 (2009): 333–342.

—. *Die Geographie der Literatur. Schauplätze, Handlungsräume, Raumphantasien*. Göttingen: Wallstein, 2008.

—. *Tells Theater: Eine Kulturgeschichte zu Schillers „Wilhelm Tell“ in fünf Akten*. Basel: Schwabe, 2004.

TERRY PINKARD

University Professor of Philosophy
Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Born in 1947 in Lafayette, Louisiana
Studied Philosophy at the University of Texas and at the
State University of New York at Stony Brook

HEGEL ON THE FINAL ENDS OF LIFE

Aristotle described the final end of life as what makes various other goods in life worth choosing and which lacks nothing in the sense that the successful pursuit of it leaves nothing beyond itself that a person might reasonably desire or want to will as another final end. Aristotle thought that final end was happiness. Hegel took it to be self-knowledge as the comprehension of what it genuinely means to lead a human life. Humans are self-interpreting animals, and as self-interpreting they are not intrinsically at one with themselves. In working this idea out, we see how Hegel presents us with a compelling picture of ourselves as animal lives aware of ourselves as natural beings who nonetheless must always pose the question to themselves of what it means to be a human being. The new scientific picture of nature means that we also have a new picture of ourselves, which in turn requires a new understanding of ourselves as self-conscious animals. Hegel, who is usually taken to be the philosopher of “totality” and of the “absolute,” turns out to offer a more complex and richer picture of ourselves as finite agents.

Recommended Reading

Pinkard, Terry. *German Philosophy 1760–1860: The Legacy of Idealism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

—. *Hegel: A Biography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

—. *Hegel's Phenomenology: The Sociality of Reason*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

ANDREI G. PLEȘU

von Mai bis Juni 2011

Dr. Drs. h.c., Professor der Religionsphilosophie

Rektor, New Europe College, Bukarest

Ehemaliger Kulturminister (1989–1991) und

Außenminister (1997–1999) Rumäniens

Geboren 1948 in Bucharest

Studium der Kunstgeschichte in Bucharest

DIE GLEICHNISSE JESU: EINE POLEMIK GEGEN DAS IDEOLOGISCHE

Die riesige exegetische Literatur, die sich auf die Gleichnisse des Evangeliums bezieht, neigt – mit einigen, wenigen Ausnahmen – dazu, eine kohärente Doktrin, ein System moralischer Regeln, prophetischer Ankündigungen und weiser Maximen aus diesen Texten zu ziehen, die zusammengenommen die Substanz einer christlichen „Philosophie“ ausmachen würden, einer Philosophie, die oft in eine Ideologie mündet.

Was ich in meiner Forschung zu zeigen versuche ist, ganz im Gegenteil, die subtile und vielsagende „doktrinäre Inkohärenz“ der Gleichnisse in ihrer Gesamtheit. Sie fördern eher die hermeneutische Flexibilität, die Freiheit der Lektüre, die Fähigkeit des Denkens, sich an die unendliche Vielfalt der einzelnen Fälle und Gegebenheiten anzupassen.

Es gibt Gleichnisse, die Wert auf die Tat legen und andere, die Kontemplativität empfehlen. Einige regen die Radikalität des Verhaltens an, andere die Diskretion, einige legen Umsicht nahe, andere Risikofreude, einige bevorzugen die kindliche Unschuld, andere die Reife des Urteilsvermögens. Die angedeuteten „Modelle“ sind in der Regel außerhalb der geläufigen Kategorie des „Exemplarischen“ angesiedelt. In den Gleichnissen ist nichts vorhersehbar.

Ihre „Philosophie“ ist, meiner Meinung nach, der erste große europäische Versuch, das Ideologische zu unterminieren, die oberflächlichen Konsequenzen

und die vereinfachende Militanz zu demontieren. Ein Versuch, den die institutionalisierte Kirche anscheinend nicht gänzlich auf sich zu nehmen bereit ist.

Lektüreempfehlung

Pleșu, Andrei G.. *Das Schweigen der Engel* (aus dem Rumänischen von Georg Aeschl). Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 2008.

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

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

—. *Reflexion und Leidenschaft: Elemente einer Ethik des Intervalls*. Wien: Deuticke, 1992.

KRZYSZTOF POMIAN

Dr., Directeur de recherche émérite, Centre de recherches historiques,
EHESS/CNRS, Paris ;

Professeur émérite d'histoire, Université Nicolas Copernic à Torun (Pologne) ;
Directeur scientifique, Musée de l'Europe, Bruxelles

Né en 1934 à Varsovie

Études de philosophie à l'Université de Varsovie

HISTOIRE DES MUSÉES, DEUXIÈME MOITIÉ DU XIX^E AU XX^E SIÈCLE

Dans le cadre d'un travail consacré à l'histoire des musées depuis la naissance de cette institution à la fin du XV^e siècle, j'envisage de me concentrer cette année sur les deux dernières périodes, en gros de 1850 à nos jours. Les principaux thèmes sont : les innovations britanniques, allemandes et scandinaves (1850–1914), touchant plus particulièrement le musée des arts décoratifs, le musée des sciences et des techniques, le musée d'histoire, le musée d'ethnographie, le musée de plein air ; la multiplication de musées aux États-Unis (1870–1970), leur démocratisation, les métamorphoses du musée d'art ; le musée dans les régimes totalitaires (l'Italie fasciste, l'Allemagne nazie, l'URSS de Lénine et de Staline) ; l'impact des musées américains sur les musées européens après la Seconde Guerre mondiale ; la propagation des musées dans le sillage de la colonisation européenne, l'assimilation du musée par les cultures différentes de la culture européenne et les adaptations qu'il subit à ces nouveaux environnements avec l'étude de différents cas (la Turquie, l'Inde, le Japon et la Chine ; l'espace islamique ; l'Afrique ; les sociétés amérindiennes et océaniques) ; les problèmes du musée aujourd'hui : l'entrée de nouvelles techniques, les relations entre le musée et les médias, les pressions du marché, l'impact de la globalisation (notamment le problème des restitutions).

Lecture recommandée :

Pomian, Krzysztof. *Des saintes reliques à l'art moderne. Venise-Chicago, XIII^e-XX^e siècle*. Paris: Gallimard, 2003.

—. *Collectionneurs, amateurs et curieux. Paris-Venise, XVI^e-XVIII^e siècle*. Paris: Gallimard, 1987.

—. *L'Ordre du temps*. Paris: Gallimard, 1984.

MARY POSS

from October to December 2010

DVM, PhD, Professor of Biology and of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences
The Pennsylvania State University

Born in 1953

Studied Zoology at Duke University, Durham, Biochemistry at the
University of New Hampshire, Durham, Veterinary Medicine at
Ohio State University, Columbus, and Experimental Pathology at
Colorado State University, Fort Collins

INTEGRATING THEORY AND EXPERIMENTATION TO STUDY DISEASE RESISTANCE IN NATURAL SYSTEMS

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*
(see p. 130)

I will be participating in an interdisciplinary working group organized by Janis Antonovics, which will explore the heterogeneity of genetic features limiting disease in some individuals. This working group aims to bring evolutionary and ecological expertise to investigate the nature and evolution of genetic systems dictating disease resistance. My expertise is in pathology and molecular biology and my contributions to this group will be in merging the molecular mechanisms of disease resistance with the population genetics and evolutionary biology expertise of participants. Additionally, I would like to chart a path that brings evolutionary theory that could emerge from this group together with the increasingly abundant genomic data available for many species in order to consider applications for treatment and disease intervention in diverse populations. I envision that this would take the form of a workshop to be held in the spring of 2011 that would involve the working group and invited participants working in medical genomics, medical ethics, and population genetics.

Recommended Reading

- Biek, R., A. Drummond, M. Poss. 2006. "Virus reveals population structure and recent demographic history of its carnivore host." *Science* 311: 538–541.
- Poss, M., H. A. Ross, S. L. Painter, D. C. Holley, J. A. Terwee, S. VandeWoude, and A. Rodrigo. 2006. "Feline lentivirus evolution in cross-species infection reveals extensive G to A substitution and selection on key residues in the viral polymerase." *J Virol* 80: 2728–2737.
- Wittekindt, N., A. Padhi, S. Schuster, J. Qi, F. Zhao, L. Tomsho, L. Kasson, M. Packard, P. Cross, M. Poss. 2010. "Nodeomics: meta-transcriptomic exploration of a vertebrate microbiome." Submitted.

ILMA RAKUSA

Dr. phil., Slavistin, Schriftstellerin, Übersetzerin und Publizistin
Zürich

Geboren 1946 in Rimavská Sobota, Slowakei
Studium der Slavistik und Romanistik an den Universitäten
Zürich, Paris und St. Petersburg.

ERZÄHLUNGSBAND *KEINE ANGST*

Ich habe zwei literarische Projekte.

Zum einen plane ich einen Erzählungsband, der gewisse Stoffe, Episoden und Motive aus meinen autobiographischen Erinnerungspassagen „Mehr Meer“ (2009) fiktional bearbeitet und vertieft. Dabei interessiert mich besonders die Familiengeschichte, die mütterlicherseits nach Užhorod und bis ins polnische Wilna führt, väterlicherseits nach Slowenien; ferner meine Kindheitsstadt Triest mit ihrer wechsellvollen Historie.

Einmal mehr geht es um Fragen wie Exil, Heimat, Identität, Grenze, Gedächtnis, aber auch um die Beschwörung mittelosteuropäischer Städte und Landschaften.

Zum anderen möchte ich eine Art Berlin-(Tage-)Buch schreiben, als Auseinandersetzung mit der Umgebung. Es soll Aufzeichnungen, Gedichte, Essays und Interviews enthalten. Geplant sind einige gezielte Recherchen in russischen und türkischen Milieus.

Lektüreempfehlung

Rakusa, Ilma. *Mehr Meer: Erinnerungspassagen*. Graz: Literaturverlag Droschl, 2009.

—. *Zur Sprache gehen*. Dresdner Chamisso-Poetikvorlesungen 2005. Dresden: Thelem Verlag, 2006.

—. *Langsamer! Gegen Atemlosigkeit, Akzeleration und andere Zumutungen*. Graz: Literaturverlag Droschl, 2005.

BEN M. SADD

from October to December 2010

Ph.D., Biology

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich

Born in 1981 in Boston, Lincolnshire, United Kingdom

Studied Zoology at the University of Sheffield and Natural Sciences

at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich

THE EVOLUTION OF DEFENCE COMMUNITIES AND THE OUTCOME OF HOST-PARASITE INTERACTIONS

A ubiquitous threat to all organisms is that posed by parasites. As a result, a number of defences have evolved to avoid contact with and reduce infection by parasites. A highly important aspect of defence is the immune system of organisms, which acts as a last line of defence. Immune systems are made up of a number of components that act in concert to remove or restrict infections. At the Wissenschaftskolleg I plan to research and write a perspective article that looks at organisms' parasite-fighting defence components as a community that has evolved to function as a whole (the defence community). This article will complement ongoing empirical work investigating the combinatorial effect of immune system components against parasites. With a cross-taxa perspective, evidence of phenomena such as synergy and redundancy in these communities will be considered.

Further, a more focused comparative approach will concentrate on defence communities of antimicrobial compounds. This will examine the similarities of the properties of community members across a broad range of taxa, thus allowing conclusions to be drawn about the pervasive selective pressures applied by parasites. Combining the knowledge gained in the previous two sections, a hypothesis will be developed about how small changes in the patterns of abundance within the defence community (for example, differences in defence genes' patterns of expression) may strongly influence the outcome of interactions

between organisms and their diverse parasites. In a world full of temporal and spatial environmental change, small environment-dependent changes in defence communities may have greater repercussions for both ongoing host-parasite coevolution and emerging infectious diseases. Overall, this work will explore the evolution of immune systems, such as how historical encounters with parasites have shaped these defence communities and the way this determines contemporary interactions with parasites.

Recommended Reading

Sadd, B. M. and P. Schmid-Hempel. 2009. "Ecological and evolutionary implications of specific immune responses." In *Insect infection and immunity: evolution, ecology, and mechanisms*, edited by J. Rolff and S. Reynolds. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sadd, B. M. and P. Schmid-Hempel. 2007. "Facultative but persistent trans-generational immunity via the mother's eggs in bumblebees." *Current Biology* 17, R1046–1047.

Sadd, B. M. and P. Schmid-Hempel. 2006. "Insect immunity shows specificity in protection on secondary pathogen exposure." *Current Biology* 16, 1206–1210.

VIKRAM SAMPATH

from October to December 2010

History, Bangalore

Born in 1979 in Bangalore

Studied Engineering in Electronics and Mathematics at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani and Finance at S. P. Jain Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai

THE EARLY GRAMOPHONE *CÉLÉBRITÉS* OF INDIAN MUSIC

The Gramophone Company came to India in 1902 intending to create a repertoire of recorded Indian music. It was followed by a series of other rival companies who vied for the Indian market. This advent of technology brought about drastic changes in the lives of musicians, especially the courtesans in North and South India, and released them from the exploitative clutches of their rich patrons. It also democratized music and introduced it to a larger realm of listeners, including the less privileged sections of society. It changed the way different genres within Indian classical music were viewed, presented, evaluated, and prioritized. In these early days of struggle for the recording companies, several records on wax carriers were made. The shellac masters were usually shipped back to Hanover in Germany for pressing and manufacture. The single most important collection of early recordings from India, especially the wax cylinders, is at the Berlin Phonogram Archive.

This project seeks to explore the history of the early recordings of Indian music in the first decades of the 20th century and to shed some light on the many men and women artists who came forward to adapt this new technology and changed forever the way Indian music would be understood and enjoyed.

Recommended Reading

Sampath, Vikram. *My name is Gauhar Jaan: The Life and Times of a Musician*. New Delhi: Rupa, 2010.

—. *Splendours of Royal Mysore: The Untold Story of the Wodeyars*. New Delhi: Rupa, 2008.

KARL SCHLÖGEL

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Europa Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder

Geboren 1948 in Hawangen b. Ottobeuren, Bayern
Studium der Philosophie, Soziologie, Osteuropäischen Geschichte und
Slavistik an der Freien Universität Berlin und an der Staatlichen
Lomonosow-Universität Moskau

AUF DER WOLGA – EINE RUSSLÄNDISCHE GESCHICHTE

Anders als Rhein, Donau oder Themse führt die Wolga, der längste Fluss Europas, in der Geschichtsschreibung eher eine Randexistenz. Dies war nicht immer so. Um 1900 kann man von einem wahren Boom der Wolga-Literatur sprechen. Dieser stand im Kontext der wirtschaftlichen Dynamik des späten Russischen Reiches und der Entdeckung der Provinz, also des Russlands jenseits der Hauptstädte. Die extreme Zentralisierung zuzeiten der Sowjetunion hat die Regionen und die Provinzen, darunter auch den Wolgaraum, erneut marginalisiert. Mit dem Ende der Sowjetunion scheint eine erneute Verschiebung der Relation von Zentrum und Peripherie, von Hauptstädten und Regionen in Gange gekommen zu sein – mit Folgen für die russländische Geschichtsschreibung. Im Wolga-Raum lassen sich fast alle wesentlichen Elemente russischer Geschichte und Identitätsbildung ausmachen – und zwar vor Ort und in einem beschreibbaren Raum: geographische und hydrographische Bedingungen, Staats- und Gesellschaftsbildung, Industrialisierung, Revolutionen und Bürgerkrieg, Ausbau der Infrastruktur usf. Ausgehend vom Wolgaraum als einem zentralen Schauplatz russländischer Geschichte ist das Verfahren der Erschließung und Darstellung nicht nur chronologisch, sondern räumlich-topographisch definiert. Es folgt dem Lauf des Stromes, seinem hydrographischen System, dem Netzwerk der an ihm liegenden Städte, den Handelswegen, Stufen usf. und will so einen Blick auf die Produktion bzw. den Zerfall und die Transformationen des Wolgaraumes lenken. Im Zentrum der Explorationen

stehen dabei die Prozesse, die den Wolgaraum am nachhaltigsten betroffen haben, jene des 20. Jahrhunderts. Der Modus der Erkundung ist die Bewegung im Raum, d. h. die Reise, und die ihr am meisten angemessenen Darstellungsformen sind Karten, Bildmaterial, die Semiotik der Landschaften, museale Repräsentationen. Die „Lesbarkeit der Welt“ (Hans Blumenberg) soll hier an einem Großraum, der die Qualitäten des „pars pro toto“ besitzt und doch überschaubar bleibt, durchgespielt werden.

Lektüreempfehlung

Schlögel, Karl. *Terror und Traum: Moskau 1937*. München: Hanser, 2008.

—. *Das Russische Berlin: Ostbahnhof Europas*. München: Hanser, 2007.

—. *Im Raume lesen wir die Zeit: Über Zivilisationsgeschichte und Geopolitik*. München: Hanser, 2003.

PAUL SCHMID-HEMPEL

Non-Resident Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Dr. phil., Professor of Experimental Ecology
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich

Born in 1948 in Zürich

Studied Biology, Physiology and Ecology at the Universität Zürich

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

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.

Schmid-Hempel, P. 2003. "Variation in immune defence as a question of evolutionary ecology." *Proceedings of the Royal Society London B* 270: 357–366.

JEAN-CLAUDE SCHMITT

Dr., Histoire du Moyen Âge

Directeur d'Études, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

Né à Colmar, France

Études d'histoire à l'École Nationale des Chartes, Paris et à la Sorbonne et

d'anthropologie sociale à l'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales

HISTOIRE DES RYTHMES

La question des rythmes sociaux a été posée pour la première fois par les fondateurs de l'anthropologie et de la sociologie (E. Durkheim, M. Mauss, G. Simmel) et les artistes du XIX^e–XX^e siècle (jazzmen, peintres abstraits) à un moment où l'Europe voyait ses rythmes traditionnels remis en cause par ses propres mutations internes (industrialisation, déchristianisation, urbanisation) et découvrait des rythmes différents (colonisation). Pourtant, les historiens ne lui ont pas accordé l'attention qu'elle mérite, bien qu'elle concerne tous les aspects de la vie en société. En me concentrant principalement sur la société européenne entre le V^e et le XVI^e siècle, je propose de les étudier en croisant les problématiques et les méthodes de l'histoire et de l'anthropologie sociale et culturelle, tout en privilégiant une approche globale des documents – textes, images ou musique.

- J'étudie en premier lieu les *rythmes fondamentaux* qui donnent vie et mouvement au corps de l'homme (le pouls du cœur, la respiration, les menstruations, la voix, les gestes) et régissent son insertion dans la nature et le cosmos (rythmes du jour et de la nuit, des saisons, des astres, des marées, le chant du coq).
- L'étude se concentre ensuite sur les *formes de symbolisation du rythme*, dans les mots de la langue latine et vernaculaire (poésie, chant) et les motifs ornementaux de la peinture ou de la sculpture, en rapport avec l'organisation symbolique du temps cyclique (calendrier, temps liturgique) et linéaire (histoire universelle ou histoires locales).

- Enfin, j'étudie les formes d'*appropriation, de résistance et de conflit* dont les rythmes sont l'enjeu, tandis que de nouveaux rythmes sociaux apparaissent (avec le développement urbain, la naissance de l'Etat, la circulation monétaire, la fiscalité), sans éclipser pour autant les rythmes traditionnels (travail agricole et artisanal, fêtes chômées, prélèvements seigneuriaux, alternance du Carnaval et du Carême). Les rythmes n'échappent pas à l'histoire et je formule l'hypothèse que non seulement les changements de rythmes – dans le travail, les déplacements spatio-temporels, la gestion des agendas individuels et collectifs – révèlent les transformations les plus profondes des sociétés, mais qu'ils contribuent à *rythmer l'histoire* et à en orchestrer les développements les plus chaotiques.

Lecture recommandée :

Schmitt, Jean-Claude. *L'invention de l'anniversaire*. Paris : Arkhé, 2009.

— *Le corps des images. Essais sur la culture visuelle du Moyen Âge*. Paris : Gallimard, 2002. (Le Temps des images.)

— *Le corps, les rites, les rêves, le temps. Essais d'anthropologie médiévale*. Paris : Gallimard, 2001. (Bibliothèque des Histoires.)

REINHARD STROHM

von Oktober 2010 bis Januar 2011

Dr. phil., Professor für Musik

University of Oxford

Geboren 1942 in München

Studium der Musikwissenschaft, Romanistik, Lateinischen Philologie des Mittelalters und Violine an der Universität München, der Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa und der Technischen Universität Berlin

OPER – NOSTALGIE – KLASSIZISMUS: DIE ITALIENISCHE OPER DES 18. JAHRHUNDERTS IN MITTEL- UND NORDDEUTSCHLAND

Bekanntlich war die Oper des 18. Jahrhunderts, und besonders die italienische, ein europäisches Kulturphänomen, das mit den Mitteln der Literatur, der Musik und des Theaters die Gesellschaft selbst in ihrem Umbruch zwischen absoluter Monarchie und bürgerlichem Staatswesen repräsentieren half. In den vom Ursprungsland der Oper durch Sprache, Konfession, Wirtschafts- und Sozialstruktur weiter entfernten Regionen Deutschlands spielte die Oper daneben noch eine andere kulturprägende Rolle: Sie wurde zum Fokus und Symbol von kultureller Nostalgie und sogar Zivilisationsangst, und gerade dadurch zum Diskursthema einer sich neu formierenden Öffentlichkeit.

Das Projekt erforscht die „Oper im Kopf“ als ein mentalitätsgeschichtliches Phänomen: nämlich ein Phänomen der Anpassung, Aneignung und Identitätsfindung ihrer Träger und Konsumenten selbst. Zu ihnen gehören Künstler, Zuhörer, Kritiker, Mäzene, Musik- und Librettosammler, Literaten, Publizisten, Lehrer, Theaterleute, Diplomaten und Hofbeamte. Als Mentalitätsanalyse der Selbstvermittlung durch Oper untersucht das Projekt nicht nur in der Region (z. B. in Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg) aufgeführte Werke und die sich daran heftenden Diskurse, sondern auch Partitur- und Librettosammlungen, zuhause nachgespielte Klavierauszüge, Besprechungen in schöngestigen

Magazinen und Hofnachrichten, musiktheoretische und poetische Schriften sowie malerische und szenische Reflexionen neuer und nach gespielter Opern. Das Projekt ist auf Berlin als wichtigsten Sammelort dieser Quellen fokussiert.

Ein Ziel dieser Forschung ist es, einen Beitrag zur Erschließung jener europäischen Bewusstseinshaltung zu leisten, die sich Fernes und Alternatives systematisch und enthusiastisch aneignete und daraus Neues zu machen lernte, so wie es von der humanistischen Antikenrezeption bis hin zur kulturellen Globalisierung der heutigen Welt immer wieder der Fall gewesen ist.

Lektüreempfehlung

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PLATO'S DOCTRINES ON THE BEGINNING OF HUMAN CULTURE AND THEIR IMPACT ON LATER THINKERS

This project is intended as a monograph on Plato's views of the origin and development of human culture, and on reaction to them in Aristotle and his school, on the one hand, and in Epicurus and the Epicureans, on the other. A comprehensive analysis of Plato's and Aristotle's views in this field is lacking, partially because neither Plato nor Aristotle left a detailed account of his views on the subject of origin of culture, but treated relevant questions on various occasions and in various works. In the case of Plato, an additional difficulty is the mythological language he uses in his treatments of prehistoric past. For this reason and also since Plato viewed the universe and man as the product of creation, his view seems to be diametrically opposite to the realistic approach to development of human culture typical of the earlier thinkers, such as Democritus and the Sophists. By the same token, Aristotle's teleological approach seems to suppress treatment of concrete factors of development in favour of a quasi-biological growth of human knowledge, society and institutions.

Many aspects of this perspective need revision. As for Plato, I argue that a consistent theory underlies the mythological stories of his later dialogues, a theory that purports to be fair to utilitarian aspects of human existence, but tries at the same time to modify it in a theological vein, assuming providential care by god(s) not only at the moment of creation, but also in the course of human

evolution. Aristotle's theory, which replaces Plato's creationism with the set of objective ends of human development, can be productively investigated at the same time as the most impressive attempt in classical antiquity to elaborate the whole range of partial factors of evolution (psychological, social, as well as factors immanent to a related field). At the same time, Epicurus' theory, however fundamental its opposition to Plato's creationism, should be seen not only as a continuation of the views of the Pre-Socratics and Sophists, but also as taking into account Plato's approach, first of all in his attempt to replace the painful evolution of humankind, as typical e.g. for Democritus' view, with automatic 'natural' reactions, which can be interpreted as an attempt to find a substitute for the divine care of Plato's theory.

Recommended Reading

- Verlinsky, Alexander. "The Cosmic Cycle in the *Statesman* Myth. Part I." *Hyperboreus* 14 (2008): 57–86 (Part II, forthcoming, *Hyperboreus* 15, 2009).
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1. „BERLIN IST ZU GROSS FÜR BERLIN“ – ÜBER DIE
GENESE EINER UFERLOSEN STADT
2. HÖLDERLIN VORTRAGEN

Zu 1. Nach einigen Vorstudien und längeren „Feldforschungen“ habe ich im Jahr 1999 in Frankreich einen Essay unter dem Titel „Berlin est trop grand pour Berlin“ bei *Mille et Une Nuits* veröffentlicht. In diesem Aufsatz versuche ich, die durch Verfolgung und Krieg bestimmten Lebenswege von Gertrud Kolmar und Oskar Hut zu rekonstruieren. Beide waren gezwungen – jene wegen ihrer jüdischen Herkunft, dieser wegen seiner Desertion – Berlin jahrelang zu Fuß zu durchwandern. Auf sehr eindrucksvolle Weise haben sie ihre unfreiwilligen Stadtpaziergänge durch die riesige Flächenstadt geschildert.

Die schiere stadträumliche Ausdehnung hat mich veranlasst, mich mit der Entwicklungsgeschichte Berlins näher zu befassen, einschließlich der geologischen und limnologischen Gegebenheiten und ihrer enormen Auswirkungen auf den Siedlungsraum (Lage in einem Urstromtal; Brandenburger Mühlenstau im Hochmittelalter; Priorität der Wasserwege bis in die frühe Neuzeit; Sande und Sümpfe als prekäre Basis für den Hochbau etc.).

Der prägende Charakter dieser besonderen Landschaft und die lange währenden Überlagerungen von slawischen durch germanische Siedlungsbewegungen haben mich veranlasst, den Ausformungen einer „berlinischen“ Mentalität nachzugehen. Zu dieser Mentalität gehört meines Erachtens die Tendenz, die Stadt im Laufe der letzten Jahrhunderte mehrfach abzureißen

und neu aufzubauen, eine Entwicklung, die durch den instabilen Baugrund sehr begünstigt wurde. In diesem Zusammenhang kommt hinzu, dass Berlin nicht zu Unrecht als „Wüste“ bzw. Wüstung wahrgenommen wird (Fontane, Borchardt, Benn, Scheffler) und dieses auffällige Erscheinungsbild wiederum das Bewusstsein der Stadt und seiner Bewohner formt.

Diese Beobachtungen führen zu der Frage: Gibt es ein städtisches Unbewusstes? Mit der Plausibilität dieser Frage – auch im Vergleich zu anderen Städten – will ich mich in den Monaten am Wissenschaftskolleg beschäftigen.

Meine Formel „Berlin ist zu groß für Berlin“ ist gewissermaßen eine Umfangsbeschreibung dieses städtischen Unbewussten. Es soll anhand historischer und aktueller Entwicklungen anschaulich gemacht werden. So halte ich beispielsweise die verdichtungsresistenten, flächenfressenden „Gründerzeit“-Jahre für auffällige (historische) Symptome der speziellen Berliner Uferlosigkeit; die neuen städtischen Brachen (Schloss resp. Wiese; Flughafen Tempelhof; Potsdamer Güterbahnhof etc.) sind Manifestationen einer genuinen Verdichtungsphobie, die ich mit der in dieser Stadt immer deutlicher sich abzeichnenden Lust am Amorphen in Verbindung bringe.

Der französische Verleger André Dimanche will das Buch bei André Dimanche éditeur Marseille verlegen. Mit aufgenommen werden sollen außerdem Essays des Berlin-Spaziergängers Thomas Martin sowie eine Reihe von Abbildungen (Grafiken, Fotografien, etc.)

Zu 2. Zusammen mit Reinhart Meyer-Kalkus möchte ich Formen erproben, wie einige Gedichte Hölderlins vorzutragen seien.

Lektüreempfehlung

Küster, Hansjörg. *Die Elbe: Landschaft und Geschichte*. München: Beck, 2007.

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Schwerpunktgruppe *Grenzen der Krankheitsbekämpfung – Scheitern an Krankheiten*

Parasitenerkrankungen gehören zu den wichtigsten Elementen in der menschlichen Medizin und in der Landwirtschaft, wie auch in natürlichen Ökosystemen. Ungeheuer große Ressourcen werden dem Kampf gegen Infektionskrankheiten gewidmet, und große Bereiche der Medizin, Pflanzenpathologie und der Veterinärwissenschaften forschen aktiv und verfolgen dieses Ziel. In den letzten zehn Jahren haben auch Ökologen und Evolutionsbiologen das Feld der Biologie von Infektionskrankheiten betreten. Ihre Arbeiten haben bereits enorm dazu beigetragen, dass wir den Krankheitsprozess besser verstehen – aber dennoch gibt es immer noch riesige Lücken in unserem Wissen und Verstehen der Evolution von Krankheiten. In der Evolutionsbiologie gibt es zum Beispiel eine Tendenz, sich eher auf den Erfolg des Evolutionsprozesses zu konzentrieren, und nicht auf dessen Scheitern. Von einem einfachen Standpunkt aus betrachtet stellt das bloße Auftreten von Krankheiten bei einer Spezies ein evolutionäres Scheitern dar: Die Unfähigkeit des Wirts, eine Resistenz gegen die Krankheit zu entwickeln. Doch in der Biologie von Krankheiten ist evolutionäres Scheitern ein zweiseitiges Schwert: Auch die Pathogene selbst können sich evolutionär entwickeln oder daran scheitern zu evolvieren. Warum etwa hat *Treponema palladium* – das Bakterium, das Syphilis verursacht, keine Resistenz gegen Penicillin entwickelt? Warum gibt es keine Mutanten des Masernvirus, die dem Impfstoff entgehen? Wirte und Pathogene befinden sich in einer ständigen Koevolution, und es ist wichtig zu verstehen, was diesen Prozess begrenzt und was ihn erleichtert.

Auf einer eher allgemeinen Ebene mangelt es uns an Theorien; sie würden dazu beitragen, die Vielfalt dieser Phänomene zu erklären und die empirischen und anwendungsorientierten Herangehensweisen an die Biologie von Krankheiten besser zu steuern. Welche Theorie bräuchte man, um die Ökologie und die Evolution von Krankheiten wirklich zu verstehen? Warum entziehen sich bestimmte Pathogene der Kontrolle durch den Menschen, während wir andere

beherrschen können? Gibt es allgemeine Regeln, welche die Unterschiede erklären, die wir bei diesen Systemen entdecken? Die Schwerpunktgruppe versammelt führende Forscher auf dem Gebiet der Evolution von Krankheitserregern mit dem Interesse, die Grenzen der aktuellen Ansätze bei der Erforschung der Evolution und der Bekämpfung von Krankheiten zu untersuchen.

Focus Group *Limits to Disease Control – Failures in Disease*

Parasitic diseases are among the most important elements for human medicine and agriculture as well as for natural ecosystems. Vast resources are devoted to combating infectious diseases, and large sections of the professional fields of medicine, plant pathology and veterinary science are actively researching and implementing this goal. Within the past decade, ecologists and evolutionary biologists, too, have entered the field of infectious disease biology. Their work has already led to an enormous increase in our understanding of the disease process – but there are still huge gaps in our knowledge and understanding of disease evolution. There is a tendency in evolutionary biology to focus on the success of evolution, rather than its failures. From a simple viewpoint, the mere occurrence of disease in a species represents an evolutionary failure: the failure of the host to evolve disease resistance. However in disease biology, evolutionary failure is a two-edged sword: Pathogens themselves may be evolving, or indeed failing to evolve. For example, why has *Treponema pallidum*, the bacterium that causes syphilis, never evolved resistance to penicillin? Why are there no vaccine-escape mutants in the measles virus? Hosts and pathogens are continuously co-evolving, and it is important to understand what limits or facilitates this process.

On a more general level, we still lack theories and that would help explain the diversity of these phenomena, and which might also better guide empirical and applied approaches to disease biology. For example, what theory would be needed to really understand the ecology and evolution of diseases? Why do certain pathogens escape control, whilst others do not? Are there general rules that explain the variation that we see among disease systems?

The focus group assembles leading researchers in the field of disease evolution with an interest in exploring the boundaries of the current approaches to disease evolution and control.

Schwerpunktgruppe *Dilemmata in der Berufspraxis der Medizin in Afrika*

Die geplante Forschung dreht sich um die beruflichen und moralischen Dilemmata der alltäglichen Praxis, mit denen sich Ärzte und Ärztinnen auseinandersetzen müssen, die in einem von Ressourcenknappheit beherrschten Umfeld in Afrika arbeiten. Wenn es an international anerkannten Technologien mangelt, müssen diese Ärzte improvisieren und auf noch nicht getestete Behandlungen zurückgreifen. In einem Nullsummenspiel müssen sie ein Leben gegen ein anderes abwägen. Sie müssen Patienten versorgen, deren Annahmen über Krankheitsursachen und über den Körper sich radikal von ihren eigenen unterscheiden. Obwohl diese und andere Dilemmata schwerwiegend sind, ist die Situation der afrikanischen Ärzte keinesfalls Gegenstand einer umfangreichen sozialwissenschaftlichen oder bioethischen Literatur. Das Ziel dieser Forschung besteht darin, die Debatten um die Praxis der Gesundheitsversorgung in Afrika zu beeinflussen.

Focus Group *Professional Dilemmas of Medical Practice in Africa*

The proposed research is about professional and moral dilemmas of everyday practice faced by physicians who work in resource-poor settings in Africa. When internationally approved technologies are lacking, these physicians must improvise untested treatments. They must weigh lives against one another in a zero-sum enterprise. They must care for patients whose assumptions about disease causality and the body are radically different from their own. Despite the profundity of these and other dilemmas, the situation of African physicians is not the subject of a rich social scientific or bioethical literature. The goal of research on these issues is to influence debates on health practice in Africa.