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INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

ARBEITSVORHABEN DER FELLOWS
FELLOWS' PROJECTS 2016/2017

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VORWORT

In dieser Broschüre werden die Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs im akademischen Jahr 2016/2017 vorgestellt. Im Zentrum steht die Beschreibung der Arbeitsvorhaben, denen sie sich während ihres Aufenthaltes am Wissenschaftskolleg widmen wollen. Dazu kommen bibliografische Empfehlungen mit den Titeln einiger Aufsätze oder Bücher, die sie Interessenten zur Lektüre empfehlen, sowie kurze biografische Angaben.

Die meisten Fellows kommen für ein volles akademisches Jahr und verfolgen ein individuelles Forschungsvorhaben. In jedem Jahr gibt es aber auch einige Wissenschaftler, die in eine Schwerpunktgruppe eingebunden sind. Die Zugehörigkeit zu der Schwerpunktgruppe sowie gegebenenfalls eine kürzere Aufenthaltsdauer sind jeweils vermerkt.

In der Zeit zwischen dem Redaktionsschluss dieser Broschüre und dem Beginn des akademischen Jahres am 16. September 2016 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 – wiko-berlin.de – zur Verfügung.

Berlin, im Juli 2016

Wenn nicht anders angegeben, erstrecken sich die Fellowships vom 16. September 2016 bis zum 15. Juli 2017.

PREFACE

This brochure presents the Fellows of the academic year 2016/2017. Each Fellow provides a short description of the work he or she plans to pursue during the stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg. Also listed are brief biographical notes as well as recommended reading.

The majority of the Fellows come for an entire academic year. The Wissenschaftskolleg invites most of its Fellows on the basis of their individual research plans. Some Fellows, however, are integrated in a Focus Group. Membership in the Focus Group and a shorter planned stay are noted for each Fellow, where applicable.

Between the submission deadline to this brochure and the beginning of the academic year on September 16, 2015, some minor changes may arise. Up-to-date information on the Fellows, their projects, and the Wissenschaftskolleg in general is available on the Wissenschaftskolleg's website wiko-berlin.de.

Berlin, July 2016

If not otherwise indicated, the Fellowships extend from September 16, 2016 to July 15, 2017.

THOMAS ACKERMANN

Dr. iur., Professor of Law

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Born in 1966 in Grefrath, Germany

Studied Law at the University of Bonn and the University of Cambridge (UK)

A LEGAL THEORY OF THE FIRM

In his seminal essay “The Nature of the Firm”, published in 1937, Ronald Coase opened the black box “firm” for economic theory by asking why the hierarchical organization of production within a firm exists at all, considering that non-hierarchical co-ordination by the market mechanism is generally deemed superior by economists. There is a legal equivalent to the question Coase addressed to economics: Why do firms (in the form of corporations or other legal entities), and not just individuals, exist in our legal order as persons equipped with legal rights and duties? The answer to this question is pertinent to numerous issues concerning both the substance and the enforcement of legal rules. Should rules governing behaviour in and outside of the marketplace apply without distinction to individuals and firms? Should the enforcement of these rules take account of differences between individuals and firms? These fundamental questions lie at the root of the widespread uneasiness about how the law should address contemporary problems of corporate power and corporate conduct, such as corporate bailouts, the corporate role in campaign finance or the ways shareholders may pursue their religious beliefs through corporate activities.

A legal theory of the firm that explains the *raison d'être* of firms in a legal system can shed light on these issues. I plan to answer this question by developing a rights-based approach that deconstructs corporate fundamental rights by looking through the “corporate veil” at the complex network of individual interests represented in the organization of a firm.

Recommended Reading

Ackermann, Thomas. *Der Schutz des negativen Interesses: Zur Verknüpfung von Selbstbindung und Sanktion im Privatrecht*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2007.

—. “Unternehmenssteuerung durch finanzielle Sanktionen.” *Zeitschrift für das gesamte Handelsrecht und Wirtschaftsrecht* 179 (2015): 538–562.

—. “Grundrechtsschutz juristischer Personen im kartellrechtlichen Sanktionsverfahren: ein Reformhindernis?” *Neue Zeitschrift für Kartellrecht* 3 (2015): 17–24.

SINAN ANTOON

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Arabic Literature
New York University

Born in 1967 in Baghdad

Studied English at Baghdad University; Arab Studies at Georgetown University, Washington, DC; and Arabic and Islamic Studies at Harvard University

WRITING A NOVEL

I will be working on my fifth novel (still untitled). It traces the intertwined lives of two Iraqi refugees from different generations now living in New York. Both are victims of state and sectarian violence that still haunts their daily lives. One is at pains to erase the past and to assimilate. The other, an old man suffering from dementia, tries to reconstruct his past. Their two voices alternate in narrating.

A second project involves finishing a monograph on the Iraqi poet Sargon Boulus (1944–2007).

Recommended Reading

Antoon, Sinan. *The Corpse Washer*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2014.

—. *The Poetics of the Obscene in Premodern Arabic Poetry: Ibn al-Hajjaj and Sukhf*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

—. *Ijaam: An Iraqi Rhapsody*. San Francisco: City Lights, 2007 (Deutsch: *Irakische Rhapsodie*. Basel: Lenos, 2009).

SCOTT BARRETT

from September 2016 to January 2017

Ph.D., Lenfest-Earth Institute Professor of Natural Resource Economics
Columbia University

Born in 1957 in Boston, Massachusetts

Studied Economics at the University of Massachusetts Amherst; the University
of British Columbia, Vancouver; and the London School of Economics

CLIMATE CHANGE: A DANGEROUS GAME

Climate change is a “game” in the sense that the outcome that the whole world will experience depends on the actions that are taken by all countries. There are many things about climate change that are different from other global collective action challenges, but one very important difference is that Mother Nature is a key player in the climate change game. We don’t know how she will react to the choices we make. This is what makes the climate change game *dangerous*.

I will spend this Fellowship working on a new book and various related projects. The book will build on my previous research (in addition to new research I will be doing), including numerous papers published since my last book came out. If you think of my various research papers as providing pieces of a puzzle, the purpose of the book is to assemble the pieces to provide a coherent image – a new way of understanding the greatest challenge for collective action in human history.

It is sometimes argued that a failure to act to prevent climate change will be “catastrophic” and that acting to prevent climate change will be cheap. My book will explain that if *either* of these things were true, the world would almost certainly have addressed climate change by now. The reason climate change is a difficult challenge is that *neither* of these things is true.

The main reason climate negotiations have failed thus far (and I shall explain why the Paris Agreement is very unlikely to improve matters) is that countries have negotiated agreements requiring states to contribute voluntarily to the

public good of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, when countries are very bad at cooperating in the absence of enforcement. By contrast, countries are very good at coordinating their behavior. I shall explain how an approach seeking to identify opportunities for coordination is likely to be much more successful.

However, even this approach won't be enough to stabilize the climate at a "safe" level, and the latter part of the book will speculate on the implications of this – for the climate, for Nature, for human societies, and for the evolution of technology and the international system itself.

Recommended Reading

Barrett, Scott and Astrid Dannenberg. "Climate Negotiations Under Scientific Uncertainty." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109, 43 (2012): 17372–17376.

Barrett, Scott. *Why Cooperate? The Incentive to Supply Global Public Goods*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (2007, paperback edition: 2010).

—. *Environment & Statecraft: The Strategy of Environmental Treaty-Making*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (2003, paperback edition: 2005).

ASEF BAYAT

Ph.D., Catherine and Bruce Bastian Professor of Global and Transnational
Studies and Professor of Sociology
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Born in Tehran

Studied Social Sciences and Political Sociology at the University of Kent

EVERYDAY LIFE AND REVOLUTIONS

How do extraordinary revolutions link to the daily lives of ordinary people? In this project, I intend to tell the story of the revolutions in Egypt and Tunisia from the perspective of ordinary people – the urban poor, marginalized youths, and women. I want to narrate how these subaltern groups acted once the uprisings started and what happened to them after the revolution, when the dictators were toppled. As I discuss in my book *Life as Politics* (2013), a great deal was happening in the domain of subaltern activism before the uprisings. The urban poor were involved in the daily struggle to survive and improve their life chances by encroaching on the propertied and powerful, that is, by building extra-legal shelters, extending urban services to their habitat, or extending themselves into the street subsistence economies. Muslim women were involved in everyday battles to enhance their rights – in NGOs, educational institutions, and courthouses. And the youths were engaged in efforts to claim their “youthfulness”. But these were fragmented and dispersed struggles often in the form of “non-movements”, collective efforts of disparate actors, yet ones that kept them in constant mobilization. So, when the political protests organized by the youth activists began, these subaltern groups were ready to join. The political climate following the downfall of the dictators offered opportunities for the “non-movements” to assume more organized and coordinated forms, before they returned to the “non-movement” repertoire when the new rulers showed little support for subaltern concerns. I tell the story of the revolutions from the perspective of the subaltern; this places the narratives within the analytical frame-

work that explores, and makes sense of, the relationship between everyday life, the mundane, and the ordinary, on the one hand, and rupture and extraordinary revolutions, on the other.

Recommended Reading

Bayat, Asef. "Plebeians of the Arab Spring." *Current Anthropology* 56, S11 (October 2015): 33–43.

—. *Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2013 (2nd edition).

—. *Making Islam Democratic: Social Movements and the Post-Islamist Turn*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007.

—. *Street Politics: Poor People's Movements in Iran*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1997.

STEVEN R. BEISSINGER

Ph.D., Professor of Ecology and Conservation Biology
University of California, Berkeley

Born in 1953 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Studied Natural Resource Ecology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
and Zoology at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

DEMOGRAPHIC ORIGINS OF ADULT SEX RATIO AND
ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE POPULATION DYNAMICS
OF A NEOTROPICAL PARROT

Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates*
(see p.122)

My contributions to the Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates* will be twofold: 1) focus on developing general models of the demographic origins of sex ratio variation using approaches I pioneered with two-sex matrix population models; and 2) determine the effects of adult sex ratio variation on fitness, infanticide, and population dynamics in a neotropical parrot through analyses of long-term data I have collected in Venezuela over the past 30 years.

Sex ratio – the number of adult males to adult females available to mate in a population – is thought to be an important driver of intra-sexual competition, sexual selection, and the evolution of sex differences. Skewed sex ratios arise from sexual differences in adult survival rates due to the cost of reproduction, skewed sex ratio at birth, sex-biased dispersal and immigration, and sexual differences in juvenile mortality. I hope to further the development of demographic models that can integrate these processes and evaluate their relative importance for sex ratio variation. I also plan to investigate quantitative approaches for estimating sex ratio with field data.

I will also explore the consequences of skewed sex ratios on population dynamics by understanding the effects of nonbreeders on population dynamics using data I have collected on the green-rumped parrotlet. One fascinating effect of a skewed sex ratio and a large nonbreeding population in parrotlets is infanticide. I will analyze the ecological and behavioral factors associated with infanticide in parrotlets and develop a model to predict when replacement mates should adopt or commit infanticide as a definitive test of Hamilton's rule.

Recommended Reading

Tarwater, C. E. and S. R. Beissinger (2013). "Opposing selection and environmental variation modify optimal timing of breeding." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* 110: 15365–15370.

Veran, S. and S. R. Beissinger (2009). "Demographic origins of skewed operational and adult sex ratios: perturbation analyses of two-sex models." *Ecology Letters* 12: 129–143.

Moritz, C., J. L. Patton, C. J. Conroy, J. L. Parra, G. C. White, and S. R. Beissinger (2008). "Impact of a century of climate change on small-mammal communities in Yosemite National Park, USA." *Science* 322: 261–264.

ANDREA F. BOHLMAN
EURIAS Fellow (see p. 124)
Ph.D., Musicology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Born in 1982 in Madison, Wisconsin
Studied Musicology at Stanford University

FRAGILE SOUND, QUIET HISTORY: MUSIC AND UNOFFICIAL MEDIA IN COMMUNIST POLAND

This project illuminates the intersection of creativity and materiality across three vibrant amateur sound recording networks in twentieth-century East Central Europe: reel-to-reel recordings in the 1950s, homemade records in the 1960s and 1970s, and cassette tapes in the 1980s. Responding to the material losses of World War II and the constraints of state socialism in Poland, untrained recordists took recourse to sound media to command agency. Amateurs embraced the impermanence of these flimsy and malleable materials in order to create places for music in everyday life. Their work issues a challenge to the assumption that recording is a tangible means to counter sound's ephemerality and exposes the importance of aural culture under communism.

Recommended Reading

Bohlman, Andrea F. "Solidarity, Song, and the Sound Document." *Journal of Musicology* 33, 2 (Spring 2016): 232–269.

—. "Where I Cannot Roam, My Song Will Take Wing': Polish Cultural Promotion in Belarus, 1988." In *Music and International History in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Jessica C. E. Gienow-Hecht, 226–255. New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books, 2015.

Bohlman, Andrea F. and Florian Scheduling. "Hanns Eisler on the Move: Tracing Mobility in the *Reisesonate*." *Music & Letters* 96, 1 (2015): 77–98.

FRÉDÉRIC BRENNER

Artist and photographer

Paris

Born in 1959 in Paris

Studied French Literature and Social Anthropology at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales

MAKING IMAGES / BREAKING IMAGES

Trained as a social anthropologist, I became a photographer since I intuitively saw in the camera a tool to investigate and decipher patterns of the human condition.

I spent 25 years exploring the multiplicity of heterogeneous and dissonant identities by portraying the Jewish people in over 45 countries in 4 continents, resulting in the two-volume book *Diaspora: Homelands in Exile* (2003).

By piecing together this vast puzzle, I was forced to explore the notions of otherness, paradox and discontinuity and to reconsider many of my preconceived ideas. Making images is about breaking images.

After having questioned the very notion of survival with a portable identity, it seemed natural to question the notion of territory, sovereignty and the promise attached to Israel from time immemorial. My last project *This Place* (2014) explores the complexity of Israel and the West Bank as place and metaphor, through the eyes of twelve internationally acclaimed photographers, of whom I was one. Because I look at Israel as a place of radical otherness and dissonance, the eleven artists I invited were from eight different nationalities. I wanted photographers who are “others” to Israeli and Palestinian society to question otherness and to create a fragmentary project that exits a dual perspective and the deep political load attached to this region.

If my photographs are born from an intuition, they are nurtured by and through dialogue. Because at the core of my practice is an ongoing conversation both with the subjects I photograph as well as a collection of individuals I seek

out to discuss my working hypotheses, I am attracted by the multidisciplinary character of the residency as well as Berlin being a city of great resonance for Europe, for the world and for Jews. After the centrifugal force and the huge human and geographical scope of my previous work, Berlin will be an opportunity to let centripetal forces bring me to the core of my obsessions about the human condition: longing, belonging and exclusion; fear and desire; and ultimately intimacy.

In the last 30 years, Berlin has become a major diaspora for Jews from all around Europe, a diaspora within a diaspora whose spectrum is of remarkable diversity: former Soviet Jews in a spectrum spanning from the Far East to the Baltic and Russia who emigrated to Berlin soon after *perestroika*; American Jews – of German origin or not – who come to study and then decide to live in Berlin; Israelis – of German origin or not – who see in Berlin the new center of the creative world and come to be film makers, artists, etc.; and German-born Jews. Berlin is an ideal microcosm, which could enable me within one city to deal with the world at large.

The Wissenschaftskolleg will provide the ideal framework to draw upon on a long journey of self-exploration and to embark on my next photographic essay.

Recommended Reading

Brenner, Frédéric. *An Archeology of Fear and Desire*. London: Mack, 2014.

—. *Disapora: Homelands in Exile*. New York: Harper Collins, 2003.

—. *Jews/America: A Representation*. New York: Abrams, 1996.

ROGERS BRUBAKER

Ph.D., Professor of Sociology and UCLA Foundation Chair
University of California, Los Angeles

Born in 1956 in Evanston, Illinois

Studied Sociology at Columbia University, New York; Social and Political
Thought at the University of Sussex; and Social Studies at Harvard University

RELIGION, LANGUAGE, AND THE POLITICS OF DIFFERENCE

Difference has long been a central concern of social science. Yet religious difference remains strikingly underexplored. My project seeks to integrate religion more fully into the study of the politics of difference by comparing the politics of religious and linguistic pluralism.

Both religion and language are ways of identifying oneself and others, and claims are made in the name of religious and linguistic communities for recognition, resources, and reproduction. Yet they are politicized in different ways. The pervasiveness and inescapability of language and the dependence of linguistic reproduction on political power make language – under modern conditions – more *pervasively* politicized than religion, which can to some degree be privatized. But the robust normative power of religious traditions and the claimed ultimacy of religious authority make religion – when it does enter the public square – more *deeply* and *divisively* politicized.

Over the last several centuries, language has become much more politically contentious, while religion, in the West, has become much less so. In recent decades, however, religion has re-emerged as the cutting edge of the politics of cultural difference. My book analyzes this striking reversal, focusing primarily on developments in Europe and North America, but situating these in a broader global context.

Recommended Reading

Brubaker, Rogers. *Trans: Gender and Race in an Age of Unsettled Identities*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, forthcoming September 2016.

—. *Grounds for Difference*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2015.

—. *Ethnicity without Groups*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2004.

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 East Lansing, Michigan

Studied History, Philosophy of Science, and History of Science

at Cambridge and at Harvard

RULES: THE PREHISTORY OF AN INDISPENSABLE AND IMPOSSIBLE GENRE

Rules – in the form of everything from traffic regulations and government directives to etiquette manuals and parliamentary procedures – structure almost every human interaction. Increasing use of computers has intensified a trend that began in the eighteenth century of ever more stringent rules for ever more domains of public and private life, as we intuitively adapt our behavior and perhaps also our thinking to the algorithms of search engines, stock market trading, social media, and myriad other online activities. We moderns cannot live without rules. But we also cannot live with them, at least not comfortably. We chafe at their complexity, their inflexibility, their inefficiency, their sheer prolixity. On a more abstract level, many of the fault lines that run through the landscape of modern thought oppose rules to some other elusive desideratum, such as interpretation, judgment, creativity, discretion, or simple common sense.

After examining premodern rules of diverse genres, from game manuals to cookbooks to astronomical tables, I plan in the coming academic year to turn to the prototypical modern rule: the algorithm. Although algorithms govern ever more aspects of our computer-centered world, they barely merited an entry in the most comprehensive mathematical encyclopedias of the late nineteenth century. In the first half of the twentieth century, they supplied the foundations of mathematics and became the guarantors of rigor; in the second half, they became the backbone of computer programs, the mainstay of Artificial Intelli-

gence, and the explanatory model of the cognitive sciences. In the first decades of the twentieth century, they promise mechanical, efficient means to sift through mountain ranges of data in fields as diverse as meteorology and philology, gradually erasing the boundaries between the natural and human sciences.

I would like to reconstruct the history of the algorithm as both a concept and a practice in order to better understand our own modern ambivalence about rules.

Recommended Reading

Daston, Lorraine. "History of Science without Structure." In *Kuhn's Structure of Scientific Revolutions at Fifty*, edited by Robert J. Richards and Lorraine Daston. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015.

—. "Super-Vision: Weather Watching and Table Reading in the Early Modern Royal Society and Académie Royale des Sciences." *Huntington Library Quarterly* 78, 2 (2015): 187–215.

Erikson, Paul, Judy L. Klein, Lorraine Daston, Rebecca Lemov, Thomas Sturm, and Michael D. Gordin. *How Reason Almost Lost Its Mind: The Strange Career of Cold War Rationality*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2014.

TINE DESTROOPER

EURIAS Fellow (see p. 124)

Ph.D., Social and Political Science

New York University School of Law

Born in 1986 in Eeklo, Belgium

Studied Social and Political Science at the European University Institute

Florence; Politics, Security and Integration at the University College London;

and Social and Political Science at the University of Leuven

VICTIM PARTICIPATION IN TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE PROCESSES AND THE LOCALIZATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The question of how human rights matter for the most disenfranchised rights-holders has been on the agenda of academics and policy-makers for decades and has become even more prominent due to the growing importance of actor-centred approaches in the field of human rights. Authors like Nyamu-Musembi (2005), Merry (2006) and Goodale (2007) have argued that, for international human rights norms to be locally relevant, they need to be framed in ways that resonate with the cognitive and cultural frameworks of local rights-holders. At the same time, authors like De Feyter (2007), Ore Aguilar (2011) and Vandenhole (2014) have expressed themselves in favour of greater participation of rights holders in the process of human rights norm-setting.

One of the ways rights-holders in post-conflict societies often have their first encounter with the international human rights system is through their participation in international criminal proceedings or through their participation in the mechanisms that are implemented in the context of the transitional justice process more generally. Many transitional justice processes pride themselves on being genuinely place-based and responsive to local needs, and one could ask whether the approach and processes of transitional justice also hold the key for rendering the broader human rights architecture more locally relevant.

My research looks at the case of Cambodia – which was in many ways an experimental laboratory with regard to victim participation – and asks whether drawing people into the human rights architecture under these circumstances indeed has the potential to lead to a more locally relevant formulation of human rights and to rights holders’ access to justice more broadly. I examine whether, in this case, the role, scope and implications of victims’ participation in these human rights-based processes has affected victims’ understanding of, and engagement with, social, economic and cultural rights in their struggle for social and economic justice in the post-conflict period.

Recommended Reading

- Destrooper, Tine. “Responsive Planning in Development Interventions: Consulting Rights-Holders in the Sanitized Villages Programme in Kongo Central.” *Development in Practice* (forthcoming Spring 2016).
- . “Linking Discourse and Practice: The Human Rights-Based Approach to Development in the *Villages Assainis* Project in the Bas-Congo.” *Human Rights Quarterly* (forthcoming Summer 2016).
- . “Reconciling Discourses on Women’s Rights: Learning from Guatemalan Indigenous Women’s Groups.” *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 7, 2 (2015): 223–245.

SHAHEEN DILL-RIAZ

Autor, Regisseur und Kameramann
Wiesbaden

Geboren 1969 in Dhaka

Studium der Kunstgeschichte an der Freien Universität Berlin und Cinematography an der Filmuniversität Babelsberg Konrad Wolf

021 – TEHRAN AND THE UNWANTED MUSIC (EIN KINO-DOKUMENTARFILM)

Ob im luxuriösen Norden Teherans oder in den Slums im Süden der Stadt – wenn die Nacht hereinbricht, wird gefeiert, getanzt und Musik gemacht, vorausgesetzt die Räume sind schallgeschützt. Denn die westliche Musik, egal ob Rock, Hip-Hop oder Rap, wird von den schiitischen Klerikern als Ausschweifung begriffen bzw. für „unislamisch“ befunden und somit als eindeutig unerwünscht gebrandmarkt. Allein eine um den Hals getragene Elektrogitarre kann Ärger mit der Polizei provozieren.

Wo Verbote sind, da gibt es auch Wege, diese zu umgehen. „Zirzamini“ (aus dem Keller), so nennen die jungen Iraner ihre Musik, die im Untergrund stattfindet. Das Wort ist über die Jahre zu einem Synonym für den aktiven Protest der zahlreichen jungen Iraner geworden, die nie aufgehört haben, ihrer Leidenschaft nachzugehen, illegal und im Untergrund. Im Moment erlebt die Kulturlandschaft der Stadt einen Boom an alternativen Ansätzen, die der konservativen Obrigkeit nicht unbedingt schmecken dürfte. Allein in der 15-Millionen-Metropole Teheran soll es mehr als 500 verbotene Bands geben. Wie entgehen aber die jungen Musiker den Kontrollinstanzen? Wie gelingt es ihnen, geheime Konzerte zu organisieren, zu denen das junge Teheraner Publikum scharenweise kommt?

Im Jahr 2009 gingen viele dieser jungen Menschen auf die Straße und erschütterten das ganze Land mit der sogenannten „grünen Welle“. Die Bilder gingen damals um die ganze Welt. Wie kam es dazu? Was war die Rolle dieser

Musiker damals? Wie geht das Leben nach dem Scheitern der Bewegung weiter? Manche der Musiker sitzen wegen ihrer Songs heute im Gefängnis. Dennoch ziehen die jungen Menschen mit ihren versteckten Gitarren weiterhin durch die nächtliche Stadt, um irgendwo in einem Keller zu musizieren. Was treibt sie dazu? Was sind ihre Träume und Wünsche?

Anhand des Lebensalltags und der Biografien einiger Musiker, die in Teheran im Versteckten aktiv sind, möchte ich in einem Kino-Dokumentarfilm diesen Fragen nachgehen. Dabei sollen Einzelschicksale und menschliche Geschichten im Vordergrund stehen, die eine Bestandsaufnahme vom Leben der jungen Iraner entstehen lassen (Produktion: Nenok Film, www.nenok-film.de).

Filme

Dill-Riaz, Shaheen. *Eisnfresser* (Dokumentarfilm). ARTE/BR/RBB, 2008, 85 Min.

—. *Korankinder* (Dokumentarfilm). ZDF, 2009, 87 Min.

—. *Fernglück* (Dokumentarfilm). ZDF/3sat, 2015, 90 Min.

EL HADJI IBRAHIMA DIOP

von September 2016 bis April 2017

Dr. phil. habil., Professor für deutsche Literatur und ihre Didaktik

Universität Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal

Geboren 1956 in Keur Madiabel, Senegal

Studium der Germanistik an der Universität Leipzig und an der Universität

Gesamthochschule Essen

KRISENBEWUSSTSEIN UND GESCHICHTSBILD – ZU
AUFGEKLÄRTEN RELIGIÖS-POLITISCH-PHILOSO-
PHISCHEN KONTROVERSEN IM CHRISTLICHEN
ABESSINIEN UND IM VOM ISLAM GEPRÄGTEN
AFRIKA SÜDLICH DER SAHARA

Im Winter 2015 thematisierte ich am Wissenschaftskolleg die wissenschaftstheoretischen und quellenspezifischen Schwierigkeiten in der allgemeinen Historiografie Afrikas. Diese Probleme sind nicht neu. Sie sind aber für die Geschichte Afrikas typisch. Schon Hegel, der sich gleichfalls diesem Thema widmete, machte in seinen *Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der Philosophie* auf die Unumgänglichkeit der arabisch-islamischen Vermittlung aufmerksam. Diese Gedanken Hegels aufnehmend und sie ideengeschichtlich verallgemeinernd, versuche ich im Folgenden, Erfahrungen aus Krisen, wie sie sich aus der reformatorischen (reformistischen) Aufarbeitung von islamischen und christlichen Lehren in Afrika ergaben, nachzuzeichnen.

Islam und Christentum sind zwei universalistische Weltreligionen. In vielerlei Hinsicht wurden aber deren Lehren afrikanischen lokalen Verhältnissen angepasst. Mein Forschungsprojekt konzentriert sich auf religionskritischen Auseinandersetzungen. Die dafür ausgewählten Kulturräume sind die an wichtigen Wasserwegen, am Nil, an den Niger- und Senegalflüssen entstandenen Staatsgebiete (Abessinien, Timbuktu, Nordsenegal, Nordnigeria etc.). Thematisiert werden also Auseinandersetzungen mit theokratischen Regie-

rungsformen in Afrika, Reformen des Rechtswesens und nicht zuletzt reformistische politische Theorienbildung im Spannungsfeld zwischen geistlicher und weltlicher Macht.

Anders als bei bedeutenden außereuropäischen Kulturgebieten wie Indien, Persien, Arabien, Japan, China usw. kam die europäische Aufklärung in keiner nennenswerten Weise zu einer Reziprozität mit afrikanischen Reformgedanken. Deshalb möchte ich exemplarisch religionskritische Menschen- und Gesellschaftsbilder in Texten der europäischen Aufklärung und der afrikanischen Reformbewegungen zwischen der Renaissance und der Frühaufklärung in beiderlei Hinsicht bewerten.

Dem politisch-religiösen Fundamentalismus in vielen Gebieten Afrikas soll mit kulturhistorischen Aufklärungsgedanken aus der eigenen Geschichte begegnet werden. Umso mehr distanziert sich die Arbeit von der Romantisierung historischer Prozesse und den neo-revisionistischen Ausblendungen, die in der wissenschaftlichen Historiografie Afrikas immer wieder Verbreitung finden.

Lektüreprüfung

Diop, El Hadji Ibrahima. „Philosophe au XVIIIe siècle et pour des sociétés africaines dites ‚sans histoire‘.“ In *Racialité et rationalité De l'altérité de l'Afrique noire en Allemagne au Siècle des Lumières*, 179–188. Paris: Hermann, 2015.

— „Möglichkeiten und Perspektiven einer Senghor-Renaissance in Afrika.“ In *Weltengarten: Deutsch-Afrikanisches Jahrbuch für interkulturelles Denken*, hrsg. von Leo Kreutzer und David Simo, 42–57. Hannover: Revonnah, 2006.

— „Hölderlins Begriff einer ‚Vaterländischen Umkehr‘: Zur Rolle identitär ethnischer und nationaler Rückbesinnung im Deutschland des ausgehenden 18. Jahrhunderts und im heutigen Afrika.“ In *Weltengarten: Deutsch-Afrikanisches Jahrbuch für interkulturelles Denken*, hrsg. von Leo Kreutzer und David Simo, 42–57. Hannover: Wehrhahn, 2005.

DAVID DYZENHAUS

D.Phil., University Professor of Law and Philosophy
University of Toronto

Born in 1957 in Johannesburg

Studied Philosophy of Law at the University of Oxford, and Law and Political
Science at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

THE LONG ARC OF LEGALITY

I am working on a book titled *The Long Arc of Legality*, which traces a trajectory in modern thought about the role of law in constituting a legitimate political order, from Thomas Hobbes to this day. It seeks to vindicate a claim that will seem part and parcel of Hobbes's general authoritarian political philosophy and deeply repugnant to a liberal democratic sensibility – that law provides us with a “public conscience”. For the image of law as our public conscience requires us to take not only our laws to be legislated by our sovereign, but also our moral values. The public or enacted laws of a civil society are the repository of the society's values that the individuals in that society must take to justify state coercion.

I shall argue that Hobbes's account of legality shows why the idea of law as a public conscience should be accepted, as long as we are prepared to adopt a certain kind of pragmatist view of moral inquiry. Our compulsory public morality – the morality that we feel is settled and important enough that it be put into law – is simply a subset of the set of judgments that have survived the tribunal of experience and inquiry.

My claim is that Hobbes's philosophy of law can help to show why that idea is plausible, as it shows us how fundamental principles of legality shape our inquiry. Our confidence in these compulsory moral judgments is in part built upon the principles contained in the institutional make-up of law. I have in mind, first, the principle that requires that individuals have the right to ask an independent official for reasons why the law applies to them in a way that

addresses them as responsible agents, and second, the principles that underpin legal mechanisms for changing law in a way that makes the judgments embedded in the law revisable in light of further experience. It is these kinds of principle that make it possible both for those who find themselves relegated by the law to second-class status to ask a judge, “But, how can that be law for me?”, and for an internal legal imperative to kick in that requires reform.

Recommended Reading

Dyzenhaus, David. *Hard Cases in Wicked Legal Systems: South African Law in the Perspective of Legal Philosophy*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991; 2nd edition as *Hard Cases in Wicked Legal Systems: Pathologies of Legality*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

—. *The Constitution of Law: Legality in a Time of Emergency*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.

—. *Legality and Legitimacy: Carl Schmitt, Hans Kelsen, and Hermann Heller in Weimar*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1997.

DIETER EBERT

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Dr. phil., Professor of Zoology and Evolutionary Biology
University of Basel

Born in 1961 in Saarburg, Germany
Studied Biology and Chemistry at the Technische Universität München, the
University of South Alabama, and the University of Basel

THE EVOLUTION OF STEPWISE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES

My research interest is to understand biological diversity, i.e., the evolution of traits that make organisms look and function differently. In my project, I will focus on the biological defense against pathogens. A host may defend itself against a pathogen by a stepwise defense cascade: it may avoid contact with the pathogen, hinder it from entering the body and – if the pathogen has entered the body – kill it with the help of its immune system. The steps of such a sequence depend on each other, as an evolutionary change in one step has consequences for the evolution of the other steps. I want to understand the underpinnings of the evolution of such structures, with a focus on the specific processes of defense cascades against natural pathogens. Such defense systems are relevant not only in biology, but also to many aspects of past and current human interactions, such as the walls of a medieval city protecting against an invading army, a computer system that needs to be protected against hackers, and a government that needs to prevent taxpayers from escaping paying taxes. The principles underlying such defense cascades are rather general and can be applied to biology as well as human interactions. A victim may protect itself by installing multiple walls, each with specific features aimed at repelling the enemy. On the other hand, one step of defense might be enough to protect the victim. But which one? Would it be the strongest wall, the most expensive, or maybe the first one in place? How do compromises between quality and costs contribute to

the decision-making? What role do rare, but potentially devastating attacks play? What role does the aggressor play in coming up with new strategies of aggression (in biology this is called coevolution). Under which conditions does the victim need to invent new defense steps?

With my project I hope to gain a better understanding of how such complex stepwise systems evolve. I want to explore whether there are general rules determining the evolutionary processes at work and whether they result in patterns we can predict and observe in natural systems. Furthermore, I want to explore whether it is possible to make predictions about the evolution of such a system when it is disturbed, for example when the environment changes or when new pathogens invade. Answering these questions would be a major step forward in understanding the biodiversity of defense.

Recommended Reading

Ebert, D., D. Duneau, M. D. Hall, P. Luijckx, J. P. Andras, L. Du Pasquier and F. Ben-Ami (2016). “A population biology perspective on the stepwise infection process of the bacterial pathogen *Pasteuria ramosa* in *Daphnia*.” *Advances in Parasitology* 91: 265–310. doi: 10.1016/bs.apar.2015.10.001.

Ebert, D. (2013). “The epidemiology and evolution of symbionts with mixed-mode transmission.” *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics* 44: 623–643. doi: 10.1146/annurev-ecolsys-032513-100555.

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JENNIFER H. FEWELL

Ph.D., President's Professor of Biology

School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University

Born in 1959 in Chelmsford, United Kingdom

Studied Environmental, Population, and Organismal Biology at the University of Colorado, Boulder

DIVISION OF LABOR: THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK IN THE BIOLOGICAL WORLD

All societies – whether they be insect, bird, mammal, or human – share the need to perform tasks associated with the collective maintenance, growth, and reproduction of their social group; i.e., they all perform work collectively. Almost all groups do this through an emergent process of division of labor, in which different group members focus on different social tasks. I propose to synthesize the explorations of the fundamental organization of work and division of labor in animal societies in a volume titled *Division of Labor: The Organization of Work in the Biological World*. The mechanisms that differentiate individual roles in societies are also apparent across biological levels of organization, from the differentiation of cells within an organism to the diversification and specialization of species in ecological communities. Thus, the theme of division of labor provides an ideal context in which to unify general principles of complexity and adaptation across the diversity of biological systems. This volume will examine those general principles and how they are differently shaped in the diverse social systems found in the natural world. It will consider also how the organization of work changes with group size, from small teams to the thousands of workers in social ant colonies. Finally, it will consider how aspects of the organization of work in human societies reflect general principles we can observe in the natural world.

Recommended Reading

Fewell, J. H. (2003). "Social Insect Networks." *Science* 301: 1867–1870.

Fewell, J. H. and R. E. Page, Jr. (1999). "The emergence of division of labor in forced associations of ant foundresses." *Evolutionary Ecology Research* 1: 537–548.

Fewell, J. H. and J. F. Harrison (2016). "The scaling of work and energy use in social insect colonies." *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* (in revision).

ANDREW FOOTE

from September 2016 to March 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p. 125)

Ph.D., Evolutionary Biology

University of Bern

Born in 1972 in the United Kingdom

Studied Evolutionary Biology at the University of Aberdeen and the University of Durham

GENOME-CULTURE COEVOLUTION IN AN EMERGING MODEL SYSTEM, THE KILLER WHALE

Killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) are the largest species in the dolphin family (*Delphinidae*) and, together with humans, are one of the most cosmopolitan mammals, being found in all ocean basins and distributed from the Antarctic to the Arctic. This top marine predator consumes a diverse range of prey species, including birds, fish, mammals and reptiles. However, in several locations, killer whales have evolved into specialized ecotypes with hunting strategies adapted to exploit narrow ecological niches. Several studies have argued that behavioural differences among killer whale ecotypes are examples of culture in the broader sense of the term. In a recent study, colleagues and I generated the whole-genome re-sequencing data of 50 individuals from five discrete ecotypes to investigate patterns of genomic variation among killer whale ecotypes and to compare these with culturally transmitted foraging traditions. During my Fellowship, my goal is to develop this work further by using a quantifiable form of culture that is well suited to correlate the patterns of genomic and cultural diversity among killer whale ecotypes. The socially learned vocal dialects of killer whales present just such an opportunity. The time-frequency contours of spectrogram visualization of these vocalisations allow the quantification of these parameters and therefore provide a means of measuring cultural evolution over time and space.

My aims are, firstly, to develop methods based on genomic analysis and theory that could be applied to these call types, in particular with an aim of identifying parameters potentially evolving under some form of selection within one or more ecotypes and those apparently evolving under neutrality; and, secondly, to use existing methods developed for linguistics to reconstruct a phylogeny of the relationship among different dialects. Lastly, I hope to use this time to write a review on genome-culture co-evolution in this emerging study system with a target audience of biologists studying this process in humans, with the hope of fostering further cross-species comparisons.

Recommended Reading

Foote, A. D. et al. (2016). "Genome-culture coevolution promotes rapid divergence of killer whale ecotypes." *Nat. Commun.* 7: 11693.

Foote, A. D. et al. (2015). "Convergent evolution of marine mammal genomes." *Nat. Genet.* 47: 272–275.

Seehausen, O. et al. (2014). "Genomics and the origin of species." *Nat. Rev. Genet.* 15: 176–192.

RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

Ph.D., Professor of Ecology, Centre for Ecological Sciences and Chairman,

Centre for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

President, Indian National Science Academy (INSA)

Born in 1953 in Kanpur, India

Studied Zoology and Molecular Biology in Bangalore

INTERROGATING AN INSECT SOCIETY

Insect societies, such as those of ants, bees, and wasps, consist of one or a small number of fertile queens and a large number of sterile or nearly sterile workers. While the queens engage in laying eggs, workers perform all other tasks, such as nest building, acquisition and processing of food, and brood care. How do such societies function in a coordinated and efficient manner? What rules do individuals follow? How are these rules made and enforced? These questions are of obvious interest to us as fellow social animals, but how do we interrogate an insect society and seek answers to these questions? During the next few years, I plan to write a book-length monograph describing some 35 years of my research, which was designed to seek answers from an insect society to a series of such questions of obvious interest to us. I have chosen the Indian paper wasp *Ropalidia marginata* for this purpose, a species that is abundantly distributed in peninsular India and serves as an excellent model system. An important feature of this species is that queens and workers are morphologically identical and physiologically nearly so. How then does an individual become a queen? How does the queen suppress worker reproduction? How does the queen regulate the non-reproductive activities of the workers? What is the function of the aggression shown by different individuals? How and when is the queen's heir decided? I will attempt to show how such questions can indeed be investigated and answered. I will emphasize that to do so we will need a whole range of techniques of observation, experimentation, and inference.

Recommended Reading

- Gadagkar, Raghavendra (2016). “Evolution of social behaviour in the primitively eusocial wasp *Ropalidia marginata*: do we need to look beyond kin selection?” *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* 371: 20150094.
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- (2015). “The family system of a social wasp.” In *The family emotional system – an integrative concept for theory, science and practice*, edited by R. J. Noone and D. V. Papero, 161–183. Boulder: Lexington Books.
- (2009). “Interrogating an insect society.” *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 106: 10407-10414.
- (2001). *The social biology of Ropalidia marginata: toward understanding the evolution of eusociality*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
- (1997). *Survival strategies: cooperation and conflict in animal societies*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

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

SOKRATES ALS SATYR

Im Jahr 399 v. Chr. wurde der athenische Philosoph Sokrates wegen Missachtung der Götter (*asébeia*) vor Gericht gestellt und zum Tode verurteilt. Zwei oder drei Generationen später muss die Polis diese Hinrichtung bereut haben: Sokrates wurde rehabilitiert und erhielt eine öffentliche Statue. Aber es gab noch ein anderes Bildnis von ihm, das der Rehabilitierung vorausging: Es handelte sich vermutlich um eine Statue, die von seinen Schülern als Weihgeschenk in ein Heiligtum gestiftet wurde. Beide Bildnisse sind im Original verloren, aber von beiden besitzen wir Kopien aus der römischen Kaiserzeit; und beide zeigen den Philosophen mit den Gesichtszügen eines Satyrn.

In enger Beziehung dazu stehen zwei Dialoge, die denselben Titel tragen: *Sympósion* (Gastmahl). Der eine stammt von Platon, der andere von Xenophon. In beiden Dialogen wird (überraschenderweise) die Physiognomie des Sokrates thematisiert, und wieder geht es um dessen Ähnlichkeit mit einem Satyrn.

Das früheste Bildnis kann kaum älter als 387 sein, als Platon nach längerer Abwesenheit wieder nach Athen zurückkehrte. Die Zeitstellung der beiden Dialoge ist unklar und umstritten, aber mit an Sicherheit grenzender Wahrscheinlichkeit geht keiner von beiden der Errichtung der Bildnisstatue voraus. Es hat also den Anschein, als sei dieses satyrhafte Bild des Sokrates erst geraume Zeit nach dessen Tod entstanden, als vermutlich keiner sich mehr genau daran erinnern konnte, wie der reale Sokrates zu Lebzeiten genau ausgesehen hatte.

Aber unter welchen Umständen und mit welcher Absicht wurde Sokrates einem Satyr angeglichen? Welche Semantik wurde mit dieser Physiognomie verbunden und wie ist sie von den Zeitgenossen verstanden worden? In formaler Hinsicht sind die beiden Symposia etwas Neues, sie folgen keinem damals etablierten literarischen Genre. Warum dieser Bruch mit den literarischen Konventionen? Und gibt es irgendeine Beziehung zwischen diesem Bruch und dem Umstand, dass Sokrates mit dem Gesicht eines Satyrs dargestellt wird? Diese Fragen untersuche ich in einem gemeinsamen Projekt mit Maria Luisa Catoni (Fellow 2009/10).

Lektüreempfehlung

Giuliani, Luca. „Das älteste Sokrates-Bildnis: Ein physiognomisches Porträt wider die Physiognomiker.“ *Freiburger Universitätsblätter* 35, 1996: 9–28; Nachdruck in: *Bildnisse. Die europäische Tradition der Porträtkunst*, herausgegeben von Wilhelm Schlink, 11–55. Freiburg/Breisgau: Rombach, 1997.

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ADRIÁN GORELIK

Dr., Professor of History

National Scientific and Technical Research Council Argentina (CONICET)
and Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Buenos Aires

Born in 1957 in Mercedes, Argentina

Studied Architecture and History at the University of Buenos Aires

IDEAS, IDEALS, AND IDEOLOGIES OF THE CITY IN LATIN AMERICA

The project will trace a history of representations of the city in 20th-century Latin America, studying the ways the city appears in social thought: as an idea, as a project, as a problem. At different times and in different cultural configurations, different approaches and definitions produce the variety of depictions of cities we find in cultural essays, social sciences, history, urbanism, and literary criticism. These depictions will be addressed as “analogous cities”, that is, cities imagined by arts and literature, written by social sciences, or projected by architecture and urbanism, cities that coexist, one over the other, producing layers of meaning about the “real city”. They reveal the close relations between cultural symbolizations, conceptualizations, and city building, showing the historical framework within which the city and its representations are mutually shaped. These “analogous cities” may also be thought of as a territory for the symbolic battles in which Latin American culture interacted with international debate. In this regard, the transnational flow of ideas has always accompanied urban life on the continent, and Latin American cities have repeatedly operated as a laboratory of Western thought. This was exactly the case in one of the episodes described in this project: the production of the idea of the “Latin American city” as a figure of social thought between the post-World War II period and the seventies. The project deals with the different meanings that the “city” began to possess in moments of enormous transformations of social life, politics, and culture in Latin America: the material city, which was growing rapidly

because of massive rural migrations; the city imagined by a new agenda of the international social sciences, which placed its expectations for an accelerated modernization of the continent on urban development; and the city anathematized by the radical positions of political and cultural critique, which stressed its long-term domination of Latin American life. All this embodies an unusual moment of building a “Latin American urban culture”.

Recommended Reading

Gorelik, Adrián. *Das vanguardas à Brasília: cultura urbana e arquitetura na América Latina*. Belo Horizonte: Editora UFMG, 2005.

—. *Miradas sobre Buenos Aires: historia cultural y crítica*. Buenos Aires: Siglo XXI, 2004.

—. *La grilla y el parque: espacio público y cultura urbana en Buenos Aires, 1887–1936*. Buenos Aires: Editorial de UNQ, 1998.

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, Deutschland

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft und Politikwissenschaft in Frankfurt/Main,

Freiburg/Breisgau, Berlin, Paris und Harvard

VERFASSUNG UND VERFASSUNGSGERICHTSBARKEIT

Mehrere hundert Jahre lang war öffentliche Gewalt identisch mit Staatsgewalt. Dementsprechend entstand die Verfassung, die die öffentliche Gewalt organisiert, legitimiert und limitiert, als Staatsverfassung. Die Identität von öffentlicher Gewalt und Staatsgewalt ist mittlerweile entfallen. Öffentliche Gewalt wird auch jenseits des Staates von supranationalen Organisationen ausgeübt. Die Staatsverfassung erfasst daher die auf dem Territorium des Staates wirkende öffentliche Gewalt nur noch teilweise. Äußerlich seit der säkularen Wende von 1989/90 auf ihrem Höhepunkt angekommen, ist die Verfassung innerlich einer Erosion ausgesetzt. Zentrale Begriffe und Funktionen der Verfassung müssen daher neu definiert werden. Zugleich stellt sich die Frage nach der Legitimierung und Limitierung derjenigen öffentlichen Gewalt, die von supranationalen Organisationen ausgeübt wird. Ist sie ebenfalls nach Art der Verfassung regulierbar oder müssen in Bezug auf sie neue Formen rechtlicher Begründung und Begrenzung entwickelt werden? Darüber besteht alles andere als Klarheit. Auch insoweit gibt es also Klärungsbedarf, ebenso wie hinsichtlich des Verhältnisses von traditioneller Staatsverfassung und neuartigen Regulierungen der nicht staatlichen öffentlichen Gewalt.

Zugleich mit der weltweiten Verbreitung der Verfassung hat sich in der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts auch die Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit als Mittel zur Gewährleistung der Verfassung gegenüber der Politik weltweit

durchgesetzt. Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit ist heute ein integraler Bestandteil des Konstitutionalismus. Beide müssen zusammen gesehen werden. Über Erfolgsbedingungen der Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit ist allerdings noch wenig bekannt. Auch ihre Bewertung differiert stark. Während sie in den USA vornehmlich unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Bedrohung von Demokratie diskutiert wird, gilt sie in den jüngeren Demokratien als Garant von Demokratie. Zudem ist mit der Internationalisierung öffentlicher Gewalt auch ein Anteil der Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit auf internationale Gerichte übergegangen. Im Unterschied zu nationalen Gerichten operieren sie jedoch unter anderen Bedingungen und in einem anderen Kontext. Ihre Einbindung in einen kontinuierlichen Diskussionszusammenhang und ihre Rückkopplung an die Gemeinschaft, für die sie Recht sprechen, ist wesentlich geringer als bei staatlichen Gerichten. Welche Folgen hat das für die Ausübung der richterlichen Funktion auf supranationaler Ebene?

Die Antworten auf diese Fragen verlangen eine vergleichende Verfassungslehre, die aber erst in ihren Anfängen steht. Darum geht es mir bei den Forschungen am Wissenschaftskolleg.

Außerdem arbeite ich an einer kleinen Studie, welche Rolle Verfassung und Verfassungsrechtsprechung in den Darstellungen der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik spielen.

Lektüreprüfung

Grimm, Dieter. *Constitutionalism: Past, Present, and Future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016.

—. *Souveränität: Herkunft und Zukunft eines Schlüsselbegriffs*. Berlin: Berlin University Press, 2009 (Englisch: *Sovereignty: The Origin and Future of a Political Concept*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2015).

MENAKA GURUSWAMY

D.Phil., Law

Advocate, New Delhi

Born in 1974 in Hyderabad, India

Studied Law at Oxford University, Harvard Law School and the National Law School of India

NAVIGATING POWER AND FEAR: ENDURING CONSTITUTIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA

Constitutions conceive, craft and define nations. This is especially true when countries have emerged from colonialism or conflict. Often, the new constitution and the constitution-making process act as ends of civil wars and revolutions. The constitution-making process must enable the regulation of power and the mitigation of fears.

The crafting of the constitution must also facilitate conversations around a vision for a new country. For instance, the Indian Constitution, more than any other constitution, epitomises how a constitution can conceive of a “new” society, even if a people and a culture have existed for thousands of years.

This project, by examining the experiences of India, Pakistan and Nepal amongst other South Asian countries, hopes to contribute to an understanding of why certain “people” make enduring constitutions. It also seeks to appreciate the role that forms of constitution-making processes, religion, the military, the choice of government and the judiciary play in the successful constitutional democracies of South Asia. By doing so, it hopes to contribute to an understanding of what enables South Asian countries to craft enduring constitutionalism.

Recommended Reading

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—. "In Wake of Peshawar, India Must Resist Demands to Step Towards the Darkness of Dogma." *Scroll.in* (December 19, 2014).

WILLIAM V. HARRIS

D.Phil., Professor of History
Columbia University

Born in 1938 in Nottingham, United Kingdom

Studied Classics, Philosophy and Ancient History at the University of Oxford

A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF THE CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN

I am beginning to write a book entitled *A New Environmental History of the Classical Mediterranean* (800 BC to 700 AD) because I believe that such a study is important for understanding the lives of ancient people, and because of the challenges involved in writing the long-term environmental history of the Mediterranean, or in fact of any other part of the world. It is the methodological challenge that most drives this enterprise. Building on recent work by historians, archaeologists and scientists (this is a rapidly developing field), as well as on the classical sources, I am attempting to bring together all the main issues of Mediterranean environmental history. The project involves the study of issues as diverse as climate, diet, deforestation, maritime technology and probably urbanization and pollution. In particular it is my desire and intention to write a chronologically articulated account that fits all the topics just mentioned, and others, into a coherent description of historical change ranging from the era of Greek and Phoenician colonization to the era of the Muslim conquests (not to exclude glances backwards and forwards!).

I shall also be spending some of my time at the Wissenschaftskolleg expanding a recent preliminary study I have completed concerning popular medicine in the classical world, a subject that is somewhat connected to my work on environmental history. The point is that the study of real-life ancient healthcare has been largely neglected in favour of the study of the surviving ancient exponents of rationalistic medicine.

Recommended Reading

Harris, William V. *Roman Power: A Thousand Years of Empire*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (forthcoming summer 2016).

—. *Dreams and Experience in Classical Antiquity*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2009.

—. *Restraining Rage: The Ideology of Anger Control in Classical Antiquity*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2001.

CAREY HARRISON

Ph.D., Novelist, Professor of English
City University of New York

Born in 1944 in London

Studied English at the University of Cambridge

WHERE EVERY STRANGER (IS A GHOST). NOVEL

The novel interleaves five quite separate 300-page novels, alternating chapters between them (This functions as follows: if the novels are A, B, C, D, and E, the order of chapters is ABABCD, ABABCD, ABABCD, ABABCD, ABABCD, ABABCD, EEEEE). The five novels take place in different locations in space and time, from the 1st century to the 22nd, and from ancient Rome to deep space exploration. Gradually the books begin to interweave and come together in a single time and space. The connecting theme is the attempt to tame human violence.

Recommended Reading

Harrison, Carey. *How To Push Through* (forthcoming 2016).

—. *Dog's Mercury*. New York et al.: Cicero, 2015.

—. *Who Was That Lady?* New York et al.: Cicero, 2014.

—. *Justice*. New York et al.: Cicero, 2013.

MYLES W. JACKSON

Ph.D., Albert Gallatin Research Excellence Professor of the History of Science,
Professor of History, and Professor of Medical Ethics
New York University

Born in 1964 in Paterson, New Jersey

Studied Molecular Biology and German Literature at Cornell University and
History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge

1. GENE PATENTING AND RACE AND GENOMICS IN BIOMEDICINE IN THE US AND GERMANY

2. THE ROLE OF PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING IN SHAPING MUSICAL AESTHETICS IN GERMANY DURING THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Ad 1. My project uses the CCR5 gene as a heuristic tool to probe three critical developments in biotechnology from 1990 to 2010: gene patenting, HIV/AIDS diagnostics and therapeutics, and the relationship between race and genomics. The gene has enjoyed a rather fascinating history thus far. Behind it lies an interesting tale about intellectual property law: one company was able to patent the gene without knowing precisely what it did – even after listing the incorrect DNA sequence in the specification. It turns out that this gene codes for a receptor that is recognized by HIV-1, the virus responsible for AIDS. How has a patent on the HIV-1 co-receptor affected possible treatment? Just how does patenting affect healthcare costs, both in the US and abroad, particularly in poorer nations where the average annual salary can be an order of magnitude less than the drug's cost? This gene has a particular allele, which also made headlines. CCR5-Δ32 is a deletion mutation in which the receptor never appears on the surface of the white blood cell. As a result, HIV-1 cannot recognize it, and therefore those who have two copies of this gene (i.e., are homozygous for

that trait) are by and large immune to AIDS. Biomedical researchers immediately undertook investigations to see who the lucky ones were who possessed this allele. It became clear that there was a very wide range in allele frequencies, or the percentage of a particular group of people who are CCR5- Δ 32+. Soon biomedical researchers started asking whether or not the allele was race-specific.

Ad 2. During the early twentieth century, German radio broadcasting invested in the creation of electronic music. Berlin served as the center of this new music during the 1920s and '30s. The Heinrich Hertz Institute for Research on Oscillations and the Staatlich-akademische Hochschule für Musik, now part of the Akademie der Künste, were the sites of intense collaborations between physicists, electrical engineers, and musicians researching the technical and musical possibilities associated with the new medium of radio broadcasting. As a result, numerous electronic musical instruments were invented, such as the Trautwein's Trautonium, which contributed to a new musical aesthetic. This aesthetic subsequently influenced other electronic music movements throughout Europe and the US.

Recommended Reading

Jackson, Myles W. *The Genealogy of a Gene: Patents, HIV/AIDS, and Race*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2015.

—. *Harmonious Triads: Physicists, Musicians, and Instrument Makers in Nineteenth-Century Germany*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2006.

—. *Spectrum of Belief: Joseph von Fraunhofer and the Craft of Precision Optics*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2000.

HELENA JAMBOR

from September 2016 to January 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p. 125)

Dr. rer. nat., Ph.D., Molecular Biology

Max Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics, Dresden

Born in 1978 in Uelzen, Deutschland

Studied Biology and Biopsychology at the Freie Universität Berlin and Cell

Biology and Neurobiology at Robinson College, Cambridge University

RNAS IN SPACE AND TIME – HOW RIBONUCLEIC ACID DETERMINES CELL ORGANIZATION

“Tout ce qui est vrai pour le Colibacille est vrai pour l'éléphant.” – What is true for *E. coli* is true for the elephant, Jacob Monod famously remarked about cells. Indeed, as the basic unit of life on earth, the core building blocks of cells are highly conserved across species ranging from bacteria, algae, and flies to humans. A hallmark of cells is the localization of components for metabolic activity and biochemical reactions. In animal cells, this is solved by the compartmentalization and phase separation of soluble cellular components. Another important mechanism for cellular organization is the transport of protein-coding ribonucleic acids (RNA) to specific areas of the cell. This localization of RNAs ultimately establishes protein gradients in cells and therefore can be considered a genetically encoded gradient.

The localization of RNA molecules in cells is conserved across all phyla and is thought to have contributed to the emergence of the first protocell on early Earth. Recent data suggest that RNA localization is very widespread and can affect 20% of the RNA in a given cell. I have recently made a contribution to this by showing that RNA localization is a cell-type and developmental time-point-specific phenomenon that affects specific types of RNAs.

During my time in Berlin, I intend to write a review article that integrates my findings on dynamic RNA localization in the larger scientific context. This is

important because my work is highly multidisciplinary, merging computational biology, developmental biology, and cell biology. For a genome biologist, the developmental-biology aspect of my work is often not entirely intuitive and the computational analyses alienate many developmental biologists. My second aim is to computationally analyze localized RNAs and what makes them special for cells – since I am not trained as a computational scientist, the visit in Berlin will allow me to fully immerse myself in the programming aspect of my work.

Recommended Reading

Jambor, H., V. Surendranath, A. T. Kalinka, P. Mejsrik, S. Saalfeld, and P. Tomancak (2015). “Systematic imaging reveals features of localized mRNAs and their changing subcellular destinations in *Drosophila* development.” *eLIFE* 4: e05003.

Jambor, H., S. Mueller, S. L. Bullock, and A. Ephrussi (2014). “A stem-loop structure directs oskar mRNA to microtubule minus ends.” *RNA* 20: 429–439.

Jambor, H., C. Brunel, and A. Ephrussi (2011). “Dimerization of oskar 3' UTRs promotes hitchhiking for RNA localization in the *Drosophila* oocyte.” *RNA* 17: 2049–2057.

MICHAEL JENNIONS

EURIAS Fellow (see p. 124)

D.Phil., Professor of Evolutionary Biology

Australian National University, Canberra

Born in 1968 in Manchester, United Kingdom

Studied Zoology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and

Evolutionary Biology at the University of Oxford

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENCES IN
THE RATE AT WHICH MALES AND FEMALES DIE?
(AND, LESS AMBITIOUSLY, HOW DO WE SAVE SCIENCE
FROM SCIENTISTS?)

Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates*
(see p.122)

It is grist to the comedian's mill to stereotype the behaviour of men and women ("Why can't men find their keys?"). But there are biological truths. Cultural differences in gender roles exist, but in every human society it is women that fall pregnant and lactate; and, without exception, more men than women commit violent acts. Why? For biologists the situation is still more challenging as animal species vary hugely in "sex roles" (Who cares? Who is choosier when selecting a mate? Who fights for mates?). For example, in seahorses males become "pregnant", and in many fish only males provide parental care; in mammals infants are mainly cared for by their mothers; and in most birds both parents care for nestlings. Why do these differences exist? One factor that seems to be important is the adult sex ratio (ASR). I have been involved in developing theoretical models with mathematical biologists that point to the importance of the ASR in explaining variation in levels of male care. Reassuringly, initial data from shorebirds (and some on humans) has supported the model's predictions. This suggests that the ASR might explain changes in social practices in human

societies (which is potentially important given sex-biased abortion, youth and adult mortality). However, a new unpublished model developed by my colleagues suggests that the ASR does not have a casual role – at best it is correlated with the true source of variation in sex roles. I will use part of my time to explain this revised model to a wider audience and to re-consider what empirical data we should collect to test it.

Finally, I am becoming increasingly interested in, and concerned about, how science works. Science is the only way to acquire knowledge about the natural world, but current institutional structures are damaging (e.g. encourage publication bias). As with, say, tackling global climate change, the reward system often favours selfish acts that do not promote the greater good. What can we do to solve this problem?

Recommended Reading

Kokko, H., H. Klug, and M. D. Jennions (2012). “Unifying cornerstones of sexual selection: operational sex ratio, Bateman gradient and the scope for competitive investment.” *Ecology Letters* 15, 11: 1340–1351.

Jennions, M. D. and M. Petrie (2000). “Why do females mate multiply? A review of the genetic benefits.” *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* 75, 1: 21–64.

Head, M. L., L. Holman, R. Lanfear, A. T. Kahn, and M. D. Jennions (2015). “The extent and consequences of p-hacking in science.” *PLoS Biol* 13, 3: e1002106.

CORNELIA JÖCHNER

Dr. phil., Professorin für Kunstgeschichte
Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Geboren 1957 in Schrozberg, Deutschland

Studium der Kunstgeschichte, Europäischen Ethnologie und Italianistik an der
Philipps-Universität Marburg und der Universität Hamburg

KRÄFTEFELD FASSADE: DIE GESCHICHTE DER „ÖFFENTLICHEN WAND“ (15.–21. JAHRHUNDERT)

Im Westen galt Fassade lange als Synonym für ‚öffentliche Wand‘. Indes ist sie nicht nur in eine Richtung zu verstehen. Die Kernfrage des Projekts, wie sich die räumliche Funktion der Fassade im Lauf der Neuzeit bis heute veränderte, berührt auch das Innere der Bauten. Welches also sind die Konditionen und Effekte der ‚Veröffentlichung‘ von Wand? Diese letztlich das anthropologische ‚Wohnen‘ thematisierende Fragestellung bezieht sowohl die Gestaltungstendenzen wie auch die Bedeutung der sozialen Räume von Innen und Außen ein. Fassade ist, so verstanden, ein Bauteil „eigener Zuständigkeit“ (Kemp), wodurch ihre besondere Qualität als Schnittstelle verschiedener Beanspruchungen im Bauwerk und seiner sozialen Agenten greifbar wird. Den methodologischen Zugriff liefert die Verankerung im Feldbegriff (Lewin), der es ermöglicht, die räumlichen Eigenschaften von Fassade zu erfassen und hier erstmals epochenübergreifend strukturell zu verfolgen. In einer vergleichenden Analyse soll untersucht werden, wie Profanbauten durch ‚Fassade‘ den Außenraum prägen und sich dabei auch nach innen anders formierten. Architekturhistorisch sind damit jene Epochen gemeint, in denen die Säulenordnungen zuerst re-etabliert wurden, sich dann zugunsten eines Verständnisses von Wand als Masse auflösten, um über die hervorgehobene Seite des solitären architektonischen Körpers bis zu Vorstellungen von (falscher) Maske im Umbruch zur Moderne und heute zur Idee von ‚Haut‘ zu gelangen. Aktuelle Diskussionen beklagen häufig die fehlende Vielfalt und Prägnanz des öffentlichen Raums. Da

diese die genuine Rolle der Architektur hierbei nur wenig vertiefen, versteht sich das geplante Buch auch als Beitrag für eine Geschichte des Bauens als einer „Semiosphäre“ (Lotman) des Öffentlichen, die nicht ohne ein Innen auskommt.

Lektüreempfehlung

Jöchner, Cornelia. *Gebaute Entfestigung: Architekturen der Öffnung im Turin des frühen 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts*. Berlin et al.: de Gruyter, 2015 (Studien aus dem Warburg-Haus, 14).

—. „Der Platz hinter dem Tor: Die Piazza del Popolo in Rom als Wegraum und Chronotopos.“ In *Platz und Territorium: Urbane Struktur gestaltet politische Räume*, herausgegeben von Alessandro Nova und Cornelia Jöchner, 139–163. Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2010.

—. *Die „schöne Ordnung“ und der Hof: Geometrische Gartenkunst in Dresden und anderen deutschen Residenzen*. Weimar: VDG, 2001 (Marburger Studien zur Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte 2).

FERENC JORDÁN

D. Sc., Professor of Biology

Centre for Ecological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest and
University of Trento

Born in 1973 in Budapest

Studied Biology at the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

ANIMAL SOCIAL NETWORKS: FORM AND FUNCTION

Our behaviour, success and fate are partly influenced by the social group we belong to. And this is the same for many animals. Social network analysis helps to map, quantify and visualize these network effects, and currently it is becoming very important also for the study of animal behaviour. It can help to better understand how the group influences the individual, but also how the individuals form the group. I will study social networks of several animal species, perform comparative analyses on their structure and try to understand their diversity. Preliminary data and results suggest that there is a beautiful and massive variability here, ranging from prairie dogs to paper wasps and from lemurs to cows. A key question is what determines the shape of these networks? Modeling the relationship between form and function (between structure and dynamics) takes us closer to being able to make careful predictions as well. How will the group perform, given its structure? How successful will an individual be, given its position in the network? I will also look at the ecological correlates of social network structure. My task here is to clarify which are the most important factors that influence group structure. For example, is increased predation a cause or a consequence of changed network structure? This last question links social group dynamics to community dynamics: how can we link social networks in food web interactions between prey and predator species? Most of these problems can be set in parallel to human social dynamics: at the end of the story, we can discuss how natural the emergence of leadership in

human groups is or which animal has social groups with a structure similar to human classrooms.

Recommended Reading

Scotti, M., F. Ciocchetta and F. Jordán (2013). “Social and landscape effects on food webs: a multi-level network simulation model.” *Journal of Complex Networks* 1: 1–23.

Jordán, F. (2009). “Keystone species in food webs.” *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London, series B* 364: 1733–1741.

Wey, T., D. T. Blumstein, W. Shen, and F. Jordán (2008). “Social network analysis of animal behaviour: a promising tool for the study of sociality.” *Animal Behaviour* 75: 333–344.

MOHSEN KADIVAR

from January to July 2017

Dr., Research Professor of Religious Studies

Duke University, Durham

Born in 1959 in Iran

Studied Islamic Philosophy and Theology at Tarbiat Modarres University,
Tehran

ISLAMIC THEOCRACY IN A SECULAR AGE: REVISITING SHI'ITE POLITICAL THEOLOGY AND THE IDEOLOGY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

My project is a descriptive and critical analysis of the theocratic regime of Iran with its Islamic roots, on the one hand, and a prescriptive guideline for moderate Islamic theology, ethics, and politics in an Islamic framework generally and in a Shi'ite framework specifically, on the other hand. This is a critique from the inside, by an Iranian and a Shi'ite Muslim, based on the standards of modern scholarship. It covers sources in three languages: Persian, Arabic, and English.

“What went wrong in the Islamic Republic of Iran?” is the major question that I am trying to answer in this project. My response is: theocracy, which entails an ideological understanding of Islam; a misunderstanding of the key concept of law, replacing it with the decrees of a jurist-ruler; implementing sharia instead of human rights; having the dream of “Islam is the solution”; and ignoring modernity.

The project is rooted in the personal experience of the author in the revolution of 1979 and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. I started as a devotee of the revolution, tried to reform the post-revolutionary regime through traditional Islamic knowledge, and now am thinking of the reconstructive reform of Islamic theology and ethics, which shall give birth to a new politics. The project

is new in two points: 1) the four major shortcomings of contemporary Shi'ite theocracy, 2) the prescriptive guidelines for reform in Islamic thought.

The project has three sections. The first section is an overview of two major issues, a descriptive critical analysis of the shortcomings of the Islamic Republic of Iran and prescriptive guidelines for reform in Islamic thought.

The second section explores four major shortcomings of the Islamic Republic of Iran that I discuss as four “dualities”: a) command or law? b) clerical oligarchy or democracy? c) sharia or human rights? d) Islam or modernity as the solution?

Section three, “Islamic identity in a secular age”, brings in the prescriptive part of the project. This is a book project that will be published by the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill.

Recommended Reading

Kadivar, Mohsen. *Hokumat-e Wila'i* [The Government of the Jurisconsult]. Tehran, 1999. Arabic translation: *Al-Hokumat al-Wila'yyai*. Beirut: Mu'sasi al-Intishar al-Arabi, 2015 (English translation forthcoming).

—. *Haqq al-Nass* [The Right of People in Islam]. Tehran: Entesharat-e Kavir, 2008 (English translation forthcoming).

—. *Mujazat-e Ertedad wa Azadi-ye Mazhab* [Apostasy, Blasphemy, and Religious Freedom in Islam: A Critique Based on Demonstrative Jurisprudence]. Durham, 2014 (e-book); (English translation forthcoming).

PETER M. KAPPELER

Ph.D., Professor of Sociobiology and Anthropology
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Born in 1959 in Riedlingen, Deutschland

Studied Biology at Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen; and Zoology and
Psychology at Duke University, Durham

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF ADULT SEX RATIO VARIATION IN MAMMALS

Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates*
(see p.122)

Animals exhibit a fascinating diversity in the size and composition of their societies as well as in the combination of cooperative and competitive elements of their social relationships. Previous attempts to explain this diversity have focused on proposed links between ecological factors, such as resource characteristics or predation, and sociality. However, this approach has its limitations and it is now indicated to explore the importance of other factors in social evolution. The proportion of adult males and females (adult sex ratio, ASR) appears to be a key social factor because it reflects the interplay between male and female reproductive strategies.

ASRs vary widely among vertebrate populations and species, and theoretical, experimental and comparative studies suggest that this variation affects their behavior and life history. For example, at male-biased ASR, rates of aggression increase, males harass females, which in turn induces increased female mortality, courtship behavior and male–male competition intensify, and/or males are more likely to provide care for their young. Furthermore, ASR is a significant predictor of sex roles: birds with female-biased (or even) ASR typically exhibit conventional sex roles whereby males compete for females and females look after the young, whereas species with male-biased ASR often

exhibit sex role reversal. These results, together with experimental manipulation of ASR, provide a convincing case that sex ratios influence various social traits including pair bonds, extra-pair copulations, and parental care, but these behavioral patterns may also influence ASR, creating a dynamic system of interacting social factors. Mammals exhibit a great diversity in social systems, and many data on their social systems (group size, ASR, mating system), morphology (which sex is bigger and stronger?), and life history (parental care) are available for comparative studies that also take into account their phylogenetic history (is a trait shared by descent or independently evolved?). During my stay at Wiko, I want to assemble and analyze these data to explore the causes and consequences of ASR variation in mammals, in particular primates and humans.

Recommended Reading

Kappeler, Peter M. (2014). "Lemur behaviour informs the evolution of social monogamy." *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 29: 591–593.

Kappeler, Peter M., Louise Barrett, Daniel T. Blumstein, and Tim H. Clutton-Brock (2013). "Constraints and flexibility in mammalian social behaviour: introduction and synthesis." *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B* 368, 1618: 20120337.

Székely, Tamás, Andras Liker, Robert P. Freckleton, Claudia Fichtel, and Peter M. Kappeler (2014). "Sex-biased survival predicts adult sex ratio variation in wild birds." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B* 281, 1788. doi: 10.1098/rspb.2014.0342.

NAVID KERMANI

von Februar bis Juli 2017

Dr. phil. habil., freier Schriftsteller

Köln

Geboren 1967 in Siegen, Deutschland

Studium der Orientalistik, Philosophie und Theaterwissenschaft an den

Universitäten Köln, Kairo und Bonn

DER SUFISCHE JESUS

Unter allen Propheten gilt Jesus innerhalb der islamischen Mystik als Verkörperung der mystisch-erotischen Liebe. Bis hin zum Attribut des Christus, das der Koran und selbst die Alltagssprache Jesus zubilligt, *al-masih*, ließe sich mit einiger Berechtigung von einem eigenen, muslimischen Christentum sprechen, das die Evangelien jedenfalls nicht eigenwilliger deutet als manche christliche Theologie. Man kann Muslim sein und Jesus als seinen – nicht nur: einen – Propheten innerhalb der Offenbarungsgeschichte betrachten, die mit Mohammed lediglich zum Abschluss gelangt, der Prophetengeschichte, um genau zu sein, denn in seiner Schöpfung offenbart sich Gott weiterhin jeden Augenblick neu. In den Tiefen der mystischen Erfahrung und Erfahrungsdeutung nähert sich der Islam sogar der Trinität an, wenn auch nur in einer Richtung, in Richtung der Vergöttlichung des Menschen, niemals im Sinne einer Menschwerdung Gottes. Die Mystiker eigneten sich die Christologie als ein Paradigma für die Gottwerdung des Menschen an, die in Jesus verkörpert und personifiziert, jedoch nicht auf Jesus beschränkt ist. Titus Burckhardt, Großneffe des berühmten Kunsthistorikers und Gelehrter von eigenem Rang, ging so weit, im Sufismus „die Züge eines von der ausschließlichen und weihemäßigen Bindung an Christus losgelösten Christentums“ zu erkennen. Deshalb habe Jesus, nur Jesus, die Toten wiedererweckt, sagen die Sufis selbst, weil er kraft seiner beispiellosen Liebe gleichsam zum Schöpfer und damit Gott unter allen Menschen am ähnlichsten wurde. Jesus wurde damit zum Inbegriff

und Vorbild der Liebenden in der Literatur, die im Orient selbst dort nicht bloß weltlich war, wo sie vom irdischsten Vergnügen sprach, und zugleich als Meister des mystischen Pfades verehrt.

Lektüreempfehlung

Kermani, Navid. *Ungläubiges Staunen: Über das Christentum*. München: Beck, 2015 (9. Auflage, 2016).

—. *Zwischen Koran und Kafka: West-östliche Erkundungen*. München: Hanser, 2014.

—. *Dein Name* (Roman). München: Hanser, 2011.

ELIAS KHOURY

from September to December 2016

Novelist

Beirut

Born in 1948 in Beirut

Studied Social History at the Lebanese University, Beirut

and the École pratique des hautes études, Paris

STELLA MARIS (NOVEL)

I will be working on the second volume of my trilogy *The Children of the Ghetto*. The first volume came out in January 2015 and is entitled *My Name is Adam*. This novel is a kind of continuation of my novel *The Gate of the Sun*; in this sense, it is a new approach to reading the Palestinian *Nakba* as a continuous process that began in 1948 and is still taking place in the present time.

The narrator and main protagonist Adam Dannoun was born in 1948 during the war of the Nakba. An orphan, he was found on the body of his dead mother in the fields of the march of death where the vast majority of the 50 thousand inhabitants of Lydda were pushed from their city by the conquering Israeli army. 500 remaining Palestinian inhabitants of Lydda were put in a small area enclosed by fences and given the name “the ghetto of the Arabs”. Adam will be the first born of the ghetto of Lydda.

Many years later Adam is writing a kind of autobiography. In his mid-fifties, he left Jaffa, where he lived and worked as a journalist after the end of his long love story with Dalia, and came to New York City to work in a falafel restaurant.

A text about the life of the Palestinians in Israel, and a combination of memoirs, literary criticism, and reading the madness of history.

The first volume took place in Lydda, whereas the second volume will take place in Haifa, Jaffa, and Tel Aviv.

I am now working on the second volume, hoping that my short Fellowship at the Wissenschaftskolleg will enable me to finish it.

Recommended Reading

Khoury, Elias. *The Broken Mirrors: Sinalcol* (novel). New York: Archipelago, 2016.

—. *Yalo* (novel). New York: Archipelago, 2008 (original in Arabic: *Yalu*, 2002).

—. *Gate of the Sun* (novel). London: Vintage, 2006 (original in Arabic: *Bab Al-Shams*, 1998).

BARBARA KOWALZIG

EURIAS Fellow (see p. 124)

D.Phil., Associate Professor of Classics and History

New York University

Born in Karlsruhe, Deutschland

Studied Classics and Ancient History at Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

and at St. John's College, University of Oxford

GODS AROUND THE POND: RELIGION, SOCIETY AND THE SEA IN THE EARLY MEDITERRANEAN ECONOMY

My project explores the interaction of religious practices and economic patterns in the archaic to Hellenistic Mediterranean in a long-term historical perspective and the comparative context of pre-modern societies. Using literary sources, epigraphy and archaeology from Spain to the Levant to the Black Sea, the book will propose a new interpretation of Greek religion as arising, in particular, from the broad, transcultural milieu of maritime economic mobility rather than the city-state. Drawing on a wide range of social sciences, I argue that religious practice and cognition engage principles of contemporary economic theory and economic sociology, such as rationality, risk, regulation and ethics. Embedded in configurations of seaborne connectivity generated by landscape and ecology on the one hand, social networks and the ritualisation of economic relations on the other, ancient polytheism emerges as regulating, but not limiting, social and economic transformation over time and as intertwined with economic growth. Including material from the Byzantine, medieval and Ottoman periods, the study also seeks to trace patterns of social, economic and religious integration that are productive, relevant and problematic in the moral economy of Mediterranean societies through the history of the region to the present day.

Recommended Reading

Kowalzig, Barbara. *Singing for the Gods: Performances of Myth and Ritual in Archaic and Classical Greece*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007; paperback 2011.

—. “Musical Merchandise ‘on Every Vessel’: Religion and Trade on Aegina.” In *Aegina. Contexts for Choral Lyric Poetry: Myth, History, and Identity in the Fifth Century BC*, edited by David Fearn, 129–171. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

—. “Transcultural Choralities: *Iphigenia in Tauris* and Athenian Imperial Economics in a Polytheistic World.” In *Choral Mediations in Greek Drama*, edited by Renaud Gagné and Marianne G. Hopmann, 178–210. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013.

MICHAEL LAMBEK

Ph.D., Canada Research Chair in the Anthropology of Ethical Life
University of Toronto Scarborough

Born in 1950 in Montreal

Studied Anthropology at McGill University and at the University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor

ETHNOGRAPHIC HISTORY AND HISTORICITY IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

My first project is to complete a book concerning a pair of villages on the island of Mayotte that I have visited periodically since 1975, when the islanders had just voted in a referendum that they wished not to join the emerging independent Islamic Republic of the Comoros but to stay part of France. As a result, Mayotte transformed from a neglected colonial backwater to a full *département* in the French state and an Indian Ocean port of entry into the EU. The occupation of villagers shifted from subsistence cultivation to wage earning and transnational mobility. Needless to say, this has been a very unusual “postcolonial” trajectory and an unusual experiment in North/South relations.

How to write an ethnography that covers a 40-year period? I conceive of the book not as a historical ethnography, but as an ethnographic history, one that captures both the social reproduction of the community and the concerns of its members (both “structure” and “experience”) in various periods. I want to understand social transformation from the local perspective, that is to say, how people have lived it. In particular, I am interested in locating their actions with respect to their historical consciousness. They have been oriented toward the future, advocating integration in France, seizing opportunities with hope, educating their children, and traveling within the Indian Ocean and to metropolitan France. But they have also been oriented toward the past, deliberately dismantling certain institutions and acknowledging what is and has been let go. I draw on the concept of horizon as developed by Gadamer in order

to try to see history as it happens, life as it is lived, including the practical and ethical concerns of people as they attend to past and future in an ever-moving present. I understand their forms of historical action as ethical, their historical consciousness as at once a conscience.

This book therefore falls between being an ethnographic history and an ethnography *of* history, that is, of historicity. The next book I plan to turn to will further explore this space, drawing on understandings of temporality, sacrifice, and succession, in both narrative and practice, among devotees of a cult of royal ancestors in northwestern Madagascar, manifested through spirit possession and anchored to lunar cycles, in what I call a sublunary world.

Recommended Reading

Lambek, Michael. *The Ethical Condition: Essays on Action, Person, and Value*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2015.

—. “After Life.” In *Living and Dying in the Contemporary World: A Compendium*, edited by Veena Das and Clara Han, 629–647. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2015.

—. “The Interpretation of Lives or Life as Interpretation: Cohabiting with Spirits in the Malagasy World.” *American Ethnologist* 41, 3 (2014): 491–503.

LENA LAVINAS

Dr., Professor of Welfare Economics
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Born in 1953 in Rio de Janeiro

Studied Economics at the Université Paris 3 and Agricultural Development and
Economics at the Université Paris 1

THE BRAZILIAN PARADOX: HOW FINANCIALIZATION RESHAPES SOCIAL PROTECTION REGIMES

In the 2000s, Brazil witnessed the rise of a mass consumption society fueled by growing wages, credit, and the expansion of middle-income groups, which place greater demands on public goods. This trend has not proven long-lasting and sustainable. In addition, the provision of public goods and services has not been correctly addressed, and deficits in this area remain severe and disturbing. The current economic downturn calls into question the model of economic development adopted by the Brazilian progressive political forces at the turn of the century. What major characteristics and inner contradictions emerge from this model of development that is now at stake? How does the financialization of social policies reshape interdependent inequalities? I argue that while social developmentalism marked a structural move toward a society of mass consumption, it did not unveil a broader structural shift that would overcome social and productive heterogeneity. In short, I suggest that the “social-developmental state” was the principal guarantor of the collateralization of social policy in one of the world’s most consequential emerging markets. During my stay at Wiko, I will devote my attention to analyzing three main areas in which the financialization of social policy has lately predominated: higher education, health, and pensions.

Recommended Reading

Lavinas, Lena and André Simões. "Social Policy and Structural Heterogeneity in Latin America: The Turning Point of the 21st Century". In *A Moment of Equality for Latin America? Challenges for Redistribution*, edited by Barbara Fritz and Lena Lavinas: 102–128. New York: Ashgate, 2015.

Lavinas, Lena. "New Trends in Inequality: the Financialization of Social Policies." In *Combating Inequality: The Global North and South*, edited by Alexander Gallas, Hansjörg Herr, Frank Hoffer, and Christoph Scherrer, 212–226. London: Routledge, 2015.

—. "21st Century Welfare." *New Left Review* 84 (November-December 2013): 5–40.

WOLF LEPENIES

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

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

NEW DEAL, MARSHALLPLAN UND MONTANUNION

Angesichts der Probleme, vor denen die Europäische Union und einzelne europäische Staaten stehen, wird immer öfter der Ruf nach einer „Großen Lösung“ laut, einer umfassenden und nachhaltigen Reform bestehender sozialer und ökonomischer Verhältnisse. Dabei werden drei Initiativen als Vorbilder genannt: der New Deal, mit dem F. D. Roosevelt die USA der Zwischenkriegszeit aus der Depression führte, der Marshallplan, der den Wiederaufbau Europas nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg anstieß und beförderte, und die Montanunion, die über die Verflechtung von deutscher Kohle und französischem Stahl zunächst zu einer Wirtschaftsunion und letztlich, mit dem deutsch-französischen Tandem als Motor, zur Bildung der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und dann der EU führte. In einem ersten Anlauf soll versucht werden, die drei großen Initiativen auf strukturelle Ähnlichkeiten und Differenzen zu überprüfen und zu fragen, ob daraus Lehren und Anregungen für die Gegenwart zu gewinnen sind.

Lektüreempfehlung

Lepenies, Wolf. *Die Macht am Mittelmeer: Französische Träume von einem anderen Europa*. München: Hanser, 2016.

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

AVISHAI MARGALIT

from April to June 2017

Ph.D., Professor (emer.) of Philosophy

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Member of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities

Born in 1939 in the Valley of Jezreel (Mandatory Palestine, now Israel)

Studied Philosophy and Economics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

MANIPULATION

At the center of the proposed research are three basic questions:

1. What is manipulation? How does it differ from other forms of influence, such as coercion or indoctrination?
2. What are the psychological mechanisms of manipulation?
3. What, if anything, is so bad about manipulation?

The context of these questions is wide open. It encompasses manipulation in personal relation, in politics, and in the market economy. The idea is that manipulation infringes upon human autonomy and diminishes human dignity, by subjecting the will of a person to the will of others. One crucial question for us is then: what does subjugation of the will amount to? It seems that manipulation is like the air, it is everywhere, eluding from our grasp. The ubiquity of manipulation makes us blind to its formative role in shaping our personal and collective life.

We intend to combine forces between Professor Lee Ross, a social psychologist from Stanford University, and me, a philosopher. The basic questions presented suggest that a great deal of our concern is with conceptual issues, but we plan to bring to the discussion an empirical work on manipulation and related topics, but the overarching aim is to make our discussion germane to moral and political evaluation.

Recommended Reading

Buruma, Ian and Avishai Margalit. *Occidentalism: The West in the Eyes of Its Enemies*. New York: Penguin, 2004 (German: *Oktidentalismus: Der Westen in den Augen seiner Feinde*. München: Hanser, 2015).

Margalit, Avishai. *On Compromise and Rotten Compromises*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010 (German: *Über Kompromisse – und faule Kompromisse*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2011).

MARIA MAVROUDI

Ph.D., Professor of Byzantine Studies

University of California, Berkeley

Born in 1967 in Thessaloniki, Greece

Studied Philology at the University of Thessaloniki and Byzantine Studies at

Harvard University

GREEK AND ARABIC LITERARY CULTURE BETWEEN BYZANTIUM AND THE TURKISH LANDS, 1300–1800

The project discusses the interaction between Greek and Arabic literary culture from the fourteenth until the nineteenth century, primarily in the fields of science (both “hard science”, such as astronomy and medicine, and “pseudoscience”, e.g. magic and divination), philosophy, law, and historical writing. The findings can help us refine or reconsider our current understanding of the scientific and philosophical interaction between “East” and “West” during the late medieval and early modern period, as well as the conduits and significance of introducing “Western” modernity to the “Eastern” world. The project focuses on a few important scientific and philosophical problems that early modern Europe and the Ottoman world were simultaneously interested in and investigates the role of Byzantine intellectual traditions in addressing them. As it moves forward to the seventeenth century and beyond, it investigates the role of Greek- and Arabic-speaking Christians who, within an Ottoman context, utilized European approaches (e.g. the neo-Aristotelianism of Cremonini or the medicine of Paracelsus) while engaging Muslim intellectuals in philosophical and scientific dialogue. It also highlights the close contact between Greek and Christian Arabic intellectual trends toward the end of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a seminal period for the emergence of nationalisms among the subjects of the Ottoman Empire – a development that eventually led to its disintegration.

Recommended Reading

- Mavroudi, Maria. "Translations from Greek into Arabic and Latin during the Middle Ages: Searching for the Classical Tradition." *Speculum* 90, 1 (January 2015): 28–59.
- . "Greek Language and Education Under Early Islam." In *Islamic Cultures, Islamic Contexts: Essays in Honor of Professor Patricia Crone*, edited by Behnam Sadeghi, Asad Q. Ahmed, Robert Hoyland, and Adam Silverstein, 295–342. Leiden: Brill, 2014.
- . "Translators from Greek into Arabic at the Court of Mehmet the Conqueror." In *The Byzantine Court: Source of Power and Culture. Papers from the Second International Sevgi Gönül Byzantine Studies Symposium, Istanbul 21–23 June 2010*, edited by Ayla Ödekan, Nevra Necipoğlu, and Engin Akyürek, 195–207. Istanbul: Koç University Press, 2013.

CHRISTOPH MÖLLERS

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs

Dr. iur., LL.M., Professor für Öffentliches Recht und Rechtsphilosophie an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Geboren 1969 in Bochum, Deutschland

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft und Komparatistik in Tübingen, München und Chicago

1. ÜBER DEN BEGRIFF DER NORMATIVEN „ORDNUNG“

2. LAW'S LEGITIMACY

Ad 1. Es ist schwierig, Ordnungen zu denken, aber vielleicht noch schwieriger, sich ordnungslose Zustände vorzustellen. Schließlich dienen Ordnungen zunächst einmal als Muster zur Verarbeitung von Erkenntnissen. In der völligen Unordnung ließe sich erst gar nichts ausmachen. Von hier aus kommt es freilich schnell zu einem naturalistischen Fehlschluss, der der Erkenntnisbedingung auch einen normativen Wert zuschreiben will – oder der umgekehrt von Ungeordnetheit auf Normlosigkeit zu schließen versucht. Aus diesem Grund ist der Begriff der normativen Ordnung mit Vorsicht zu behandeln und zu analysieren: Normen können in einem geordneten Zusammenhang stehen, ohne dass dieser gleichfalls an einem normativen Anspruch teilnimmt. Normen können aber auch vorhandene Ordnungen stören. Die Vorstellung, dass Normen ordnen, ist also so wenig zwingend wie die, dass Ordnungen als solche einen normativen Gehalt hätten.

Ad 2. Why do we make use of law? There are two basic kinds of answers to this question: we do it because law has an inherent value or we do it because we understand the law as a means to an end. Both answers have a point, and both answers miss something. My own answer is based on two observations: First, we never treat a legal order as being legitimate as such, but accept its justification

only on external grounds, be it the political legitimacy of a parliament or the moral claim of a specific rule. Second, otherwise quite different institutional arrangements that are typical for legal systems, like independent courts, rights, or sanctions, all resist any direct connection between means and ends. They function as a kind of institutional buffer between the aim of a norm and its realization. These two features, dependent justification and buffered execution, have to be studied in order to understand law's legitimacy.

Lektüreempfehlung

Möllers, Christoph. *Die Möglichkeit der Normen*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2015.

Harel, Alon. *Why Law Matters*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.

FRANCO MORETTI

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Ph.D., Professor of English and Comparative Literature
Stanford University

Born in 1950 in Sondrio, Italy
Studied Foreign Literatures at the University of Rome

LOST BESTSELLERS OF 19TH-CENTURY BRITAIN

My project focuses on a group of about twenty novels – *The Wild Irish Girl*; *Coelebs in Search of a Wife*; *Pelham, or The Adventures of a Gentleman*; *Jack Sheppard*; *The Mysteries of London*; *John Halifax, Gentleman*; *The Battle of Dorking*; *The Diary of a Nobody*; *Trilby*; *The Woman Who Did* – that were enormously popular at the time of publication and are now almost completely forgotten.

Lost bestsellers are perfect instances of what Niklas Holzberg, in an essay on the ancient Greek novel, once called “the fringe”: the hybrid, mobile frontier between novels “proper” and other discourses: a space for subgenres to “latch on” to the language of sports in Jorrock’s *Jaunts and Jollities*, Victorian urban sociology in *The Mysteries of London*, nationalist propaganda in *Dorking*, feminist politics in *The Woman Who Did*.

The history and success of the novel as a constant, centrifugal “invasion” of new cultural niches: This is the hidden morphological mechanism behind lost bestsellers. Generation after generation, these books capture with amazing promptness the novelty of the day, and talk about it in the language of the day. In so doing, they paint an extremely vivid, yet strangely directionless Britain: one thoroughly dominated by the short term, or even the “event”, but where major historical transformations are nowhere to be seen. It is striking, for instance, how lost bestsellers repeatedly missed two of the greatest anthropological mutations of the nineteenth century: the decline of didacticism, and the rapid growth of the modern middle classes. *Coelebs*, which relentlessly

subordinates narrative interest to the logic of the exemplum, is the best instance of the first problem (but *The Wild Irish Girl*, *Halifax*, and *The Woman Who Did* are not so different). And the rigid social polarization between High and Low so frequent among these books (*The Mysteries of London* even divided one of its pages in half, with Wealth on one side and Poverty on the other) often made it impossible to find a “place” for the new middle class within their narrative systems.

Perfectly adapted to their immediate historical niche, lost bestsellers found themselves “trapped” when the cultural ecosystem changed; now, they are forgotten. But they have left behind a landscape of literary fossils that has never been studied as a single phenomenon – and should.

Recommended Reading

Moretti, Franco. *Distant Reading*. London: Verso, 2013.

—. “‘Operationalizing’; or, the Function of Measurement in Modern Literary Theory.” *Literary Lab*. Pamphlet 6, December 2013.

—. “Bankspeak: The Language of World Bank Reports, 1946–2012.” *Literary Lab*. Pamphlet 9, March 2015 (co-authored with Dominique Pestre).

LILIA MORITZ SCHWARCZ

from May to June 2017

Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology

University of São Paulo

Born in 1957 in São Paulo

Studied Anthropology at the University of São Paulo

LIMA BARRETO: AGENCY, LITERATURE, AND MADNESS IN BRAZIL'S FIRST REPUBLIC

The objective of this project is to reflect on the strategies and general experiences of some black families that enjoyed relative prominence during the time of the Brazilian Empire, but later suffered various modes of social exclusion during the early years of the Republic. Furthermore, I aim to inquire how the social experience of these groups helps illuminate the ambivalences in the construction of citizenship and the conceptualizations of freedom and equality in the nation, following the juridical abolition of slavery in 1888. The case of Afonso Henriques de Lima Barreto (1881–1922) is especially interesting. Not because he was a passive witness of his moment. On the contrary, he was a kind of “product” and “producer” of his context. A grandson of slaves, a son of a teacher and a typographer, and a writer who defined himself and his literature as “black”. A citizen of the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro with an alternative literary project introducing another symbolic geography. My interest shall thus be in specific moments of his life in the form of different chapters of a book that will be finished during my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg. Every chapter will have the format of an essay, dealing with different faces of the author and his literature: Lima Barreto's depiction of being a black writer in a country that, although 75% of its population was black or mestizo, had very few self-declared black writers; Barreto's depiction of the suburbs; Barreto's group and literary politics; Barreto's anarchism; Barreto's 1914 and 1918 admissions into psychiatric hospitals; Barreto's views of the republic and citizenship; Barreto as a

part of a vast black intellectual and international group that, in the beginning of the 20th century, tried to revise concepts such as liberty and freedom.

Recommended Reading

Moritz Schwarcz, Lilia and Heloisa Maria Murgel Starling. *Brazil: A Biography*. New York: Farrar Strauss and Giroux, 2016 (forthcoming).

Moritz Schwarcz, Lilia. *The Emperor's Beard: Dom Pedro II and the Tropical Monarchy of Brazil*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2004.

—. *The Spectacle of the Races: Scientists, Institutions, and the Race Question in Brazil, 1870–1930*. New York: Hill and Wang, 1999.

MICHAEL MOXTER

Dr. phil., Dr. theol. habil., Universitätsprofessor für Systematische Theologie
und Religionsphilosophie
Universität Hamburg

Geboren 1956 in Frankfurt am Main

Studium der Philosophie und der Evangelischen Theologie an den
Universitäten Frankfurt, Tübingen und Heidelberg

SZENISCHE ANTHROPOLOGIE IN THEOLOGISCHER PERSPEKTIVE

Unter dem Titel „szenische Anthropologie“ beschreibe und analysiere ich den auffälligen Befund, dass sich das Nachdenken des Menschen über sich selbst oft in der Form charakteristischer Szenen (von der Vertreibungsgeschichte über die Aufrichtung des Fluchttiers bis hin zum Griff nach der Waffe) artikuliert. Das gilt sowohl für historische Texte unserer Kultur wie auch für Teile gegenwärtiger evolutionärer Anthropologie. Was sich dabei zeigt, soll ins Verhältnis gesetzt werden zu der Befähigung des Menschen zu darstellendem Handeln und Spiel. Im Anschluss an eine „Anthropologie des Schauspielers“ und in Aufnahme eines zentralen Begriffs Schleiermachers darf nämlich gelten: Eigentümlich für den Menschen ist nicht nur die wirksame, effektive Tätigkeit des *homo faber*, sondern auch das darstellende Handeln, seine Kompetenz zur Inszenierung, Visibilisierung und Performanz. Der Darstellungsbegriff ist umfassender als der Begriff des Ausdrucks oder der Artikulation, weil er nicht nur sprachliche, sondern auch bildliche Phänomene, Gesten und den bewegten Leib einschließt. Vielleicht darf man von *szenischer Prägnanz* des Humanen sprechen.

Fragen der Anthropologie sind für die Evangelische Theologie von zentraler Bedeutung, weil sie an ihnen ihr interdisziplinäres Interesse auszurichten vermag und sie sich prüfen kann, ob und wie weit sie die „Phänomene des Menschlichen“ angemessen wahrnimmt und in ihre Sicht des Menschen

integriert. Sie will zum Beispiel wissen, wie sich die zentrale Aussage jüdisch-christlicher Religion, der Mensch sei das Ebenbild Gottes, zu einer bildtheoretisch orientierten Anthropologie oder zu Visualisierungstechniken humanen Handelns verhält. Da es zudem keine Religion ohne Rituale gibt – ohne Bündelung von Inszenierungen, ohne Kunst der Darstellung oder ohne symbolische Repräsentation –, sollte deutlich sein, dass die Theologie ihre eigenen, fachbezogenen Gründe hat, anthropologische und kulturtheoretische Perspektiven aufzunehmen und zu entfalten.

Lektüreempfehlung

Moxter, Michael und Friedhelm Hartenstein. *Hermeneutik des Bildverbotes. Exegetische und systematisch-theologische Annäherungen*. Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, 2016.

Moxter, Michael, Hg. *Erinnerung an das Humane: Beiträge zur phänomenologischen Anthropologie Hans Blumenbergs*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2011.

—. *Kultur als Lebenswelt: Studien zum Problem einer Kulturtheologie*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2000 (Hermeneutische Untersuchungen zur Theologie, Bd. 38).

JIHWAN MYUNG

from September 2016 to March 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p. 125)

Ph.D., Life Sciences

RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Wako, Japan

Born in 1975 in Seoul

Studied Life Sciences at Kyoto University; Physiology and Biophysics at the University of Washington, Seattle; and Physics at Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH)

THE SCN, THE HYPOTHALAMUS, AND THE CORTEX: HOW THE CLOCKS IN THE BRAIN REGULATE SLEEP AND MOOD

The brain's endogenous circadian (~24h) clock is the rhythmic driver of daily homeostasis. Disturbed brain homeostasis is symptomized by disturbed sleep patterns, which can lead to mood disruption. Both imbalance in brain physiology via a neurotransmitter switch and internal desynchrony of circadian rhythms have been associated with abnormal mood states. Brain homeostasis may be a summation of local homeostases in various regulatory circuits. However, a larger theoretical framework to connect the circadian clock with sleep and mood has been missing. The brain houses multiple circadian oscillatory systems, including the master clock in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN). Circadian rhythms govern homeostatic gene expression in individual neurons and a loss of temporal coordination among brain regions can contribute to physiological imbalance. Coordination likely depends on network interactions on at least two scales, as each brain region consists of local neural circuits, and there is a global communication among them. We have previously shown that the phases of circadian oscillations in the SCN reorganize in accordance with seasonal day length, by balancing attractive (synchronizing) and repulsive (desynchronizing) coupling among the oscillators. This feature of the SCN

circuit may replicate to the global brain to mediate the emergence of organized circadian phases, as occurs, for example, in the arousal system. Although sleep regulation is a phenomenon mediated by the hypothalamus and the brain stem, the sleep phenomenon itself belongs to the cortex. The mood is similarly related to the cortex as mood dysregulation leads to impaired cognition. By integrating different levels of dynamics in the SCN, the hypothalamus, and the cortex, we aim to find scale-invariant principles that underlie the brain-wide, homeostatic organization, which could provide a platform to approach psychiatric disorders such as bipolar disorder and major depression.

Recommended Reading

- Myung, J., S. Hong, D. DeWoskin, E. De Schutter, D. B. Forger, and T. Takumi (2015). "GABA-mediated repulsive coupling between circadian clock neurons in the SCN encodes seasonal time." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 112: E3920-E3929. PMID: 26130804. www.pnas.org/content/112/29/E3920.full.pdf.
- DeWoskin, D., J. Myung, M. D. C. Belle, H. D. Piggins, T. Takumi, and D. B. Forger (2015). "Distinct roles for GABA across multiple timescales in mammalian circadian timekeeping." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 112: E3911–E3919. PMID: 26130805. www.pnas.org/content/112/29/E3911.full.pdf.
- Myung, J., S. Hong, F. Hatanaka, Y. Nakajima, E. De Schutter, and T. Takumi (2012). "Period coding of Bmal1 oscillators in the suprachiasmatic nucleus." *J. Neurosci.* 32: 8900–8918. PMID: 22745491. www.jneurosci.org/content/32/26/8900.full.pdf

VIVEK NITYANANDA

from October 2016 to January 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p.125)

Ph.D., Animal Behaviour

Newcastle University

Born in 1979 in Bangalore, India

Studied Animal Behaviour at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and

Biological Sciences at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

1. A NATURAL HISTORY OF ATTENTION

2. UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE THROUGH COMICS AND ANIMATION

Ad 1. Our senses constantly receive an overload of information. We would be unable to process this information if we could not attend selectively to objects of interest. We are, however, not the only animals with sensory inputs that require selective processing. Several other animals must focus on targets of interest and ignore distractors to avoid predators, forage and find mates. What are the diverse attention-like processes in animals and what characteristics do they share? During my time in Berlin, I will research this question and develop a common framework to investigate attention across different animal models – from insects to primates. I will look for definitive attentional processes from human neuroscience and psychology that can be found in other animals. I will look for evidence of these characteristic processes in ecological and behavioural findings in different animals. This would provide a broader evolutionary picture of the distribution of individual attentional processes across the animal kingdom. I will then develop and design an experimental research program to test for attentional processes in non-human animals. My focus will be to design a range of ecologically relevant experiments that are comparable to human psychological experiments.

Ad 2. I will also explore the intersection between the creative arts and the sciences. My previous efforts at bringing the two together have thrown into sharp relief questions of how best to combine them effectively. For a successful collaboration, art has to actively engage with science without using it as mere inspiration. Equally, the collaboration has to succeed on artistic terms without being purely a science primer. This is a difficult balance. I will explore this process by documenting my research on attention with comics and animation. I anticipate that this creative experiment will result in a synergy that will benefit both the research project and the art.

Recommended Reading

Nityananda, V., G. Tarawneh, J. Nicolas, R. Rosner, S. Crichton, and J. Read (2016). "Insect stereopsis demonstrated using a 3D insect cinema." *Scientific Reports* 6: 1–9.

Nityananda, V. and L. Chittka (2015). "Modality-specific attention in foraging bumblebees." *Royal Society Open Science* 2: 150324. doi: 10.1098/rsos.150324

Nityananda, V. and M. Bee (2011). "Finding your mate at a cocktail party: frequency separation promotes auditory stream segregation of concurrent voices in multi-species frog choruses." *PLoS One* 6: e21191.

MARY O’SULLIVAN

Ph.D., Professor of Economic History

University of Geneva

Born in 1968 in Dublin

Studied Business Economics at Harvard University and at

University College Dublin

A BLIND SPOT IN THE HISTORY OF CAPITALISM

The recent wave of interest in the history of capitalism is welcome evidence of a renewed enthusiasm among historians for the history of economic life. In economics, too, there are clear signs of greater attention to understanding economic activity in its political, social and cultural contexts. In the emerging research on the history of capitalism, one might expect capital to play a central role; after all, it is difficult to imagine how we can understand capitalism without grappling with capital, even if we can agree that it is about more than that. Yet, recent books on the history of capitalism are striking for their limited attention to capital. Even Thomas Piketty’s celebrated recent book, *Capital in the 21st Century*, says little about the various roles that capital plays in the economy and the rewards that it garners as a consequence; indeed, the word “capital” could be replaced with “wealth” in his book without doing much of a disservice to its conceptual or historical analyses.

My research project confronts the blind spot of capital in the emerging stream of work on the history of capitalism. Trained in economics and working as a historian, I focus on the accumulation and investment of capital, its relationship to the organisation and control of economic activities, and the opportunities it offers for returns. My analytical approach both situates the historical dynamics of capital in their shifting economic context and explores how the shifting roles of capital are mediated by political and social considerations. Having completed a series of detailed historical studies on the role of capital in various systems of capitalism in the 19th and 20th centuries, I plan to spend my year at the

Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin thinking more broadly about the implications of historical research for the various conceptual approaches we have developed to understand the roles that capital has played and continues to play in capitalism. My plan is to draft a short book on the subject that is relevant and accessible to a wide range of scholars across different disciplines.

Recommended Reading

O'Sullivan, Mary. *Dividends of Development: Fits and Starts in the History of US Securities Markets, 1865–1919*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, September 2016 (forthcoming).

—. “A Fine Failure: Relationship Lending, Moses Taylor, and the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, 1869–1888.” *Business History Review* (2014): 1–33.

—. *Contests for Corporate Control: Corporate Governance and Economic Performance in the United States and Germany*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

GIANNA POMATA

Dr., Professor of the History of Medicine
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore

Born in 1950 in Carbonia, Italy
Studied Social and Political Sciences at the University of Florence

THE CASE NARRATIVE IN PRE-MODERN MEDICINE: A HISTORY ACROSS CULTURES

The case history, that is, a report of the course of a disease in an individual patient, is a form of medical writing that we find in many cultures and times. It is one of the most widespread kinds of text associated with the practice of medicine: A moving record of suffering, the case is also a dispassionate effort to look lucidly into the human face of disease and describe its ravages on a person's body and mind. Because of its focus on the individual patient, the case narrative speaks of concepts and practices of healing that relate to notions of individuality and personhood. It documents the intersection of the biomedical and the biographical dimensions of health care – the point where generalized knowledge of disease comes to terms with the individualized approach often required for treatment. It records the tension we find in many medical cultures, ancient and modern, between categorizing and individualizing notions of disease – disease as ontological entity and disease as individual illness.

As a form of medical writing, the case narrative is a genre of astonishing longevity, spanning the centuries from antiquity to modernity. In those medical cultures that are based on a long and continuous tradition of specialized writing, such as the European and the Chinese, case narratives are among the oldest extant medical records. My book will be the first comprehensive history of the case history in pre-modern medical cultures. While I focus especially on the European medical tradition, I bring a cross-cultural and comparative approach to this topic. I study the development of the medical case history in a long-term perspective by tracing its antecedents in ancient Greek, medieval European, and

medieval Arabic medicine. In a cross-cultural perspective, I compare the early modern European case collections with the case collections that developed in early modern Chinese medicine. I argue that the cross-cultural history of the medical case can tell us much about the epistemic significance of case-based knowledge not only in medicine, but also in other areas, such as the law and ethics, where the search for general rules coexists with the cognitive need to focus on individual circumstances.

Recommended Reading

Pomata, Gianna. "The Medical Case Narrative: Distant Reading of an Epistemic Genre." *Literature and Medicine* 32, 1 (2014): 1–23.

Pomata, Gianna and Nancy G. Siraisi. *Historia: Empiricism and Erudition in Early Modern Europe*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2005.

Pomata, Gianna. *Contracting a Cure: Patients, Healers, and the Law in Early Modern Bologna*. Baltimore et al.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

ALBERTO POSADAS

Professor of Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition
Conservatorio Profesional de Música de Majadahonda, Madrid

Born in 1967 in Valladolid, Spain

Studied Composition at the Conservatorio Superior de Oviedo

1. COMPOSITIONS: ERINNERUNGSSPUREN / VOCES
NÓMADAS / POÉTICA DEL LABERINTO / PIECE FOR
SAXOPHONE AND ENSEMBLE

2. RESEARCH: EXTENDED TECHNIQUES FOR STRINGS;
MULTIPHONICS; SOUND PRODUCTION WITH
QUATUOR DIOTIMA

Ad 1. Erinnerungsspuren: Composition of two piano pieces from this cycle of six. The target is to reread keyboard repertory music from the Baroque to the twentieth century, in order to get an abstract underlying concept, to let some questions arise from it and to use these questions as the starting point for the composition of the new piece. *Klavierstück IX* by Stockhausen and *Aitsi* by Scelsi will be the pieces taken as reference for these two works.

Voces Nómadas: Piece for twelve voices and live electronics. The primary idea for this piece is to explore the relationship between the direct sound of a vocal ensemble and the inner acoustical space of some instruments, which will be analyzed and used as a source for the real-time transformation of the vocal ensemble. Thus, it is simulated that the voices are singing inside “non-present” instruments. The composition of this piece requires research on acoustics, to be conducted at the IRCAM (Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/Musique) in Paris.

Poética del laberinto: Composition of a three-cycle saxophone quartet. The idea of the labyrinth as a closed space of multiple possibilities gives birth to this cycle. These quartets, like mazes, raise a self-referential world – in this case, as the

consequence of highly idiomatic writing and the similarity of the elements that comprise it.

Piece for saxophone and ensemble: This work, to be initiated during the Fellowship, will explore the use of formal grammar systems for the writing of the soloist part. The “tutti” will be grown from the soloist part, as a graphic transformation controlled by Bézier curves.

Ad 2. Research with Quatuor Diotima: Research focused on multiphonics and sound production for string instruments. This research is a preliminary step towards the composition of a saxophone quintet for Quatuor Diotima.

Two steps are planned for this research: The first one is to systematize these complex sounds according to the way they are produced and to their acoustic properties. The second step is to analyze the relationship between the multiphonics of each individual instrument (violin, viola and violoncello). These two steps are the preliminary work to address the main goal of this research, which is to face the multiphonics as a source of musical material, able to articulate a musical discourse.

The fact of writing for saxophone and string quartet is significant. The saxophone is one of the richest and more malleable instruments in terms of multiple sounds production. It is intended to archive an equivalent level of richness in the writing for the strings.

Discography

- Posadas, Alberto. *Liturgia Fractal (2003–2007)*. Cycle of 5 String quartets. Quatuor Diotima. Kairos, 2009.
- . *Glossopoeia (2001)*. Ensemble music. Ensemble Intercontemporain. Conductor: François-Xavier Roth. Kairos, 2011.
- . *Kerguelen*. Woodwind trio and orchestra. SWR Sinfonieorchester Baden-Baden und Freiburg. Conductor: François-Xavier Roth. Included in: *Donau-schinger Musiktage 2013*. Neos, 2013.

JUHA SAARIKANGAS

from January to July 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p. 125)

Ph.D., Molecular Cell Biology

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zurich

Born in 1980 in Lahti, Finland

Studied Cell Biology and Genetics at the University of Helsinki

MEMORY STORAGE MECHANISMS IN NEURONAL SYNAPSES

How is it possible that we can vividly remember transient events from our past? Although the concept of memory is significant to us all, we know surprisingly little about how our mind works at the molecular level. It is well established that learning and memorizing new things involves the structuring and stabilization of discrete synaptic connections between neurons. However, it remains poorly understood how these memory-related structural rearrangements of synapses are maintained over long periods of time to preserve the memory. Further, we do not know, for example, why aging, which is the culmination of the process of collecting memories, eventually results in memory collapse.

Interestingly, although the network architecture of brain-residing neurons represents the pinnacle of biological complexity, some aspects of the information storage mechanisms at neuronal synapses might be evolutionarily ancient. Even single-celled organisms, such as baker's yeast, sense and adapt to signals derived from their surroundings. These external signals can promote large-scale intracellular transitions in which specific soluble proteins transit into large multimeric assemblies. Such transitions, often driven by specific "aggregation domains", are associated with a change in protein activity, thereby coordinating phenotypic changes that can promote the rapid and, in some cases, persistent adaptation of the cell to its fluctuating environment.

In neurons, aberrant protein aggregation has traditionally been associated with aging, neurodegenerative diseases and dementia. From this perspective, it seems macabre that the human genome encodes more than 200 proteins with putative aggregation domains. Why would aggregation-prone domains, if only harmful, have been selected for in evolution? The explanation might lie in the aggregation property of such sequences, which, similar to in yeast, might allow the integration of flexibility in the proteome. This flexibility, manifesting in rapid conformational changes that drive aggregation and loss or gain of function, may allow adaptive events to take place, such as those occurring in stimulated synapses leading to memory encoding. On the flip side, the metastable nature of aggregation domains might make them particularly susceptible to loss of regulation and could explain their association with aging and neurodegenerative diseases.

Following these perspectives, my Fellowship at the Wissenschaftskolleg will focus on investigating the role of protein conformation switching in synaptic stability and tuning neural circuits to promote memory maintenance.

Recommended Reading

Saarikangas, J. and Y. Barral. "Protein aggregation as a mechanism for adaptive cellular responses." *Current Genetics* (in press).

Hotulainen, P. and J. Saarikangas. "The initiation of post-synaptic protrusions." *Communicative & Integrative Biology* (in press).

EMILY SENA

from September 2016 to March 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p. 125)

Ph.D., Neuroscience

University of Edinburgh

Born in 1982 in London

Studied Neuroscience at the University of Edinburgh and at the University of Melbourne

META-RESEARCH ON ANIMAL STUDIES: INCREASING THE UTILITY

The translation of findings observed in preclinical animal studies to humans in a clinical setting has been woefully unsuccessful in many areas. I research in vivo scientific methods across the life sciences to identify ways to improve the efficiency with which that research is performed and delivered. My ultimate aim is to increase the likelihood of translation from animal studies to human clinical trials.

I would assert that studying the scientific methods of animal studies empirically (i.e. research about the research) is a necessity, given the resources required to conduct them, the waste that occurs when they do not contribute to the advancement of scientific knowledge and that human lives can depend on the efficiency and reliability of the data generated.

My research will be twofold.

- Firstly, to develop a roadmap to guide the increased use of these techniques and to provide further examples of the utility of this approach, to consolidate its position as an appropriate field of research deserving support in its own right. This requires engagement with other established disciplines, funders, journals and institutions.
- Secondly, I propose to investigate approaches to dealing with the different cultures across biomedical disciplines, the purpose being to promote

change in cultural norms in a positive and open rather than a threatening or punitive manner.

I propose to engage with the few other large-scale initiatives in this space, whose success has been mainly due to the dedication and volunteering of enthusiastic scientists with an interest in the scientific rigour of clinical studies. Learning from the successes and failures of other meta-research fields will provide greater insight and understanding to the direction and strategic decisions of meta-research on animal studies.

During my research career, I have noted some stark differences in cultures across biomedical in vivo scientists. The primary goal of meta-research on animal studies is to inform improvements in the validity of preclinical experiments to increase the likelihood of translating their findings to humans. I propose to investigate the differences in cultural norms across preclinical animal research to adjust how my research is perceived and to facilitate equal collaboration in place of fear of castigation.

Recommended Reading

Macleod, M. R., A. Lawson McLean, A. Kyriakopoulou, S. Serghiou, A. de Wilde, N. Sherratt, T. Hirst, R. Hemblade, Z. Bahor, C. Nunes-Fonseca, A. Potluru, A. Thomson, J. Baginskaite, K. Egan, H. M. Vesterinen, G. L. Currie, L. Churilov, D. W. Howells, and E. S. Sena (2015). "Risk of bias in reports of in vivo research: a focus for improvement." *PLoS Biology* 13, 10: e1002301.

Sena, E. S., G. L. Currie, S. M. McCann, M. R. Macleod, and D. W. Howells (2014). "Systematic reviews and meta-analysis of preclinical studies: why perform them and how to critically appraise them." *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism* 34, 5: 737–742.

Sena, E. S., H. B. van der Worp, P. M. W. Bath, D. W. Howells, and M. R. Macleod (2010). "Publication bias in reports of animal stroke studies leads to major overstatement of efficacy." *PLoS Biology* 8, 3: e1000344.

SA'DIYYA SHAIKH

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Religious Studies

University of Cape Town

Born in 1969 in Krugersdorp, South Africa

Studied Religious Studies at the University of Cape Town and at Temple

University, Philadelphia

GENDER, SUFI ETHICS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

For this project, I bring premodern and contemporary Sufi perspectives to a number of current ethical debates on gender equality, sexuality and social justice. Despite the rich Muslim ethical resources found in a range of scholarly works, including areas of law, mysticism, philosophy, theology and literature, many contemporary Muslim discussions of ethics draw disproportionately from traditional legal discourse, often in an ahistorical manner. My focus lies instead on exploring Sufi texts that offer Muslims alternative spaces to explore the underlying foundations of ethics and the law. Such a project directs one's inquiry to core definitions of the human being, the God-human relationship and related implications for sociality and ethics within Sufi discourses. I argue that this level of inquiry allows Muslims to critically re-examine contemporary ethical challenges in light of the deepest existential and religious priorities within the Muslim tradition. Such an approach provides important criteria to determine whether prevailing norms and dominant legal formulations reflect the best possible contemporary understandings of essential religious, ethical and spiritual prerogatives within Islam. My central goal is to develop a robust and creative hermeneutic model for readings of Sufi ethics within the Muslim tradition in ways that might be of value to contemporary Muslims seeking social transformation in a world that is deeply scarred by injustice. Amongst other things, I bring feminism and post-colonialism into conversation with Sufism, with the hope of enriching both Sufi discourse and this set of contemporary theoretical frameworks. The book's goal is to expand the horizon of Islamic

ethics in the present by developing a sustained reflection on the forms of relationality that sustain the deepest Muslim existential and spiritual imperatives. While the book develops conceptual linkages between gender and Sufi ethics, it will also bring these insights to bear on a number of contemporary challenges, including issues of sexuality, reproductive rights, marital hierarchy and domestic violence, amongst others.

Recommended Reading

Shaikh, Sa'diyya. "Islamic Law, Sufism and Gender: Rethinking the Terms of the Debate." In *Men in Charge? Rethinking Authority in the Muslim Legal Tradition*, edited by Ziba Mir-Hosseini, Mulki Al-Sharmani and Jana Rumminger, 106–131. Oxford: Oneworld, 2015.

—. "Feminism, Epistemology and Experience: Critically (En)gendering the Study of Islam." *Journal for Islamic Studies* 33 (2013): 14–47.

—. *Sufi Narratives of Intimacy: Ibn 'Arabi, Gender and Sexuality*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012.

GUY G. STROUMSA

from April to July 2017

Martin Buber Professor (emer.) of Comparative Religion

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Professor (emer.) of the Study of the Abrahamic Religions,

University of Oxford

Born in 1948 in Paris

Studied Philosophy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

and Religion at Harvard University

THE SECULARIZED STUDY OF THE ABRAHAMIC RELIGIONS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

I intend to study the complex interaction between distinct scholarly, religious and national traditions in the nineteenth century. My project will focus on the emergence and confluence of several historical disciplines in the age of the research university: Jewish Studies (*Wissenschaft des Judentums*), Orientalism and the scholarly study of Christianity (in particular early and late ancient Christianity). I take these disciplines as special cases in the broader story of the birth of the historical, comparative and secular study of religions (*Religionswissenschaft*) and the invention of the concept of “world religions”. I shall seek to evaluate the extent to which the modern academic study of religion succeeded in freeing itself from its roots in Christian theology, be it Protestant or Catholic.

There is a distinct, but commonly ignored Jewish chapter in the history of the comparative study of the Abrahamic religions, and it will be one of the main foci of my research. Suffice it here to mention the long chain of Jewish Orientalists, from Abraham Geiger’s epoch-making studies of the Jewish impact on Muhammad and his theory regarding Jesus’s proximity to the Pharisees to Ignaz Goldziher, probably the most impressive of all modern Islamicists.

Side by side with the Jewish scholars of Christianity and Islam, I intend to focus on three towering nineteenth-century scholars of religion: Ernest Renan,

Julius Wellhausen and William Robertson Smith. They represent three major European intellectual cultures, with their different traditions of Orientalism and of theology. All three were also major scholars of Ancient Israel, yet while they were quite well equipped to launch the modern comparative study of the Abrahamic religions, they stopped short of doing so. And all three scholars, owing to their ambivalence towards the orthodoxies of the various Churches into which they were born and the religious cultures in which they were educated, ran into deep conflict with religious and academic authorities, in each case with dramatic impact on their career.

Recommended Reading

Stroumsa, Guy G. *A New Science: The Discovery of Religion in the Age of Reason*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2010.

TAMÁS SZÉKELY

Ph.D., Professor of Biodiversity
University of Bath

Born in 1959 in Miskolc, Hungary
Studied Biology, Chemistry and Animal Ecology at the Lajos Kossuth
University, Debrecen

IMPLICATIONS OF SEX RATIO VARIATIONS FOR BREEDING SYSTEM EVOLUTION IN FROGS

Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates*
(see p.122)

The adult sex ratio (ASR) is a fundamental variable in demography and population biology. The ASR is predicted to play a major role in influencing social behaviour and reproduction, including aggression, mating competition, sex roles and parental care across all animals, including humans. The ASR is therefore likely to help explain variation in social interactions (i.e. violence, fights), courtships (i.e. display behaviour), forced copulations, mating systems (i.e. who mates with whom and when) and parental behaviour (i.e. which parent cares for the young) both among species and among populations. Indeed, in humans, recent (but often rather preliminary) studies show that the ASR can be used to predict mate choice, economic behaviour, divorce rates, extramarital affairs and levels of rape and violence. Therefore, determining the causes and implications of ASR variations in wild populations could provide important comparative insights to yield a more comprehensive understanding of the evolutionary processes affecting the social behaviour of both animals and humans. Greater insights could have major implications for policy decisions related to population demography, biodiversity conservation, social justice and health.

My Wiko project has two specific objectives. First, to establish what causes ASR variation in mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes. Second, to

explore how ASR variation is related to variation across species (or populations) in mating systems and parental care. My overarching objective is to find broad-scale patterns that cut across the many million years of independent vertebrate evolution in these five groups. Working with the members of the Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates* will provide a unique opportunity to accomplish these objectives.

Recommended Reading

Pipoly, I., V. Bókony, M. Kirkpatrick, P. F. Donald, T. Székely and A. Like (2015). “The genetic sex-determination system predicts adult sex ratios in tetrapods.” *Nature* 527: 91–94.

Székely, T., A. J. Moore and J. Komdeur, eds. (2010). *Social behaviour: genes, ecology and evolution*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Székely, T., R. P. Freckleton and J. D. Reynolds (2004). “Sexual selection explains Rensch’s rule of size dimorphism in shorebirds.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 101: 12224–12227.

GIACOMO TODESCHINI

Dr., Professor of History

University of Trieste

Born in 1950 in Milan

Studied Humanities and Medieval History at the University of Bologna

THE NATURALIZATION OF ECONOMIC DISCOURSE:
ORGANIC METAPHORS OF DEVELOPMENT AND
ECONOMICS AS THE PRODUCT OF NATURAL LAWS
(14TH–18TH CENTURY)

On the basis of my previous research on western Christian economic lexica and the gradual formation of a medieval and early modern economic discourse that produces political criteria of inclusion in and exclusion from cities and states, the aim of my present research project is to analyse how organic metaphors of economic development, which are typical of the theological/economic doctrines and public rhetorics between the 12th and 15th centuries, were introjected and metabolized by modern economics and modern economic thinkers. In this light, the birth of so-called scientific economics in the age of the mercantilist shaping of different kinds of European financial policies (16th–18th century) can be reinterpreted as the rearrangement and synthesis of the traditional economic discourse performed by late-medieval and early modern Scholastics, hiding and apparently neutralizing the explicit political core contained by that previous “medieval” discourse. From this linguistic and genealogical perspective, the logic and structural shape of modern economics and economic representations can appear inextricably linked to the late-medieval and modern increase of financial, political and doctrinal rules representing economic inequalities as the outcome of natural laws.

Recommended Reading

Todeschini, Giacomo. *La banca e il ghetto: Una storia italiana*. Rome-Bari: Laterza, 2016.

—. *Visibilmente crudeli: Malviventi, persone sospette e gente qualunque dal Medioevo all'età moderna*. Bologna: Il Mulino, 2007 (French translation, 2015).

—. *I mercanti e il tempio: La società cristiana e il circolo virtuoso della ricchezza fra Medioevo ed età moderna*. Bologna: Il Mulino, 2002 (French translation in print).

KATHARINA VOLK
Ph.D., Professor of Classics
Columbia University, New York

Born in 1969 in Munich
Studied Latin Philology at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
and Classics at Princeton University

RES PUBLICA OF LETTERS: THE POLITICS OF
KNOWLEDGE IN LATE REPUBLICAN ROME

This project examines the last decades of the Roman Republic (50s and 40s BCE) with a view to integrating political, social, and intellectual history. It is a curious fact that the first century BCE was a period of both intense intellectual flourishing and extreme political unrest – and what is even more remarkable is that the agents of both were very often the exact same people. Such members of the senatorial class as Cicero, Caesar, Brutus, Cato, Varro, and Nigidius Figulus, among others, contributed greatly to the development of Roman scholarship and engaged in lively and often polemical exchanges with one another. The very same men were crucially involved in the tumultuous events that brought about the collapse of the Republic, ending up on opposing sides in the civil war between Caesar and Pompey in the early 40s.

In my book, I propose to treat the intellectual and political activities of these “senator scholars” as two sides of the same coin, exploring how scholarship and statesmanship mutually inform one another. My aim is to capture the true complexity of this pivotal period by illustrating how the remarkable “republic of letters” of first-century Rome is involved in the fight over the actual *res publica* and how in this period the acquisition, organization, and diffusion of knowledge is always bound up with the question of what it means to be Roman in a time of crisis. Topics to consider include the uses of philosophy, from Cicero’s project of creating a Roman philosophical encyclopedia to Cato’s ostentatious Stoicism to the Epicurean quietism advocated by the poet Lucretius;

the construction of an idealized Roman past in Cicero and Varro; the debates over the shape of the Latin language; the politicization of cosmology and science; and the propagandistic and polemical uses of old and new forms of divination, including the rise of astrology.

Recommended Reading

Volk, Katharina. *Manilius and His Intellectual Background*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

—. “Signs, Seers and Senators: Divinatory Expertise in Cicero and Nigidius Figulus.” In *Authority and Expertise in Ancient Scientific Culture*, edited by Jason Peter König and Greg Woolf. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (in press).

JULIA VOSS

Dr. phil., Leitende Redakteurin der *Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung*
Honorarprofessorin der Kunstgeschichte, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg

Geboren 1974 in Frankfurt am Main

Studium der Germanistik, Kunstgeschichte und Philosophie

HILMA AF KLINT UND DIE EVOLUTION DER KUNST

Die schwedische Künstlerin Hilma af Klint (1862–1944) begann im Jahr 1906 in Stockholm, abstrakte Bilder zu malen, von denen einige mehrere Meter messen. Überraschend für den heutigen Betrachter sind nicht nur das große Format und das frühe Entstehungsdatum. Bemerkenswert scheint auch, dass af Klint, im Gegensatz zu Künstlern wie Kandinsky, Malewitsch oder Mondrian, ihre avantgardistischen Werke zu Lebzeiten nicht öffentlich ausstellte. In Ausstellungen, an denen sie teilnahm, zeigte sie Porträts und postimpressionistische Landschaften. In ihrem Testament verfügte sie, dass die im Geheimen entstandenen Werke dagegen bis zwanzig Jahre nach ihrem Tod nicht gezeigt werden dürften.

Hilma af Klint war davon überzeugt, dass kommende Generationen ihre Kunst besser verstehen könnten. Mehr noch: Ihrer Ansicht nach musste die Kunst selbst eine Evolution durchlaufen, um nicht nur das Sichtbare abzubilden, sondern dem Unsichtbaren eine Form zu geben. Von dieser Entwicklung handelt das gesamte geheime Œuvre der Künstlerin, das fast ausschließlich aus Serien besteht. Einer davon gab sie den Titel „Die Evolution“. Die Bildsprache der Künstlerin prägen häufig organisch wirkende Abstraktionen. Sie erinnern an Naturphänomene wie Wellen oder Strahlungen, oder auch an Pflanzen, Planeten, Einzeller und Sexualorgane. In der Rezeption von af Klints Werk steht häufig ihr Interesse an Spiritualismus und Okkultismus im Vordergrund. Weniger Aufmerksamkeit hat dagegen ihre Auseinandersetzung mit den Lebenswissenschaften erfahren, ein Forschungsgebiet, dessen Theorie und Praxis sie in ihrer Zeit als Zeichnerin am veterinärmedizinischen Institut in

Stockholm kennenlernte. Den Verbindungen von af Klints Kunst zu den wissenschaftlichen und populären Debatten um die Evolutionstheorie werde ich in meinem Forschungsvorhaben nachgehen.

Lektüreempfehlung

Voss, Julia. *Darwins Bilder: Ansichten der Evolutionstheorie 1837–1874*. Frankfurt/Main: Fischer, 2007 (Englisch: *Darwin's Pictures: Views of Evolutionary Theory, 1837–1874*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010).

—. „Die Kunstgeschichte muss umgeschrieben werden.“ *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (24. Februar 2013).

—. „Hilma af Klint and the Evolution of Art.“ In *Hilma af Klint: Painting the Unseen*. Ausstellungskatalog, Serpentine Gallery. London: Koenig Books, 2016.

HUBERT WOLF

Dr. theol., Professor für Mittlere und Neuere Kirchengeschichte
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

Geboren 1959 in Wört, Deutschland

Studium der Katholischen Theologie an den Universitäten Tübingen und
München

EUGENIO PACELLI ALS NUNTIUS IN DEUTSCHLAND (1917–1929)

Pius XII., Papst von 1939 bis 1958, ist eine der umstrittensten Persönlichkeiten der Kirchengeschichte. Hat er zur Verfolgung der Juden geschwiegen, womöglich wider besseres Wissen und ohne gute Gründe? Um diese Frage tobt seit Jahrzehnten ein heftiger Streit. Das Spektrum der Urteile reicht von *Hitler's Pope* (John Cornwell) bis zu „größter jemals lebender Wohltäter des jüdischen Volkes“ (Pinchas Lapide).

Die geplante Biografie möchte ein differenziertes Bild zeichnen. Dafür setzt sie deutlich früher an. Zehn Jahre, nachdem in den Vatikanischen Archiven die Bestände aus den Jahren 1922 bis 1939 zugänglich geworden sind, ist die Zeit reif, um sich auf breiter Quellenbasis den „Lehr- und Wanderjahren“ Eugenio Pacellis zuzuwenden, wie der spätere Papst mit „bürgerlichem“ Namen hieß. Im Fokus stehen zunächst die Jahre 1917 bis 1929, die er als Nuntius in Deutschland verbrachte. Als solcher war er zum einen das Bindeglied zwischen der katholischen Kirche in Deutschland und dem Vatikan, zum anderen beobachtete er aber auch das politische und kulturelle Geschehen genau.

In welchen Netzwerken bewegte sich Pacelli, wie haben ihn seine Familie, die Kollegen, seine Vertrauenspersonen in Deutschland geprägt? Wie sah sein Alltag aus? Wie nahm er Entwicklungen wahr und deutete sie? Welche Normen waren für sein Handeln entscheidend? Wie nahm er Einfluss auf Kirche und Politik in Deutschland? Wie beeinflussten die Erfahrungen dieser Jahre seine Zeit als Kardinalstaatssekretär (1930 bis 1939) und Papst? Lässt sich,

ausgehend von seiner Person, eine Geschichte der katholischen Kirche im Deutschland der Weimarer Republik schreiben?

Zur Beantwortung solcher Fragen sind die 6.500 Nuntiaturberichte Pacellis, die das DFG-Projekt in Münster inzwischen zum größten Teil online zugänglich gemacht hat, in jedem Fall zentral. Die inhaltlichen und methodischen Schwerpunkte der geplanten Publikation stehen dagegen noch nicht fest und sollen im Wissenschaftskolleg zur Diskussion gestellt werden.

Lektüreempfehlung

Wolf, Hubert. *Krypta: Unterdrückte Traditionen der Kirchengeschichte*. München: Beck, 2015.

—. *Die Nonnen von Sant’Ambrogio: Eine wahre Geschichte*. München: Beck, 2013 (auch französische, englische, ungarische, amerikanische, italienische und koreanische Ausgabe).

—. *Papst und Teufel: Die Archive des Vatikan und das Dritte Reich*. München: Beck, 2008, 2009, 2012 (auch italienische, französische, katalanische, englische, und ungarische Ausgabe).

EMILY WONG

from April to July 2017

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences (see p. 125)

Ph.D., Genomics

European Molecular Biology Laboratory – European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI), Cambridge, UK

Born in 1980 in Hong Kong

Studied Comparative Genomics at the University of Sydney

UNDERSTANDING ORGANISMAL EVOLUTION THROUGH REGULATORY GENOMICS

My proposed project at the College for Life Sciences will investigate ideas to elucidate the rules governing gene expression in mammals. Tissue types shared across mammalian species are recognizable by observable characteristics, which are produced by shared differential gene expression programs. However, the regulatory mechanisms that control these shared expression patterns are extremely variable. We do not understand the fundamental processes that allow the generation of stably reproducible expression patterns – across hundreds of millions of years of evolution – from highly dynamic transcription networks that vary even among members of the same species. Studying how regulatory binding has evolved in different tissue types is key to understanding how selective pressures have shaped transcriptional control. The focus of my proposal is to understand how natural selective pressures have influenced tissue-specific gene regulation.

Several questions are of key interest. What proportion of cell-type-specific enhancer regions are evolving under positive/negative/neutral selection? That is, have all cell types experienced similar evolutionary pressures on their spatial and temporal regulation, or are selective pressures different for different cell types? If different pressures exist, what are their functional consequences in transcriptional outcome? Importantly, based on population genetics theory, a large

proportion of enhancers are expected to have no impact on transcriptional outcome. At the College for Life Sciences, I will focus on preliminary data gathering through computational analysis and on generating novel hypotheses.

Recommended Reading

Wong, E. S., D. Thybert, B. Schmitt, K. Stefflova, D. S. Odom, and P. Flicek (2015). “Decoupling of evolutionary changes in transcription factor binding and gene expression in mammals.” *Genome Research* 25: 167–178.

Wong, E. S., D. Morgenstern, E. Mofiz, S. Gombert, K. M. Morris, P. Temple-Smith, M. B. Renfree, C. M. Whittington, G. F. King, W. C. Warren, A. T. Papenfuss, and K. Belov (2012). “Proteomics and deep sequencing comparison of seasonal active venom glands in the platypus reveals novel venom peptides and distinct expression profiles.” *Molecular and Cellular Proteomics* 11: 1354–1364.

Wong, E. S., A. T. Papenfuss, C. M. Whittington, W. C. Warren, and K. Belov (2011). “A limited role for gene duplications in the evolution of platypus venom.” *Molecular Biology and Evolution*. doi: 10.1093/molbev/msr180.

BÉNÉDICTE ZIMMERMANN

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

Dr., Professor of Sociology, École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris

Born in 1965 in Mulhouse, France

Studied History and Political Science at the University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne and the Institut d'études politiques de Paris

WHAT KIND OF WORK FOR WHAT KIND OF SOCIETY?

Changes in the sphere of work over the last thirty years may be described as a continuous process of adapting companies and their employees to the quality, productivity, and profit demands of the economic and financial markets. Competitiveness in a globalized market has become the major objective of all enterprises concerned with cost-effectiveness; organizational and human flexibility are the means to that end. The consequences in terms of work conditions, of income gap among workers, managers, and shareholders, but also of sustainable development – all these matters raise the question of the meaning of work and its final purpose. Why do we work?

Not everyone attributes the same ends to work. For some it is a means of producing economic value and earning money, whereas others see it as a provider of social identity and recognition, while yet others value it as a source of self-expression, creativity, and personal fulfillment. These contrasting meanings encourage us to study people at work not merely as producers of value but also as creative and social beings.

The goal of this project is to analyze current societal transformations in light of work's plurality of ends. At its epicenter is the question of the fabric of the collective and the place occupied by work therein. The research design relies on empirical case studies ranging from classical sites of capitalism, such as multinationals, to alternative anti-establishment forms or organizations, such as cooperatives. This multilevel approach gives equal importance to globalized markets, public policy, companies' practices, and individual experience. Taking

France and Germany as its entry points, the analysis aims to develop not only a better understanding of the multiple and interrelated processes that converge to reshape the relationship between work, society, and democracy, but also to identify the political challenges arising therefrom.

Recommended Reading

Zimmermann, Bénédicte. *Ce que travailler veut dire. Une sociologie des capacités et des parcours professionnels*. Paris: Economica 2014 (1st ed. 2011).

—. “Bringing Sen’s Capability Approach to Work and Human Resource Practices.” *International Journal of Manpower* 34, 4 (2013): 292–304 (with Dilip Subramanian, Joan Miquel Verd, and Josiane Vero).

—. “Beyond Comparison: Histoire croisée and the Challenge of Reflexivity.” *History and Theory* 45, 1 (2006): 30–50 (with Michael Werner).

EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE SCHWERPUNKTGRUPPE INTRODUCTION TO THE FOCUS GROUP

Schwerpunktgruppe *Ursachen und Konsequenzen der Variation im Geschlechterverhältnis adulter Wirbeltiere*

Das Verhältnis der Anzahl geschlechtsreifer männlicher und weiblicher Individuen einer Population (ASR; adult sex ratio) ist eine grundlegende Variable der Demografie und Populationsbiologie. Aufgrund theoretischer Überlegungen sollte die ASR einen wichtigen Einfluss auf mehrere Aspekte des Fortpflanzungsverhaltens, wie Art und Intensität der Fortpflanzungskonkurrenz, Ausprägung von Geschlechterrollen sowie Muster elterlicher Fürsorge, sowohl bei Tieren als auch beim Menschen haben. Die ASR sollte daher Variation in Paarungssystemen sowohl zwischen Arten als auch zwischen Populationen erklären können. Tatsächlich haben erste vorläufige Studien in verschiedenen menschlichen Populationen gezeigt, dass die ASR vorherrschende Muster der Partnerwahl, ökonomische Entscheidungen, Scheidungsraten, die Häufigkeit von Seitensprüngen, aber auch von Vergewaltigungen und Gewalt gegen Frauen erklären kann. Eine systematische Analyse publizierter Daten über Ursachen und Konsequenzen von Variation in der ASR freilebender Wirbeltierpopulationen könnte daher zu einem umfassenderen und vertieften Verständnis der evolutionären Prozesse beitragen, welche diese Aspekte des Sozialverhaltens bei Tieren und Menschen beeinflussen.

Da die ASR zwischen und innerhalb von Arten sehr variabel ist, wollen wir in dieser Schwerpunktgruppe publizierte Daten über die ASR, Sozialsysteme, Ökologie und Lebenslaufvariablen von verschiedenen Wirbeltiergruppen sammeln und einer Metaanalyse unterwerfen. Dabei wollen wir einerseits verstehen, welches die Ursachen für Variation in der ASR bei Fischen, Amphibien, Reptilien, Vögeln und Säugetieren sind, und andererseits Zusammenhänge zwischen Variation in der ASR mit Variation im Sozialverhalten, in Geschlechterrollen und Paarungssystemen aufdecken. Wir hoffen, allgemeine Prinzipien zu identifizieren, die über Millionen von Jahren der Wirbeltierevolution entstanden sind und daher vermutlich auch Aspekte des menschlichen Sozialverhaltens mit beeinflussen.

Die Mitglieder der Schwerpunktgruppe sind: Steven R. Beissinger, Michael Jennions, Peter M. Kappeler (Convener) und Tamás Székely (Convener).

Peter M. Kappeler

Focus Group *Causes and Implications of Adult Sex Ratio Variation in Vertebrates*

The adult sex ratio (ASR; the ratio of adult males to adult females in a population) is a fundamental variable in demography and population biology. The ASR is predicted to play a major role in influencing reproductive behavior such as mating competition, sex roles and parental care across all animals, including humans. The ASR is therefore likely to help explain variation in mating systems (i.e. who mates with whom and when) both among species and among populations. Indeed, in humans, recent (but often rather preliminary) studies show that the ASR can be used to predict mate choice, economic behavior, divorce rates, extra-marital affairs and levels of rape and violence. Therefore, determining the causes and implications of ASR variations in wild populations could provide important comparative insights to yield a more comprehensive understanding of the evolutionary processes affecting the social behavior of both animals and humans.

The ASR varies widely among species, and the few available studies suggest that variations in ASRs impact behavior, ecologies and life histories. In this Wiko Focus Group project we propose to carry out a comprehensive assessment of adult sex ratio variation using vertebrates as model organisms. We seek to establish what causes ASR variation in the five major vertebrate taxa (i.e., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes), and we will seek to explore how ASR variation is related to variation across species (or populations) in social behavior, sex roles and mating systems. Our main focus is to find broad scale patterns that cut across the many million years of independent vertebrate evolution in these five groups.

The members of the Focus Group are: Steven R. Beissinger, Michael Jennions, Peter M. Kappeler (Convener) and Tamás Székely (Convener).

Peter M. Kappeler

NAME FELLOWSHIPS

EURIAS Fellowship

Als Mitglied des Netzwerkes europäischer Institutes for Advanced Study nimmt das Wissenschaftskolleg am EURIAS-Fellowship-Programm teil. Im Rahmen dieses Programms werden vier zehnmonatige Fellowships durch die Europäische Union kofinanziert.

As a member of the Network of European Institutes for Advanced Study, the Wissenschaftskolleg participates in the EURIAS Fellowship Programme. In the framework of this programme, the European Union is co-financing four 10-month Fellowships.

EURIAS Fellows 2016/2017

Andrea F. Bohlman	Musikwissenschaft	Chapel Hill
Tine Destrooper	Politikwissenschaft	New York
Michael Jennions	Biologie	Canberra
Barbara Kowalzig	Klassische Philologie	New York

COLLEGE FOR LIFE SCIENCES

Mit dem *College for Life Sciences* will das Wissenschaftskolleg Forscherinnen und Forschern aus den Lebenswissenschaften am Beginn ihrer Karriere Gelegenheit geben, in der anregenden Atmosphäre eines internationalen und multidisziplinären Institute for Advanced Study zu arbeiten. Je nach persönlicher Situation soll der Aufenthalt den ausgewählten Junior Fellows dazu dienen, sich neu zu orientieren, Ideen zu entwickeln, Forschungspläne zu entwerfen, frühere Arbeiten oder empirische Daten zu überdenken – jedenfalls für eine beschränkte Zeit aus der Routine der täglichen Arbeit, aus dem vorgegebenen Rhythmus des Labors auszusteigen, Umschau zu halten und dabei je nach Umständen mit Wissenschaftlern und Intellektuellen verschiedenster Fachgebiete und Traditionen zu interagieren.

Die Fellows des *College for Life Sciences*, die nach Begutachtung durch ein Expertengremium für eine Dauer von drei bis sechs Monaten eingeladen werden, sind im Übrigen den Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs gleichgestellt und haben dieselben Rechte und Pflichten. Das Institut erwartet, dass sie für die Dauer ihrer Fellowships in Berlin arbeiten und aktiv an der Gemeinschaft der Fellows teilnehmen (am internen wöchentlichen Kolloquium sowie an den Mahlzeiten). Das Wissenschaftskolleg stellt Stipendium, Unterkunft und Dienstleistungen zur Verfügung.

Den Fellows des *College for Life Sciences* ist es freigestellt, in ihrer Gruppe zusätzliche Aktivitäten zu betreiben. Ein Wissenschaftlicher Koordinator steht bereit, Hilfestellungen und Anregungen zu geben, gemeinsame Unternehmungen zu organisieren und Verbindungen zu Berliner Institutionen und Kollegen zu schaffen.

COLLEGE FOR LIFE SCIENCES

With the *College for Life Sciences*, the Wissenschaftskolleg wants to provide early-career researchers in the life sciences the opportunity to work in the stimulating atmosphere of an international and multidisciplinary Institute for Advanced Study. Depending on the personal situations of the selected Junior Fellows, the residency should serve to gain new orientation, develop ideas and research plans, rethink earlier work or empirical data – at any rate, to drop out

of the routine of daily work and the predetermined rhythm of the laboratory, to take a look around, and thereby, in accordance with circumstances, to interact with scientists and intellectuals from the widest possible spectrum of fields and traditions.

Selected by a group of experts, the Fellows of the *College for Life Sciences* are invited to come for three to six months. They are on equal terms with and have the same rights and duties as the Fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg.

The institute expects them to work in Berlin for the duration of their Fellowships and to actively take part in the Fellow community (at the weekly internal Colloquium and at meals). The Wissenschaftskolleg provides the stipend, accommodation, and services.

The Fellows of the *College for Life Sciences* are free to engage in additional activities in their group. A Research Coordinator is ready to provide assistance and suggestions for organizing common undertakings and for establishing connections with Berlin institutions and colleagues.

Fellows des College for Life Sciences 2016/17

Andrew Foote	Evolutionäre Biologie	Bern
Helena Jambor	Molekularbiologie	Dresden
Jihwan Myung	Neurophysiologie	Wako, Japan
Vivek Nityananda	Verhaltensökologie	Newcastle
Juha Saarikangas	Molekulare Zellbiologie	Zürich
Emily Sena	Neurowissenschaft	Edinburgh
Emily Wong	Genomik	Cambridge

Scientific Committee des College for Life Sciences

Dieter Ebert	Zoologie, Evolutionsbiologie	Basel
Raghavendra Gadagkar	Biologie	Bangalore
Nikolaus Rajewsky	Systembiologie	Berlin
Constance Scharff	Verhaltensbiologie	Berlin