



Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

ARBEITSVORHABEN DER FELLOWS
FELLOWS' PROJECTS 2020/2021

Herausgeber:
Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin
Wallotstraße 19
14193 Berlin
Tel.: +49 30 89001-0
Fax: +49 30 89001-300
wiko@wiko-berlin.de
www.wiko-berlin.de

Redaktion: Maike Voltmer
Redaktionsschluss: 17. Juli 2020



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INHALT

VORWORT	4
PREFACE	5
ANNA LISA AHLERS	6
MARCELO ADRIÁN AIZEN	8
NADINE AMSLER	10
MINOU ARJOMAND	12
KATYA ASSAF-ZAKHAROV	14
MADELEINE BEEKMAN	16
SOPHIE BERNARD	18
ALEXANDER BEVILACQUA	20
JOHANNES BÖHME	22
MICHAEL CANT	24
HAKAN CEYLAN	26
ÈVE CHIAPELLO	28
ANGELA N. H. CREAGER	30
TATENDA DALU	32
LORRAINE DASTON	34
ANDREAS DORSCHEL	36
SONJA DÜMPELMANN	38
DIETER EBERT	40
MERVE EMRE	42
ANNA FREBEL	44
CHRISTEL FRICKE	46
RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR	48
LUCA GIULIANI	50
TONI GOSSMANN	52
DIETER GRIMM	54
HANS MICHAEL HEINIG	56
SHAMIL JEPPIE	58
NKATHA KABIRA	60
JAEEUN KIM	62
MICHEL LALLEMENT	64

WOLF LEPENIES _____	66
GEORGE E. LEWIS _____	68
CORINNA MIETH _____	70
CHRISTOPH MÖLLERS _____	72
FRANCO MORETTI _____	74
JAN-WERNER MÜLLER _____	76
BENJAMIN OLDROYD _____	78
ULRICH RAULFF _____	80
KONRAD SCHMID _____	82
BETTINA SCHWAB _____	84
ELLA SHOHAT _____	86
Yael A. STERNHELL _____	88
BARBARA STOLLBERG-RILINGER _____	90
MAGDALENA WALIGÓRSKA _____	92
GE WANG _____	94
MUNEM WASIF _____	96
YOSSI YOVEL _____	98
BÉNÉDICTE ZIMMERMANN _____	100
NAME FELLOWSHIPS _____	102
COLLEGE FOR LIFE SCIENCES _____	104

VORWORT

In dieser Broschüre werden die Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs im akademischen Jahr 2020/2021 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 Interessierten zur Lektüre empfehlen, sowie kurze biografische Angaben.

Die meisten Fellows kommen für ein volles akademisches Jahr. Eine kürzere Aufenthaltsdauer ist jeweils vermerkt.

In der Zeit zwischen dem Redaktionsschluss dieser Broschüre und dem Beginn des akademischen Jahres am 1. September 2020 können sich noch leichte Änderungen ergeben. Aktualisierte Informationen zu den Fellows und ihren Arbeitsvorhaben sowie zu Veranstaltungen mit Fellows und zum Wissenschaftskolleg insgesamt stehen auf der Internetseite des Wissenschaftskollegs – www.wiko-berlin.de – zur Verfügung.

Berlin, im Juli 2020

Wenn nicht anders angegeben, erstrecken sich die Fellowships vom 1. September 2020 bis zum 30. Juni 2021.

PREFACE

This brochure presents the Fellows of the academic year 2020/2021. 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. A shorter planned stay is noted for each Fellow, where applicable.

Between the submission deadline to this brochure and the beginning of the academic year on September 1, 2020, some minor changes may arise. Up-to-date information on the Fellows, their projects, Fellows' events and the Wissenschaftskolleg in general is available on the Wissenschaftskolleg's website www.wiko-berlin.de.

Berlin, July 2020

If not otherwise indicated, the fellowships extend from September 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

ANNA LISA AHLERS

Dr. phil., Sinologie

Max-Planck-Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Berlin

Geboren 1982 in Duisburg, Deutschland

Studium der Sinologie und Politikwissenschaft an der Eberhard Karls

Universität Tübingen

DAS VERHÄLTNISS VON WISSENSCHAFT UND POLITIK IM GEGENWÄRTIGEN CHINA

Mein Forschungsvorhaben widmet sich der Analyse von Chinas gegenwärtiger Wissenschaftspolitik und insbesondere den beobachtbaren politischen Ambitionen im Hinblick auf Chinas Status und Einfluss im globalen Wissenschaftssystem. Politische Steuerung und Kontrolle und politische Wertbindung scheinen konstituierende Merkmale von Wissenschaft in China zu sein. Auswärtige Beobachter, aber auch Klassiker der Wissenschaftssoziologie verweisen jedoch auf die Unmöglichkeit von Forschung von Weltrang und Theoriebildung unter Bedingungen beschränkter Autonomie und autoritärer politischer Strukturen. Wie werden diese Fragen in China diskutiert bzw. wie werden sie dort historisch und gegenwärtig beantwortet?

Das Projekt selbst versteht Wissenschaft als globales Funktionssystem, ist aber an einer genauen Erfassung chinesischer Selbstbeschreibungen interessiert. Da diese vorläufig eine Unterscheidung zwischen nationalem und globalem Wissenschaftssystem erkennen lassen, erscheint es sinnvoll, diese Unterscheidung zunächst mitzumachen und sowohl den Anspruch auf politische Steuerung von Wissenschaft im nationalen chinesischen Kontext zu untersuchen wie auch die Elemente und bisherigen Effekte der chinesischen wissenschaftspolitischen Strategien mit globalem Anspruch zu analysieren. Hierzu bedarf es unter anderem einer Untersuchung eines größeren Korpus von chinesischen Quellen sowie einer genauen Abbildung der Strukturen und Prozesse dieses Politikfeldes.

Konkrete Ergebnisse dieser Studie werden ausführliche Überblicksartikel und eine Buchpublikation in englischer Sprache sein, die den Arbeitstitel „Science and Democratic and Authoritarian Social Structures“ trägt, angelehnt an das berühmte Werk von Robert K. Merton. Das Buch wird Beiträge versammeln, die während eines Workshops am Wissenschaftskolleg ausgearbeitet werden sollen. Das *Merton Project: Science and Political Regimes in the 21st Century*, das ich zusammen mit Rudolf Stichweh und in Kooperation mit meiner Lise-Meitner-Forschungsgruppe am MPIWG durchführe, bietet hierfür einen weiteren Rahmen.

Lektüreprüfung

Ahlers, Anna L., Damien Krichewsky, Evelyn Moser und Rudolf Stichweh. *Democratic and Authoritarian Political Systems in 21st Century World Society*. Vol. 1, *Differentiation, Inclusion, Responsiveness*. Bielefeld: Transcript, 2020.

Ahlers, Anna L. und Shen Yongdong. “Breathe Easy? Local Nuances of Authoritarian Environmentalism in China’s Battle Against Air Pollution.” *The China Quarterly* 234 (2018): 299–319.

Ahlers, Anna L. *Rural Policy Implementation in Contemporary China: New Socialist Countryside*. London: Routledge, 2014.

MARCELO ADRIÁN AIZEN

Ph.D., Professor of Ecology

Universidad Nacional del Comahue, San Carlos de Bariloche

Investigador Superior, CONICET

Born in 1961 in Buenos Aires

Studied Biology at the University of Buenos Aires and

Ecology at the University of Massachusetts Amherst

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PORTFOLIO EFFECT AND POLLINATOR DEPENDENCE ON AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC REVENUE

Crop diversity can increase long-term agriculture productivity and economic revenue by averaging asynchronous temporal fluctuations of the productivity and economic value of individual crops, a diversity-derived benefit known as the “portfolio effect”. However, the most valuable crops, a large proportion of which are highly dependent on pollinators (i.e., require pollinator visits to set high numbers of fruits and/or seeds), have the most fluctuating yields and are the least productive. Therefore, the combination of crops that maximize long-term productivity is expected to differ from the ones that maximize long-term revenue. Using the FAO dataset (1961-2018), I will explore on the national, continental, and global scales the extent of synchronicity in yield fluctuations among crops in relation to their evolutionary relatedness (i.e., phylogenetic effects) and to the extent that they depend on pollinators for maximizing yield. On these scales, I will also evaluate the long-term consequences of changes in crop diversity and agriculture pollinator-dependence in productive and economic terms, assessing how much of the observed changes can be attributed to the portfolio effect and how much to the increasing cultivation of pollinator-dependent crops. A simulation model will be constructed to project the productive and economic expectations of alternative scenarios involving different number of crops, crop composition, and evenness in cultivated area. The ultimate goals are to estimate

the long-term productivity and revenue associated with current agricultural schemes and to identify potential scenarios that, based on crop combinations suited to different climates, would lead to a more sustainable, productive, and profitable agriculture.

Recommended Reading

Aizen, M. A., S. Aguiar, J. C. Biesmeijer, L. A. Garibaldi, D. W. Inouye, C. Jung, D. J. Martins, et al. (2019). "Global agricultural productivity is threatened by increasing pollinator dependence without a parallel increase in crop diversification." *Global Change Biology* 25, 10: 3516–3527.

Aizen, M. A., M. Sabatino, and J. M. Tylianakis (2012). "Specialization and rarity predict non-random loss of interactions from mutualist networks." *Science* 335, 6075: 1486–1489.

Aizen, M. A., and L. D. Harder (2009). "The global stock of domesticated honey bees is growing slower than agricultural demand for pollination." *Current Biology* 19, 11: 915–918.

NADINE AMSLER

Dr. phil., History

University of Bern

Born in 1983 in Solothurn, Switzerland

Studied Science of Religion, History, and Chinese at the University of Bern,

Chinese at Beijing Language and Culture University, and History at the

Universities of Bern and Freiburg (Germany)

WET NURSES AT PRINCELY COURTS: DYNASTIC REPRODUCTION AND MILK RELATIONSHIPS

Children were a precious asset for pre-modern dynasties because they ensured the ruling family's continuity. During the first one or two years of their lives, they were breastfed by wet nurses. These women were usually of low social origins, but lived in close spatial and corporeal proximity to the princely children. I take wet nurses as a starting point for rethinking conceptualizations and practices of kinship at dynastic centers. I do so by exploring "milk relationships", i.e., relationships between wet nurses and nurslings or children nursed by the same woman. These relationships were described by contemporaries in terms of kinship and formed an important, yet largely unstudied resource for families' social prestige and upward mobility. I explore the meanings and effects of milk relationships at princely courts by investigating practices of lactation, the organization of childcare, and wet nurses' social networks during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The core of the project is an in-depth study of printed sources and archival records of European princely courts, especially the French court and the courts of the Holy Roman Empire. Types of documents that are of interest for this study include medical treatises, diaries, petitions, instructions, payrolls, personal correspondence, and paintings. Furthermore, I will combine this in-depth study of primary documents with a broader comparative perspective based on the study of secondary literature. Comparisons of the role of princely wet nurses in early modern Europe, Ming and Qing China, and the

Ottoman Empire will help to place European cases in a broader context and to reflect on the problem of dynastic wet-nursing from different angles.

Recommended Reading

Amsler, Nadine, Andreea Badea, Bernard Heyberger, and Christian Windler, eds. *Catholic Missionaries in Early Modern Asia: Patterns of Localization*. London: Routledge, 2020.

Amsler, Nadine, Henrietta Harrison, and Christian Windler, eds. "Transformations of Intercultural Diplomacies: Comparative Views on Asia and Europe (1700 to 1850)." Special issue, *The International History Review* 41, 5 (2019): 941–1107.

Amsler, Nadine. *Jesuits and Matriarchs: Domestic Worship in Early Modern China*. Seattle: Washington University Press, 2018.

MINOU ARJOMAND

Ph.D., Theater

University of Texas at Austin

Born in 1984 in Princeton, N.J., USA

Studied Comparative Literature and Society and Theater at
Columbia University

THE STORYTELLERS: RADIO, PODCASTS, AND THE GLOBAL PUBLIC SPHERE

My research focuses on the relationship between aesthetic experience and political action. In my current project, I turn to radio in order to understand how people share stories in times of social upheaval, mass migration, and rapid technological change. By tracing the development of radio from the early experiments of the historical avant-garde to the proliferation of podcasts today, my project offers both a history of the medium and a theory of the public realm.

Artists and philosophers alike have long imagined the world as a stage. For theorists like Hannah Arendt, Greek tragedy is a model for how the public realm functions: the public realm is a space where people gather and, by acting together, constitute a political community. Using Arendt as a starting point, I seek to move beyond this metaphor of the world stage and the common model of democracy based on the Greek polis. How can we think about political participation in a new way? What does participation look like beyond this traditional model of citizens gathering physically in public places? Radio networks, I argue, can serve as both a model for a more inclusive public realm and an infrastructure through which that political space is created. By moving beyond the conception of a public as a group of citizens gathering together, we might elaborate a theory of the public that includes those people who are often excluded from political communities, among them refugees, undocumented people, and women relegated to domestic spaces.

Recommended Reading

Arjomand, Minou. *Staged: Show Trials, Political Theater, and the Aesthetics of Judgment*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2018.

—. “,Wenigstens bin ich nicht unschuldig’: Arendt, Benjamin und Brecht.” In *Benjamin und Brecht: Denken in Extremen*, edited by Erdmut Wizisla, 245–257. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 2017.

—. “Performing Catastrophe: Erwin Piscator’s Documentary Theatre.” *Modern Drama* 59, 1 (Winter 2016): 49–74.

KATYA ASSAF-ZAKHAROV

Dr. iur., LL.M. (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Born in 1976 in Moscow

Studied Law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU Munich)

GRAFFITI – A HARD CASE THAT MAKES BAD LAW

This project focuses on graffiti – paintings made on publicly visible surfaces, typically without permission of the property owners. The painting of graffiti is a criminal offense and a phenomenon that many cities fiercely fight. At the same time, such paintings are often recognized as art and perceived as important sites of interest. This project will assume that graffiti is a meaningful form of artistic expression that should be given proper public space. The aim of this project is to suggest a legal model that would adequately serve this goal.

The project will gather empirical data on the various motivations of graffiti artists, the social norms in this field, and the dynamics of its development. It will critically examine the existing legal regulations concerning graffiti in the light of this empirical data. Philosophical and legal theories about common spaces for free expression – such as Habermas’s concept of an “ideal speech situation” – will serve as a basis for an alternative legal framework for graffiti. Combining empirical and theoretical insights, this framework will secure common spaces for free artistic expression, for creativity without prospect of gain, art for the sake of art.

Recommended Reading

Assaf Zakharov, Katya, and Tim Schnetgoeke. "Reading the Illegible: Can Law Understand Graffiti?" *Connecticut Law Review* 53 (forthcoming).
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3576465.

Assaf, Katya. "Capitalism vs. Freedom." *New York University Review of Law & Social Change* 38, 2 (2014): 201–268.

—. "Magical Thinking in Trademark Law." *Law & Social Inquiry* 37, 3 (2012): 595–626.

MADELEINE BEEKMAN
Dr., Professor of Behavioural Ecology
The University of Sydney

Born in 1964 in Amsterdam
Studied Biology at the University of Amsterdam

HOW EVOLUTION WORKS – FROM GENES TO ORGANISMS AND BACK AGAIN

The phrase “evolution through natural selection” seems to describe a concept that is easy to understand. Individuals that carry traits that give them an advantage over other individuals in the same population are more likely to survive and reproduce, thus passing on the beneficial trait. This simple concept became known as “survival of the fittest”. Yet when one digs deeper, the concept becomes much more complex. In fact, philosophers of biology cannot agree on whether evolution through natural selection is actually a force whose effect can be measured, or simply a tautology. If we define individuals that survive and reproduce as those that are most fit, “fitness” becomes meaningless. At the same time, the field of molecular biology now allows us to look in the finest detail at the ways genes are expressed or not expressed. We can now ask what level of difference between individuals at the molecular level leads to meaningful differences at the organismal level.

During my fellowship at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I plan to (re-)connect molecular biology with whole-organism evolutionary biology. How does selection at the individual level result in changes at the molecular level and vice versa? How can we humans share the vast majority of our DNA with chimpanzees, yet be so different? Most likely, changes in a few key genes can have an enormous effect. Similarly, a single gene can code for multiple proteins, each with its own effect on phenotype. Expression of genes is influenced by a myriad of factors. Hence, two organisms can have the same gene, yet differ in the expression of that gene. What are the consequences of the absence of a germline (the separa-

tion between cells that become gametes and cells that build the body) in the vast majority of organisms? Can information possibly be transferred from protein to nucleic acid, or does the central dogma hold even without soma-germline separation?

I hope to address the above questions in a book aimed at a general audience.

Recommended Reading

Remnant, E. J., N. Mather, T. L. Gillard, B. Yagound, and M. Beekman (2019).

“Direct transmission by injection affects competition among RNA viruses in honeybees.” *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 286: 20182452. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2018.2452.

Beekman, M., and L. A. Jordan (2017). “Does the field of animal personality provide any new insights for behavioural ecology?” *Behavioral Ecology* 28, 3: 617–623. DOI: 10.1093/beheco/ax022.

Christie, J. R., and M. Beekman (2017). “Uniparental Inheritance Promotes Adaptive Evolution in Cytoplasmic Genomes.” *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 34, 3: 677–691. DOI: 10.1093/molbev/msw266.

SOPHIE BERNARD

Dr., Professeure de Sociologie
Université Paris-Dauphine – PSL, Irisso

Née en 1977 à Caen, France
Études de sociologie à l'Université Paris X-Nanterre

ÊTRE CHAUFFEUR UBER À PARIS, LONDRES, MONTRÉAL

Depuis une dizaine d'années, la question du brouillage des statuts d'emploi entre travail indépendant et travail salarié occupe une place centrale dans mes travaux. C'est dans cette perspective que je mène depuis 2015 une enquête sur les conditions de travail et d'emploi des chauffeurs Uber. Cette entreprise, dont la plateforme est désormais déployée sur tous les continents, symbolise l'émergence d'un nouveau modèle économique s'appuyant sur des plateformes numériques qui jouent le rôle d'intermédiaire entre clients et prestataires de service, lesquels ont pour particularité d'être des travailleurs indépendants. La requalification des contrats commerciaux de chauffeurs Uber en contrats de travail (en France, aux États-Unis, au Royaume-Uni notamment) démontre que le développement de cette économie de plateforme vient à nouveau questionner la frontière entre travail indépendant et travail salarié. Pour étudier ce mouvement, j'ai pris le parti de prendre le problème « par le bas » et d'analyser comment cette porosité des statuts se manifeste et ce qu'elle « fait » concrètement aux individus.

Dans le cadre d'une démarche comparative compréhensive, l'objectif de ce projet est de dresser le portrait de cette nouvelle figure de travailleurs indépendants. Comment les chauffeurs Uber vivent-ils leur situation à Paris, Londres, Montréal ? Derrière l'exercice d'un même métier et l'utilisation d'un même dispositif technologique, la démarche comparative permettra de mettre au jour des réalités hétérogènes et de repérer plusieurs échelles de variations de ces vécus : d'une part, des spécificités nationales ; d'autre part, des expériences transnatio-

nales – communes aux trois métropoles –, en fonction de la classe, de la race, du genre, de l'âge, de la génération.

Lecture recommandée

Bernard, Sophie. *Le nouvel esprit du salariat*. Paris : PUF, 2020.

Bernard, Sophie avec Sarah Abdelnour. « Vers un capitalisme de plateforme ? » *La Nouvelle Revue du Travail* 13 (2018).
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/nrt.3797>.

Bernard, Sophie. « La promotion interne dans la grande distribution : la fin d'un mythe ? » *Revue Française de Sociologie* 53, 2 (2012) : 259–291. En anglais : « Internal promotion in the superstore sector: The end of a myth? » https://www.cairn-int.info/article-E_RFS_532_0259--internal-promotion-in-the-superstore-sec.htm.

ALEXANDER BEVILACQUA

Ph.D., History

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Born in 1984 in Milan, Italy

Studied History at Harvard College, Political Thought and Intellectual History at the University of Cambridge, and History at Princeton University

OTHER PEOPLE'S HISTORY: EUROPEAN EXPANSION AND THE ASIAN PAST

Starting in the fifteenth century, European diplomats, merchants, soldiers, and their entourages traveled regularly between the Christian states of Europe and the Ottoman Empire, Persia, and South Asia. This network of human connections conveyed not only goods, treaties, and specie, but also information and knowledge. A particularly influential form of inquiry was historical writing: in order to understand the people of Asia, Europeans studied their histories. Thanks to the past twenty years of research, we know more than ever before about how early modern European knowledge of Asia was constructed. Even so, we still lack an integrative understanding of how the forms of knowledge produced by different communities – scholars, diplomats, travelers, and professional interpreters – interacted. Through the study of historiography, a protean genre to which all these groups contributed, *Other People's History: European Expansion and the Asian Past* reconstructs how European knowledge-making about Asia worked as a whole. To write the histories of the people of Asia, early modern Europeans were ultimately beholden to Asian historical traditions. As a result, European histories were often coproduced by scholars writing in languages such as Arabic or Persian, making this a tale of cross-cultural convergences in the gradual construction of a unified global past. Yet, this project's aim is not merely to chart some early chapters in the development of today's "global history." Thinking about the history of other people – and specifically of the wealthy and powerful non-Christian empires of Asia, such as the Ottomans and

Mughals – prompted European historians either to relativize the European experience, or to elaborate a narrative of exceptionalism that stressed the uniqueness of the European past. One of the purposes of *Other People's History*, then, is to investigate how secular European exceptionalism originated in the richly interconnected early modern world.

Recommended Reading

Bevilacqua, Alexander. *The Republic of Arabic Letters: Islam and the European Enlightenment*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2018. Paperback 2020.

JOHANNES BÖHME

Freier Journalist
Berlin

Geboren 1987 in Henstedt-Ulzburg, Deutschland
Studium der Politik und Philosophie am University College Maastricht und der
Politischen Theorie und Ideengeschichte an der University of Cambridge

UNGERECHTE GERECHTIGKEIT: VERBRECHEN GEGEN DIE MENSCHLICHKEIT VOR EUROPÄISCHEN GERICHTEN

Europäische Gerichte haben in den letzten Jahren verstärkt Kriegsverbrechen und Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit verfolgt. Es ging dabei um Taten, die meist Tausende Kilometer entfernt begangen wurden, von Tätern, die oft keine Staatsbürger der Länder waren, in denen sie angeklagt wurden. Diese Verfahren nach dem sogenannten Weltrechtsprinzip stellen die Justiz vor eine ganze Reihe von Herausforderungen: Es ist schwer, Beweise und Zeugen zu finden, wenn die Taten zum Beispiel im Rahmen eines fortwährenden Bürgerkriegs begangen wurden oder jegliche Kooperation mit lokalen Behörden unmöglich ist. Die Verfahren werfen auch moralische und politische Fragen auf: Welche Täter sollten belangt werden und welche nicht? Spielt es etwa eine Rolle, ob ein Täter selbst als Kindersoldat rekrutiert wurde? Sollten Täter verfolgt werden, wenn dadurch ein diktatorisches Regime eher gestützt als geschwächt wird? Welche Verbrechen verdienen es, über Ländergrenzen hinweg verfolgt zu werden – und welche nicht? Auf keine dieser Fragen gibt es einfache Antworten. Im Rahmen meines Projektes am Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin möchte ich die moralischen, juristischen und politischen Dimensionen dreier solcher Verfahren in langformatigen journalistischen Texten aufarbeiten.

Lektüreempfehlung

Böhme, Johannes. „Täter und Opfer.“ *Süddeutsche Zeitung Magazin*, 12. Juni 2020.

—. *Das Unglück schreitet schnell*. Berlin: Ullstein, 2019.

—. „Sorgenkinder.“ *Süddeutsche Zeitung Magazin*, 6. Juli 2017.

MICHAEL CANT

Ph.D., Professor of Evolutionary Biology
University of Exeter

Born in 1971 in York, UK

Studied Zoology at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the
University of Cambridge

WAR AND PEACE SINCE LIFE BEGAN: TOWARD A UNIFIED EVOLUTIONARY THEORY OF INTERGROUP CONFLICT

In humans, as in other social organisms, favouritism towards members of one's own group usually goes hand in hand with antipathy and/or aggression towards the members of other groups. Indeed, recent theory and data suggest that an evolutionary history of warfare may explain our remarkable patterns of cooperation and teamwork, even among non-relatives. In other social animals, there is great variation in the severity of intergroup conflict, and much variation between group members in contributions to fighting, for reasons that are poorly understood. Nevertheless, nature also shows that cooperation and peace among distinct groups is possible, as seen in "peaceful" primates, "chimeric" slime moulds, and cooperation between maternal and paternal genomes in diploid organisms. Evolutionary biology may offer new insights into modern and historical patterns of violence and discrimination, on the one hand, and intergroup cooperation, on the other. My project aims to identify the "ultimate" factors – genetic, ecological, social, cultural – that explain these varied patterns of peace and war across biological systems, using a combination of formal theory development and interdisciplinary comparative research.

Recommended Reading

- Thompson, F. J., M. A. Cant, H. H. Marshall, E. I. Vitikainen, J. L. Sanderson, H. J. Nichols, J. S. Gilchrist, et al. (2017). "Explaining negative kin discrimination in a cooperative mammal society." *PNAS* 114, 20: 5207–5212.
- Croft, D. P., R. A. Johnstone, S. Ellis, S. Nattrass, D. W. Franks, L. J. Brent, S. Mazzi, K. C. Balcomb, J. K. Ford, and M. A. Cant (2017). "Reproductive conflict and the evolution of menopause in killer whales." *Current Biology* 27, 2: 298–304.
- Cant, M. A., and R. A. Johnstone (2008). "Reproductive conflict and the separation of reproductive generations in humans." *PNAS* 105, 14: 5332–5336.

HAKAN CEYLAN

from September 2020 to February 2021

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

Dr., Materials Science and Nanotechnology

Max Planck Institute for Intelligent Systems, Stuttgart

Born in 1988 in Ankara, Turkey

Studied Molecular Biology, Materials Science, and Nanotechnology at

Bilkent University

MEDICAL MICROSCOPIC ROBOTS FOR MINIMALLY INVASIVE TARGETED THERAPIES

I develop microscopic soft machines that can safely navigate in the body, deliver theranostic agents, and perform interventional tasks with high precision, repeatability, and some autonomous capabilities. During my fellowship, I will explore important medical problems on which microrobots can make a disruptive or radical impact.

My career aspiration is to move such disruptive medical technologies into clinics. For this purpose, I will take significant time to communicate with the medical faculty of the Charité, which is Germany's most research-oriented medical institution. One big problem of researchers who develop new cutting-edge biomedical technologies is inadequate communication with their academic fellows in clinics. As a result, a lot of time, money, and human resources are wasted on unused, impractical, or unnecessary products. As a junior researcher who is preparing to launch an independent career at the intersection of basic science, engineering, and translational research, learning the existing clinical problems from the best clinicians and developing realistic potential solutions using microrobotic technologies will give me a more tangible direction. Reciprocally, sharing my unique achievements in this emerging field can spur the clinicians to come up with previously unimagined or impossible new diagnostic or therapeutic ideas. I am enthusiastic that such discussions can also

lead to future long-term collaborations around new and unexpected views, ideas, and technologies. These steps will greatly contribute to my cross-disciplinary intellectual interests and the establishment of a globally competitive and ambitious research team in the healthcare technologies.

I will benefit from the multi-disciplinary research environment in Berlin at the highest level possible. Besides the Charité, I will establish a close relationship with the Fritz Haber Institute, the Max Planck Institute for Infection Biology, the Fraunhofer Institute for Reliability and Microintegration, the Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Polymer Research, the Fraunhofer Institute for Cell Therapy and Immunology, Branch Bioanalytics and Bioprocesses, and the Leibniz Institute for Molecular Pharmacology, as I have found that the most significant research and future collaboration overlaps. I will look for opportunities to give research talks at these institutes and at the physical and life science departments of the Freie Universität Berlin and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. I have also found the research topics of the Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Engineering particularly intriguing, where I can take inspiration for completely new ideas to apply in uncharted territories.

Recommended Reading

- Ceylan, H., I. C. Yasa, O. Yasa, A. F. Tabak, J. Giltinan, and M. Sitti (2019). “3D-printed biodegradable microswimmer for theranostic cargo delivery and release.” *ACS Nano* 13, 3: 3353–3362.
- Yasa I. C., A. F. Tabak, O. Yasa, H. Ceylan, and M. Sitti (2019). “3D-printed microrobotic transporters with recapitulated stem cell niche for programmable and active cell delivery.” *Advanced Functional Materials* 29, 17: 1808992.
- Ceylan, H., I. C. Yasa, and M. Sitti (2017). “3D chemical patterning of micro-materials for encoded functionality.” *Advanced Materials* 29, 9: 1605072.

ÈVE CHIAPELLO

Dr., Directrice d'études

École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris

Born in 1965 in Lyon, France

Studied Business Administration and Sociology at the HEC Paris, Université Paris-Dauphine and the EHESS

FINANCIALISED POLITICS FOR TIMES OF FINANCIALISED CAPITALISM

My current work consists of exploring how calculative instruments, devices, and mind-sets specific to financial activities are penetrating a range of non-financial sectors. In particular, I try to document that a great many reform plans and systems devised in response to what can be seen as crises of capitalism draw on the knowledge, knowhow, problem identification, and problem-solving methods of finance professionals. The point of my stay in Berlin will be to write a book about this situation. The principal argument is that in this age of financialised capitalism, public policies are being written partly in the language of finance and are striving to enrol actors from private finance. One of the theoretical objectives is to work on the interdependencies between governmental operation methods and public policy formulation, on the one hand, and the distinguishing features of the capitalism of a time period, on the other hand. The book is intended to mark the closure of several years' research devoted to studying the financialisation of a number of areas (particularly social and environmental areas) and to propose an overall theoretical framework.

Recommended Reading

Chiapello, Ève. "Financialisation of valuation." *Human Studies* 38, 1 (2015): 13–35. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10746-014-9337-x>.

Chiapello, Ève, and Patrick Gilbert. *Sociologie des outils de gestion: Introduction à l'analyse sociale de l'instrumentation de gestion*. Paris: La découverte, 2013.
Rev. version in English: *Management Tools: A Social Sciences Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019.

Boltanski, Luc, and Ève Chiapello. *Le nouvel esprit du capitalisme*. Paris: Gallimard, 1999. German: *Der neue Geist des Kapitalismus*. Constance: UVK, 2003. English: *The New Spirit of Capitalism*. London: Verso, 2005.

ANGELA N. H. CREAGER

Ph.D., Thomas M. Siebel Professor in the History of Science
Princeton University

Born in 1963 in Texas City, Tex., USA

Studied Biochemistry at the University of California, Berkeley

MUTATIONS IN TESTING: CANCER BIOLOGY AND CHEMICALS REGULATION IN THE AGE OF ENVIRONMENTALISM

From the 1960s to the 1980s, many scientists and government agencies regarded cancer as an environmental disease, one that could be controlled by regulating exposure to carcinogenic chemicals. My book examines these ideas and ambitions from the lab bench up, by following the trajectory of an influential Petri dish test that was used to identify potential cancer-causing substances. The history of the Ames test, as it was called, provides a prism for viewing both the changing landscape of cancer biology and the struggle between environmentalists and industry over US chemicals regulation, in which testing requirements became a political battleground. While the Ames test became widely adopted in toxicology, its role in the regulatory oversight of chemicals was patchy and contested.

Pharmaceutical companies readily utilized the Ames test to identify potentially carcinogenic drugs. Since 1962, the FDA had required strict pre-market testing for all new drugs, and being able to identify possible carcinogens before conducting expensive animal tests was advantageous to industry. For a time, both scientists and government officials expected that the widespread use of the Ames test would enable comprehensive screening and regulation of chemicals (there were already 60,000 on the market), in order to decrease or even eliminate the incidence of cancer from exposure to toxic substances. This hope was not fulfilled. More chemicals tested positive as mutagens than initially expected, including many natural substances. In addition, lobbying by chemical companies

prevented the inclusion of requirements for premarket mutagenicity testing in the US Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976. The outcome of this statute was actually to disincentivize the use of the Ames test by chemical companies, so they would not have to report results, even as mutagenicity testing became ubiquitous in the pharmaceutical industry.

My project thus examines how scientific knowledge did and did not inform post-World War II environmental laws governing chemicals by following how the Ames test was standardized, disseminated, used, and challenged. In doing so, I intend to expand our understanding of the politics of regulatory decision-making to include materials and scientific practices.

Recommended Reading

Creager, Angela N. H. *Life Atomic: A History of Radioisotopes in Science and Medicine*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013.

—. “Human Bodies as Chemical Sensors: A History of Biomonitoring.” *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science* 70 (2018): 70–81.

—. “A Chemical Reaction to the Historiography of Biology.” *Ambix* 64, 4 (2017): 343–359.

TATENDA DALU

from March to May 2021

Iso Lomso Fellowship

Ph.D., Senior Lecturer of Ecology

University of Venda, Thohoyandou

Born in 1985 in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Studied Marine Biology at Rhodes University

IMPACTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES RELATED TO COMMUNITY-SUSTAINABLE LIVELI- HOODS: A CASE STUDY OF THE POTAMONAUTID CONSERVATION IN CHIMANIMANI, EASTERN HIGHLANDS

Human population growth threatens the integrity of 0.8% of the Earth's freshwater ecosystems globally, through reduction of their ability to support biodiversity and provide ecosystem services. The aim of the project is to assess the direct or indirect impacts of community livelihoods on the preservation of the crab species *Potamonautes* spp. and to attempt to identify opportunities for and constraints on the conservation of crabs within the pre-existing livelihoods of the community households in Chimanimani, Eastern Highlands, Zimbabwe. This will lead to better formulation and implementation of conservation strategies through the provision of recommendation strategies that provide long-lasting conservation action plans. Local communities' involvement will be key for the success of any crab conservation activities.

As (human) community dynamics are ever-changing, it has been recognized that, within a local context, it is usually challenging to identify the issues that the local people regard as important within conservation (Andrade and Rhodes, 2012). This creates great conflict of interest between the community and any potential conservation cause. With this in mind, the aim is to provide key ecological and conservation strategies for freshwater crabs. The resulting socio-

ecological information has conservation value for any action plans that will be developed or initiated and, thus, be able to provide data on freshwater crab populations, threats, habitats preferences, and human associations. The aim is, through the involvement of local communities, schools, and university students, to develop human capital capacity that has knowledge of invertebrate projects and conservation, to avoid habitat loss or any associated threats in future. Awareness campaigns, which will be one of the main pillars, will foster the interaction and collaboration of different groups of people from the local communities up to the government level so that the conservation of these species will be a success.

Recommended Reading

- Barros, V. R., C. B. Field, D. J. Dokken, M. D. Mastrandrea, K. J. Mach, T. E. Bilir, et al., eds. (2014). *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cumberlidge, Neil (2014). "An overview of the Afrotropical freshwater crab fauna: Diversity, biogeography, and conservation (Brachyura, Potamoidea, Potamonautidae and Potamidae)." In *Advances in Freshwater Decapod Systematics and Biology*, edited by Darren Yeo, Neil Cumberlidge, and Sebastian Klaus, 71–99. Leiden: Brill.
- Van Straaten, Peter (2000). "Mercury contamination associated with small-scale gold mining in Tanzania and Zimbabwe." *Science of the Total Environment* 259, 1–3: 105–113.

LORRAINE DASTON

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

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

Professor, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago

Born in 1951 in East Lansing, Mich., USA

Studied History, Philosophy, Mathematics, and History of Science

at Harvard and at Cambridge

SCIENCE GOES GLOBAL

During the latter half of the 19th century, international scientific collaborations of unprecedented scale, expense, and degree of organization were initiated in both the human and the natural sciences. Examples include the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (a collection of all known Latin inscriptions), the *Carte du Ciel* (an astrophotographic mapping of the entire sky as seen from the earth ca. 1900), the *Internationale Gradmessung* (measurement of the exact shape of the earth), and the *Atlas international des nuages* (the standardization of the classification of cloud types worldwide). This is also the moment when the first international scientific congresses were organized and European colonial powers extended their transportation and communication networks, as well as their political and economic domination, to large parts of the globe, both essential preconditions for the international scientific cooperations.

My book *Science Goes Global* will be a history of this moment of internationalization, which was also associated with utopian projects for a global library system (Paul Otlet's *Bibliographie universelle*), universal languages (Esperanto), and even world governance (the League of Nations). Circa 1900, the end of nationalism seemed nigh, world government within reach.

After two devastating world wars and innumerable regional conflicts, the only survivor of these hopes is arguably the international governance of science. The contrast between, for example, the largely successful efforts of climate scientists from all over the world to mobilize and coordinate research on climate

change and the dismal failure of politicians to agree on a comparable global effort is striking.

International scientific and scholarly cooperations required not only new models of organization and funding; they also required a new ethos. Yet how did these collaborations, more lasting than treaties and even than nations, endure, and what can we learn from their example?

Recommended Reading

Daston, Lorraine. *Against Nature*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2019.

—, ed. *Science in the Archives: Pasts, Presents, Futures*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017.

ANDREAS DORSCHER
Dr. phil., Professor für Ästhetik
Kunstuniversität Graz

Geboren 1962 in Wiesbaden
Studium der Philosophie, Musikwissenschaft und Germanistik an der
Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt und der Universität Wien

DIE ZEIT DES TRAGIKOMISCHEN. EINE PHILOSOPHISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG

In dem eher bescheidenen Schrifttum über Tragikomik gibt die Literaturwissenschaft den Ton an. Ihr Interesse hat sich darauf konzentriert, die Tragikomödie als eigenes Genre zu etablieren. Gegenüber jedem solchen Versuch, in eine Gattung zu fassen, was schon vom Namen her die Grenzen solcher überschreitet, gibt es vielleicht einen aufschlussreicheren Zugang: „Das Tragikomische“ ist keine Sondersparte dramatischer Literatur – es begegnet wie in der Kunst so auch im außerkünstlerischen „Leben“. Für Letzteres könnte die Psychologie zuständig sein; sie indes stipuliert einfach, Tragikomisches müsse eine Mischung aus Tragischem und Komischem sein. Doch diese Vorstellung weicht der Schwierigkeit aus, dass Tragisches und Komisches ja nicht einfach nur verschieden voneinander sind, sondern einen Gegensatz bilden. Was die Wissenschaften als selbstverständlich voraussetzen, muss die Philosophie eigens zum Gegenstand einer Frage (oder auch vieler) machen: Solche philosophische Aufmerksamkeit hat die Kategorie des Tragikomischen gerade sehr nötig. Sie wird an dessen Zeitstruktur ansetzen müssen. Zwei Verhältnisse lassen sich zunächst idealtypisch einander gegenüberstellen. Die eine Vorstellung des Tragikomischen – historisch wohl die ältere – ist die sukzessive. Komisches wechselt sich mit Tragischem ab, sodass jenes Erleichterung – „comic relief“ – von diesem verschafft, oder Tragisches wendet sich ins Komische, in finale Erleichterung eines „happy end“. Die andere – wohl historisch spätere – Vorstellung fasst es simultan: Es gilt, das Komische am oder im Tragischen zu

entdecken. Und dieses Komische kann, statt Erleichterung („relief“) vom Tragischen zu verschaffen, dieses vielmehr schärfen, schmerzhaft zuspitzen. Doch solche Entgegensetzung – ein Pol, ein Gegenpol – ist nur ein erster Ausgangspunkt, von dem her der Gedanke sich auf unabsehbare Komplikationen einlassen muss.

Lektüreempfehlung

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—. „Music and Pain.“ In *The Oxford Handbook of the New Cultural History of Music*, herausgegeben von Jane Fulcher, 68–79. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.

—. *Verwandlung: Mythologische Ansichten, technologische Absichten*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2009.

SONJA DÜMPELMANN

Dr.-Ing., Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture
University of Pennsylvania

Born in 1972 in Kiel, Germany

Studied Landscape Architecture at the University of Hanover and Architecture
and Landscape History at the Berlin University of the Arts

LABYRINTH, HIPPODROME, RACETRACK: BERLIN AS SPORT CITY

The book project deals with the intersections of the history of medicine, physical and body culture, and the history of urban and landscape design in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Berlin. While Berlin and its medical institutions – as important European centers of research and discoveries in the nineteenth century – have been the focus of several studies in the history of medicine, these have not been interested in the relationships between medicinal advancement, the public health and sports movements, and the spaces that were created in the wake of these latter movements. Similarly, urban (design and landscape) history has only marginally covered the close ties between concerns of health and medicine, physical culture, and the design and provision of spaces for sport and recreation. Yet, the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are a period in which these various movements intersected and had a significant impact on the design and physiognomy of the city and its spaces. Besides design professionals like architects, engineers, and garden architects who demanded that urban designs should include open space and vegetation, social and health reformers as well as physicians called for the planting of street trees, the design and implementation of public urban parks, and ultimately for the design of air and sun baths and gymnastic and other sports grounds to enhance public health and happiness and to create a healthy body politic. Their calls were often supported by the citizens themselves. This project foregrounds the ideas of health, the body, and nature within their respective social and political contexts that have

played a role in shaping the modern city whose imprint we still inhabit today and whose sport landscapes we take for granted.

Recommended Reading

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Dümpelmann, Sonja. *Flights of Imagination: Aviation, Landscape, Design*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2014.

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

EVOLUTION'S UNSUNG HERO: DIFFUSE COEVOLUTION

My research interest is in understanding biological diversity, i.e., the evolution of traits that make organisms look and function differently. In particular, I am interested in how processes of coevolution contribute to this. Here I will focus on the concepts that underlie diffuse coevolution of hosts and parasites. Coevolution is typically defined as reciprocal selection between two closely interacting species. This definition focuses on the phenotypic traits of the coevolving antagonists that negatively influence each other. However, in many cases, it is not one pair of a host and a parasite species that interact and coevolve, but multiple host species and/or multiple parasite species. This was first recognized for flowering plants and their pollinators, where several pollinators (e.g. bees, flies) may interact with several plant species. Coevolution is no longer specific, but diffuse. The same has been observed for hosts and their parasites and may well be the dominant form of coevolution. But it has received hardly any attention from evolutionary biologists.

Population genetic models have greatly helped to elucidate the mechanisms of specific coevolution, but they fail to explain the processes underlying diffuse coevolution. In my project, I want to conceptualize the phenomenon of diffuse coevolution, focussing on hosts and their parasites. In particular, I want to work out:

- Where is the boundary between the parameter space of models for specific and diffuse coevolution?

- Which evolutionary framework is best suited to understand the processes at work during diffuse coevolution?
- And what predictions can be derived from the model of diffuse coevolution?

With my project, I hope to gain a better understanding of how coevolution works and which models can explain genetic- and species-diversity best. I want to explore whether there are general rules determining the underlying processes. Answering these questions would be a major step forward in understanding biodiversity.

Recommended Reading

Ebert, Dieter (2018). “Open questions: what are the genes underlying antagonistic coevolution?” *BMC Biology* 16: 114.

— (2008). “Host-parasite coevolution: Insights from the *Daphnia*-parasite model system.” *Current Opinion in Microbiology* 11, 3: 290–301.

MERVE EMRE

Ph.D., Associate Professor of English
University of Oxford

Born in 1985 in Adana, Turkey
Studied English Literature at Harvard University and Yale University

POST-DISCIPLINE: LITERATURE, PROFESSIONALISM, AND THE CRISIS OF THE HUMANITIES

“Post-Discipline” is a sociological account of North American literary studies and contemporary literature after the institutionalization of high theory and, subsequently, the deterritorialization of literary pedagogy: its escape or departure from the literature classroom. While literature departments in North America have experienced decreasing student enrollments, budget cuts, and program closures since the end of the Cold War, the study of literature has flourished in schools of professional education. Since the 1970s, business schools, medical schools, and law schools have started to emerge as new sites for literary pedagogy, investing in courses, degree-granting programs, and institutes that promised to draw productive links between reading literature and professional practice. Beyond mere interdisciplinarity, which coordinates or synthesizes the terms, methods, and objects of different and equal disciplines, what these programs imagine ushering in is the era of the post-discipline: a time when the value of literature may be more accurately recognized and strategically defended by people and institutions untainted by the specialized techniques, expert discourses, and career credentials that distinguish literary scholars as professional readers and writers. The first half of the book examines how these programs attempt to cultivate liberal humanist values that they believe transcend the specialized discourses of both literary studies and the professional schools: the advancement of moral leadership for MBA students, future bankers, managers, entrepreneurs, and CEOs (Chapter 1: “Reading for Action”); the development of empathy for medical students, future physicians, and hospital

administrators (“Chapter 2: Reading for Empathy”); and the rehabilitation of virtuous self-conduct for law students, future lawyers, judges, and politicians (“Chapter 3: Reading for Virtue”). The second half of the book considers how contemporary literature has responded to the deterritorialization of literary pedagogy by resurrecting, or retooling, certain romantic and resistant fantasies of literary study: literary study as comparative philology in contemporary novels (Chapter 4: “Mere Reading”); literary study as too close reading in short stories (Chapter 5: “Too Close Reading”); and literary study as cultural adjudication in non-scholarly or “public intellectual” literary discourse (Chapter 6: “Not Reading”).

Recommended Reading

Chihaya, Sarah, Merve Emre, Katherine Hill, and Jill Richards. *The Ferrante Letters: An Experiment in Collective Criticism*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2019.

Emre, Merve. *The Personality Brokers: The Strange History of Myers-Briggs and the Birth of Personality Testing*. New York: Doubleday, 2018.

—. *Paraliterary: The Making of Bad Readers in Postwar America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017.

ANNA FREBEL

Ph.D., Associate Professor of Physics

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA

Geboren 1980 in Berlin

Studium der Physik an der Universität Freiburg und der Astronomie und

Astrophysik an der Australian National University

DIE ENTSTEHUNG DER SCHWERSTEN CHEMISCHEN ELEMENTE DES PERIODENSYSTEMS

Ich befasse mich mit der Erforschung der ältesten Sterne unserer Milchstraßen-galaxie. Ganz besonders bin ich daran interessiert, wann, wo und in welchen Nukleosyntheseprozessen die schwersten chemischen Elemente des Perioden-systems entstehen, denn alle Elemente werden in Sternen, Supernovaexplosionen und verschmelzenden Neutronensternen im Kosmos synthetisiert.

Die 13 Milliarden Jahre alten kosmischen Sternreiche bieten eine einzigartige Möglichkeit, die komplexen Vorgänge der Elemententstehung zu untersuchen: Die Sterne entstanden kurz nach dem Urknall aus Gas, welches nur in sehr geringem Maße mit Elementen, die schwerer sind als Wasserstoff und Helium, angereichert wurde. Aufgrund ihrer geringen Masse tragen die ältesten Sterne dementsprechend die Signatur dieser Anreicherungsprozesse bis heute eindeutig in sich.

Mithilfe der Spektroskopie, die mit Großteleskopen in Chile durchgeführt wird, untersuche ich die Elementhäufigkeiten verschiedener alter Sterne, um Kennzeichen verschiedener Nukleosyntheseprozesse zu isolieren. Während meines Aufenthaltes am Wissenschaftskolleg werde ich uralte sogenannte r-Prozess-Sterne analysieren. Der Begriff „R-Prozess“ bezeichnet die „rapid neutron-capture“, das schnelle Einfangen von Neutronen, wodurch schwere Elemente gebildet werden können.

Als Mitbegründerin der „R-Process Alliance“, die sich als Ziel gesetzt hat, weitere der extrem seltenen r-Prozess-Sterne zu finden, werde ich die bisher

erfassten Daten dazu benutzen, die Geburtsorte der alten r-Prozess-Sterne zu beschreiben. Diese Sterne entstanden in frühen Zwerggalaxien, welche dann später von unserer Heimatgalaxie im Laufe ihrer eigenen Entwicklung „aufgefressen“ wurden. So gelangten diese Sterne in die Milchstraße, wo sie nun zu sehen sind. Es ist wichtig, mehr über die Geburtsgalaxien zu erfahren, denn nur so kann untersucht werden, wo und wie der r-Prozess genau stattfindet: in mächtigen Supernovaexplosionen oder in verschmelzenden Neutronensternen, einem gänzlich andersartigen Phänomen. Der Effekt eines solchen Ereignisses hinterlässt ganz bestimmte Spuren in der Galaxie, die mithilfe der alten Sterne ermittelt werden können.

Lektüreempfehlung

Ji, Alexander P., Anna Frebel, Aniruth Chiti und Joshua D. Simon (2016). “R-process enrichment from a single event in an ancient dwarf galaxy.” *Nature* 531: 610–613. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature17425>.
<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2016Natur.531..610J/abstract>.

Frebel, Anna und John E. Norris (2015). “Near-Field Cosmology with Extremely Metal-Poor Stars.” *Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics* 53, 1: 631–688. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-astro-082214-122423>.
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CHRISTEL FRICKE

Dr. phil., Professor of Philosophy

University of Oslo

Born in 1955 in Berlin

Studied Philosophy and Romance Languages at the University of Heidelberg

REFLECTIVE MORAL SENTIMENTALISM – A PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH

Early versions of moral sentimentalism have been proposed by several key philosophers of the Scottish Enlightenment, including in particular Adam Smith. This approach to the philosophical challenges of moral judgment, volition, and action has regained increasing attention. Moral sentimentalism defends a naturalistic understanding of human morality, informed by recent findings from such social and natural sciences as behavioral and moral psychology and neurobiology. But it is also committed to a normative task; rather than merely describing our normative and moral practices, it makes normative claims as to how we should proceed in order to justify our moral judgments.

Reflective Moral Sentimentalism is supposed to preserve claims from both reasons-based moral realism and moral expressivism and nevertheless to avoid their shortcomings. From moral realism, it inherits the commitment to moral truth; and from expressivism, the naturalistic assumption that our sentiments are constitutive of our evaluations in general and of our moral evaluations in particular. The basic claim of Reflective Moral Sentimentalism is that moral judgments are both cognitive and emotional, namely that they are informed by factual beliefs and sentimental responses to the objects of these beliefs.

Reflective Moral Sentimentalism defends the idea that moral judgments are universally valid. Its main challenge is to explain how a judgment can make justified claims to universal authority and nevertheless be based on sentiments. After all, the sentiments different people feel in response to the same action vary

to a large extent. How can moral sentimentalism avoid moral relativism and skepticism?

The reflective version of moral sentimentalism that I shall develop proposes an account of the truth of moral judgments in terms of the procedure of their justification. This procedure is communicative in kind. My account of the communicative process of moral justification is inspired by Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* and by the phenomenology of Edmund Husserl.

Recommended Reading

Fricke, Christel, and Mara A. Carrasco. "Impartiality through 'Moral Optics': Why Adam Smith Revised David Hume's Moral Sentimentalism." *The Scottish Journal of Philosophy* 19, 1 (forthcoming, preprint available on demand).

Fricke, Christel. "Overcoming Disagreement – Adam Smith and Edmund Husserl on Strategies of Justifying Descriptive and Evaluative Judgments." In *Intersubjectivity and Objectivity in Adam Smith and Edmund Husserl: A Collection of Essays*, co-edited with Dagfinn Føllesdal, 171–241. Frankfurt: Ontos Verlag, 2012.

—. "What We Cannot Do To Each Other – On Forgiveness and Moral Vulnerability." In *The Ethics of Forgiveness*, edited by Christel Fricke, 51–68. New York: Routledge, 2011.

RAGHAVENDRA GADAGKAR

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Ph.D., DST Year of Science Chair Professor, Centre for Ecological Sciences,
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Born in 1953 in Kanpur, India

Studied Zoology and Molecular Biology in Bangalore

DESIGNING EXPERIMENTS IN ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

I am currently enjoying writing a book with the working title “How to Design Experiments in Animal Behaviour – cutting edge research at trifling cost”. This book is aimed primarily at young students interested in and curious about nature. I describe several classic experiments in animal behaviour and some of my own, in a manner that readers can attempt to perform the experiments by themselves and design new ones, based on their interest and feasibility in their situation. My aim is to focus on how to design experiments so as to unambiguously answer specific questions about how and why animals do what they do. It is also my aim to choose the simplest possible experiments, even while they help to answer profound questions, and those that can be performed with little or no research facilities. The Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore is publishing individual chapters, as I write them, in *Resonance – Journal of Science Education* and will put them together as a book after I complete the planned 17 chapters – I have so far written and published 11 chapters.

Recommended Reading

- Gadagkar, Raghavendra (2020). “How to Design Experiments in Animal Behaviour: 11. Fighting Fish – Does Experience Matter?” *Resonance* 25, 2: 269–296. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12045-020-0942-x>.
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LUCA GIULIANI

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs
Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (2007–2018)
Dr. phil., Prof. emer. für Klassische Archäologie
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

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

HABEN RÖMISCHE BILDHAUER GRIECHISCHE MEISTERWERKE KOPIERT? EINE TRANSATLANTISCHE KONTROVERSE

Noch vor einer Generation schien in dieser Frage ein weitgehender Konsens zu bestehen, der vor allem auf deutscher Forschungsarbeit des späten 19. Jahrhunderts beruhte. Wegweisend gewirkt hatten Adolf Furtwänglers *Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik* (1893). Furtwängler hatte unter den überlieferten römischen Statuen Serien von Repliken erkannt und diese als Kopien nach griechischen Vorbildern erklärt. Auf dieser Grundlage unternahm er es, die verlorenen Bronzewecke der großen Bildhauer der griechischen Klassik wiederzugewinnen. Gegen diesen Ansatz hat sich neuerdings Widerspruch geregt, vor allem in den USA. Dabei wird Furtwängler eine zutiefst hellenozentrische Perspektive vorgeworfen: Er betrachte römische Statuen als ein transparentes Medium, um durch sie hindurch etwas zu erfassen, was er für Griechisch hält. Demgegenüber beharren die Revisionisten darauf, dass eben diese Statuen als *römische* Werke ernst zu nehmen seien. Die Vorstellung der „römischen Kopie“ halten sie für einen modernen (deutschen) Mythos; die radikaleren unter ihnen behaupten sogar, dass es in der Antike überhaupt keine genauen Kopien gegeben habe.

Zwischen dem traditionellen Ansatz Furtwänglers und dem der Revisionisten, so gegensätzlich sie auch sind, gibt es eine überraschende Gemeinsamkeit: Beide betrachten das Kopieren als eine mechanische Tätigkeit, die nichts mit wahrer Kunst zu tun habe. Genau aus diesem Grund hatte Furtwängler sich kaum für römische Kunst interessiert (weil er die Römer für bloße Kopisten hielt); und aus demselben Grund bestreiten die Revisionisten, die sich für eine Aufwertung römischer Kunst stark machen, die Existenz römischer Kopien – es seien nämlich gar keine Kopien, sondern eigenständige Kunstwerke.

Diese Geringschätzung der Kopistentätigkeit erweist sich indessen bei näherem Zusehen als ein typisch neuzeitliches Phänomen, das einem besseren Verständnis der antiken Verhältnisse eher hinderlich ist. Römische Bildhauer haben griechische Meisterwerke nicht einfach kopiert – sie haben das Kopieren überhaupt erst erfunden und zu einer verbreiteten Praxis gemacht. Dabei wurde großer Aufwand getrieben, um eine weitgehende Treue zum Vorbild zu erreichen; zugleich verweisen Kopien aber auch unmissverständlich auf die eigene Virtuosität. Es ist genau diese (zum Teil paradoxe) Kombination aus Selbstverweis und Originaltreue, die den ästhetischen Reiz der Kopien als Gattung ausmacht.

Lektüreprüfung

Gazda, Elaine, Hg. *The Ancient Art of Emulation: Studies in Artistic Originality and Tradition from the Present to Classical Antiquity*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2002.

Junker, Klaus und Adrian Stähli, Hg. *Original und Kopie: Formen und Konzepte der Nachahmung in der antiken Kunst*. Wiesbaden: Reichert, 2008.

Marvin, Miranda. *The Language of the Muses. The Dialogue between Roman and Greek Sculpture*. Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2008.

TONI GOSSMANN

from March to June 2021

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

Ph.D., Biology

Bielefeld University

Born in 1982 in Leipzig, Germany

Studied Bioinformatics at the University of Jena and the University of Bergen
and Biology at the University of Sussex

WHAT ARE THE IMPRINTS OF NATURAL SELECTION ON THE MOLECULAR LEVEL?

The role of adaptive evolution is among the most intriguing problems to help humankind understand how the stunning diversity of life has formed through evolution. Seemingly controversially, many molecular changes are believed to have little or no functional effect, hence identifying specific adaptive mutations on the molecular level is incredibly difficult. My research addresses this fundamental limitation by combining novel analytical approaches with large-scale genomic data. Using state-of-the-art genomics, I designed two novel and distinct approaches to unravel the role of molecular adaptation in the evolutionary process. My work is split into two subprojects that address the same question from two completely different angles:

(1) Traces of selection in large scale phylogenies to pinpoint hotspots of rare genetic diseases

The process of natural selection explains biodiversity in anatomy, life history, behavior and species on our planet. However, deciphering the underlying evolutionary forces remains a challenging task in evolutionary biology. Here I propose a novel framework that tackles one of the most important questions in evolutionary biology – what is the role of adaptation in the evolutionary process? This cutting-edge work will take advantage of the vast amount of genomic data

sets that are currently being generated world-wide to draw biological conclusions. Subsequently, this approach can be used to link this information to phenotypes and protein function, including experimental verification.

(2) Functional, genetic and epigenetic drivers of DNA methylation evolution

Epigenetics plays a fundamental role in the function and regulation of the genome. From an evolutionary viewpoint, a pressing question is whether epigenetic modifications are a source of adaptive variation. Using novel analytical and technical approaches, I want to address this fundamental knowledge gap using the best understood epigenetic mark, DNA methylation.

Recommended Reading

- Yusuf, L., M. Heatley, J. P. G. Palmer, H. J. Barton, C. R. Cooney, and T. I. Gossmann (2020). “Noncoding regions underpin avian bill shape diversification at macroevolutionary scales.” *Genome Research* 30, 4: 553–565. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.255752.119>. Also as pre-print on *bioRxiv*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1101/844951>.
- Gossmann, T. I., A. Shanmugasundram, S. Börno, L. Duvaux, C. Lemaire, H. Kuhl, S. Klages, et al. (2019). “Ice-Age Climate Adaptations Trap the Alpine Marmot in a State of Low Genetic Diversity.” *Current Biology* 29: 1712–1729. DOI: 10.1016/j.cub.2019.04.020.
- Laine, V. N., T. I. Gossmann, K. M. Schachtschneider, C. J. Garroway, O. Madsen, K. J. F. Verhoeven, V. de Jager, et al. (2016). “Evolutionary signals of selection on cognition from the great tit genome and methylome.” *Nature Communications* 7: 10474. DOI: 10.1038/ncomms10474.

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

KANN MAN DIE GESCHICHTE DER BUNDESREPUBLIK OHNE IHRE VERFASSUNGSGESCHICHTE SCHREIBEN?

Mich beschäftigt zurzeit eine merkwürdige Diskrepanz in der Wahrnehmung von Verfassung und Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit in Deutschland. Während die Verfassungsrechtswissenschaft (und zunehmend auch die Politikwissenschaft) dem Grundgesetz und der Rechtsprechung des Bundesverfassungsgerichts eine bedeutende Rolle für den Zustand und die Entwicklung der Bundesrepublik zuschreibt und Politik und Medien bei jedem Verfassungsjubiläum das Grundgesetz zur besten und segensreichsten Verfassung erklären, die Deutschland je hatte, wird der Verfassung und ihrer Auslegung und Fortentwicklung durch das Bundesverfassungsgericht in den Gesamtdarstellungen zur Geschichte der Bundesrepublik wenig Beachtung geschenkt. Warum ist das so? Überschätzt die Verfassungsrechtswissenschaft die reale Bedeutung der Verfassung oder entgeht der Geschichtswissenschaft ein für ihren Gegenstand wesentlicher Bestimmungsfaktor?

Lektüreempfehlung

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

HANS MICHAEL HEINIG

Dr. iur., Professor für Öffentliches Recht und Kirchenrecht
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Geboren 1971 in Lingen (Ems), Deutschland
Studium der Rechts-, Geschichts- und Sozialwissenschaften in Hamburg,
Hannover und Bochum

DIE WISSENSCHAFT VOM RELIGIONSRECHT IM 19. UND 20. JAHRHUNDERT – EINE WISSENSCHAFTS- GESCHICHTLICHE ERKUNDUNG DES DEUTSCHEN STAATSKIRCHENRECHTS

Das Forschungsprojekt will die Geschichte des Religions- und Staatskirchenrechts als rechtswissenschaftlicher Teildisziplin für das 19. und 20. Jahrhundert erkunden. Es ist damit an der Schnittfläche von Rechts- und Wissenschaftsgeschichte angesiedelt. Religionspolitischen und religionskulturellen Einbettungen der Wissenschaftsdiskurse wird ebenso nachzugehen sein wie den rechtsmethodischen, staatsrechtlichen und „staatswissenschaftlichen“ Kontexten. Zudem ist Wissenschaftsgeschichte als Teil der Rechtsgeschichte immer auch als Netzwerkanalyse zu betreiben und nicht bloß als Ideengeschichte. Es geht, mit anderen Worten, für den Bereich des deutschen Religions- und Staatskirchenrechts um eine Rekonstruktion der wissenschaftlichen Kontroversen und der auf variierende gesellschaftspolitische und mentalitätsgeschichtliche Kontexte reagierenden Paradigmenwechsel, um eine Analyse der (immer auch karrierestrategisch ausgetragenen) Generationenkonflikte, der Zitierkartelle, Freundschaftsbünde und Schulenstreitigkeiten, um eine Einordnung der Distinktionsbemühungen in Form feinsinniger Nuancierungen oder grobschlüchtig ausgetragener Animositäten.

Die rechtsgeschichtlichen Teildisziplinen sind wissenschaftlicher Selbstzweck und stehen rechtswissenschaftlich immer auch im Dienst eines besseren Verständnisses des geltenden Rechts. Das gilt auch für die hier skizzierte Form

von Wissenschaftsgeschichte. Warum hat man was wie diskutiert? Welche Leitparadigmen haben sich warum durchgesetzt? Warum wurden sie wie abgelöst? Welche Sedimente historischer Erfahrungen lagerten sich ein und wie haben sie sich verschoben? Diese Fragen sind aus sich heraus berechtigt. Doch die hohe Pfadabhängigkeit des deutschen Religionsrechts schlägt auch auf seine Deutungsgeschichte durch. Deshalb ist der Blick zurück für die Ausbildung einer angemessenen Gegenwartshermeneutik unverzichtbar.

Lektüreempfehlung

Heinig, Hans Michael und Frank Schorkopf, Hg. *70 Jahre Grundgesetz: In welcher Verfassung ist die Bundesrepublik?* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2019.

Heinig, Hans Michael. *Prekäre Ordnungen: Historische Prägungen des Religionsrechts in Deutschland*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2018.

—. „Verfassung im Nationalstaat: Von der Gesamtordnung zur europäischen Teilordnung?“ In *Verfassung als Ordnungskonzept*. Veröffentlichungen der Vereinigung der Deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer 75, 65–104. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2016.

SHAMIL JEPPIE
Ph.D., Professor of History
University of Cape Town

Born in 1964 in Cape Town
Studied African and Middle Eastern History at Princeton University

TIMBUKTU AS ARCHIVE: WRITING, COPYING, COLLECTING

This project focuses on the formation of an “archival culture” in the West African town of Timbuktu. The whole of Timbuktu has become a veritable archive. However, this is not only an effect of the media and research communities entering the space of the famous town. There are tangible archival traces that have come and gone into and out of the town and that require explanation. But the focus of my research has been on how collecting, copying, and authorship unfolded, connected, and produced collections or libraries. Is it possible to work out the physical and other routes that individual items, just as much as individuals, travelled into the collections of the town? Originals or copies, or copies as a form of preservation of an original, and from where? All locally produced? In other words, my concern is to look into the making of an archive. In this respect, the most important figure in the 20th-century history of the archive in Timbuktu is a man named Ahmad Bul’araf, who arrived in the town between 1904 and 1907. I found a pattern among items in the main state-sponsored library in Timbuktu. There, one would invariably find an item that originally belonged to Bul’araf’s collection. But encountering so many items that once belonged to him forced me to ask questions about him, so I have been engaged in researching his background in Morocco and his literary life in Timbuktu, to write the biography of an archive by writing about his singular activity.

Recommended Reading

Jeppie, Shamil. "Making book history in Timbuktu." In *Debates in African book history*, edited by David Johnson and Caroline Davis, 83–102. London: Palgrave, 2015.

—. "The Making and Unmaking of Colonial Shari'a in the Sudan." In *Muslim Family Law in Sub-Saharan Africa: Colonial Legacies and Post-Colonial Challenges*, edited by Shamil Jeppie, Ebrahim Moosa, and Richard Roberts, 165–182. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2010.

Jeppie, Shamil, and Souleyman Bashir Diagne, eds. *The meanings of Timbuktu*. Cape Town: HSRC Press, 2008.

NKATHA KABIRA
from January to March 2021
Iso Lomso Fellow
S.J.D., Senior Lecturer of Law
University of Nairobi

Born in 1982 in Nairobi
Studied Law at Harvard Law School

THE FUTURE OF LAW IN AFRICA: HOW COMMISSIONS ARE CHALLENGING LAW'S RIGIDITY

Like many other governments throughout the world, African governments are famous for establishing commissions to deal with stormy matters of public importance. The issues include women's rights, ethnic violence, land ownership, boundary disputes, education policy, public health, food security, regulation of labor relations, corruption in government, national and social cohesion, constitution making, and unlawful killings – all matters that touch upon every area of our socio-political, economic, and legal existence. Critics often warn that the establishment of a commission is usually an indication that the government has no intention of doing anything about the problem. Indeed, commissions are often criticized for buying time, burying issues, and being a waste of time and resources. Despite these criticisms, recent trends show that the African governments continue to use commissions and that their use is in fact escalating. What is it about commissions that makes African governments continue to use them despite all these criticisms? Have commissions as they are used in Africa remained true to their roots? How have commissions behaved in their encounter with African socio-political contexts? This project examines how commissions became technologies of rule and governance to regulate and manage diverse tensions in Africa. We take up the Law of Commissions in Africa as a body of law to reflect on how the laws produced by commissions are challenging conventional “rigid” narratives about law by creating, deploying, and developing their

own modes of legal and social thought and exercising, managing, institutionalizing and professionalizing power. I argue that commissions in Africa break down the boundaries of the law, illuminate law's rigidity, and challenge conventional understandings of law and what it constitutes in Africa. The future of law in Africa lies in unpacking, understanding, and unraveling the law of commissions.

Recommended Reading

Kabira, Nkatha. "Constitutionalizing Travelling Feminisms in Kenya." *Cornell International Law Journal* 52, 1 (Spring 2019): 137–169.

Kabira, Nkatha, and Patricia Kameri-Mbote. "Woman of Law: Women's Triumph in Kenya's Constitution of Kenya 2010." In *Changing the Mainstream: Celebrating Women's Resilience*, co-edited with Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira, Patricia Kameri-Mbote, and Agnes Meroka, 31–48. African Women Studies Center, University of Nairobi, 2018.

Kabira, Nkatha, and Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira. "Okoth the Dream Keeper: Breaking Down the Boundaries of Law." In *The Gallant Academic: Essays in Honour of HWO Okoth Ogendo*, edited by Patricia Kameri-Mbote and Collins Odote, 205–220. School of Law, University of Nairobi, 2017.

JAEUN KIM

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

Born in 1978 in Seoul

Studied Law at Seoul National University and Sociology at
Seoul National University and the University of California

REDEMPTION: ASYLUM-SEEKING ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS IN THE ERA OF INVOLUNTARY IMMOBILITY

With the “transnational turn” in the field of immigration and religion, scholars have begun to examine how religion offers immigrants an alternative “cartography of belonging” that transcends national boundaries. Studies have described how membership in a faith community provides unauthorized migrants with a path to de facto incorporation into the local society, long-distance membership in their communities of origin, or a sense of belonging to a transnational community of faith – despite their de jure exclusion from the national citizenry. After all, “God needs no passport”, as Peggy Levitt’s acclaimed book reminds us. But what if God opens for unauthorized migrants a path to formal, de jure inclusion in their state of residence, leading to the acquisition of the passports of affluent liberal democracies?

This project examines the hitherto underexplored nexus of migration, religion, and nation-states, focusing on asylum-seeking by unauthorized migrants on religious grounds. Empirically, I draw on multi-sited ethnographic research on the migration careers, legalization strategies, and conversion patterns of ethnic Korean migrants from China to the U.S., shaped by shifting global commodity chains, states’ regulation of territories and memberships, Korean-Chinese experience of serial migration across multiple generations and countries, and transnational networks of businesses, brokers, and missionaries. I am developing a relational, processual, and agentic theoretical framework with which to examine asylum-seeking in contemporary immigration states from the

ground up. Instead of taking “asylum-seekers” as a self-evident object of analysis, I situate asylee-making in the regime of “probationary citizenship” of contemporary immigration states, wherein various state and non-state actors mobilize multiple, and often mutually contradictory, understandings of the “redeemability” of unauthorized migrants. I show how the dynamic interplay of three “redemption projects” – informed respectively by logics of humanitarian benevolence, the market, and divine grace, and enacted by the institution of asylum, commercialized migration brokerages, and religious organizations – dialogically produces asylees out of unauthorized migrants and shapes their multi-scalar incorporation (or lack thereof) in the local community, the national body politic, and a transnational community of faith. By bringing into sharp relief the complexities, variations, and paradoxes in asylee-making from above and below, the book takes the current debate about the “refugee crisis” beyond the immigrant/refugee dichotomy on which policy, media, and advocacy discourses hinge heavily. It sheds new light on some of the most vexing questions of today – namely, the questions of migration control, citizenship-based social closure, the politics of humanitarianism, and global distributive justice.

Recommended Reading

Kim, Jaecun. “Migration-Facilitating Capital: A Bourdieusian Theory of International Migration.” *Sociological Theory* 36, 3 (2018): 262–288.

—. *Contested Embrace: Transborder Membership Politics in Twentieth-Century Korea*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2016.

—. “Establishing Identity: Documents, Performance, and Biometric Information in Immigration Proceedings.” *Law & Social Inquiry* 36, 3 (2011): 760–786.

MICHEL LALLEMENT

Dr., Professeur de sociologie

Conservatoire national des arts et métiers, Paris

Né en 1962 à Nancy, France

Études d'économie à l'Université Nancy II, l'Université Paris 1 et

l'ENS Cachan, de philosophie à l'Université Paris 1, et de sociologie à

l'Université Nancy II, l'Université Paris V et l'ENS Cachan

LE TRAVAIL AU « FUTUR DU PASSÉ » – ANALYSE COMPARATIVE D'EXPÉRIMENTATIONS UTOPIQUES CONCRÈTES

L'objectif de mon programme de recherche est de contribuer à l'analyse des débats sur les futurs du travail en opérant un double décalage. Décalage dans le temps d'abord : il s'agira de considérer les propositions et les expérimentations de futurs possibles du travail au XIX^e siècle. Décalage au regard du registre habituellement exploré ensuite : il s'agira de considérer des pratiques, et non plus seulement des discours. Pour ce faire, des communautés concrètes de travail me serviront de terrains d'enquête. Je vais ainsi regarder comment, à la fin du XIX^e siècle, des femmes et des hommes ont tenté de produire eux-mêmes leurs conditions de travail et de vie en fondant des communautés dont les principes étaient inspirés du socialisme utopique, ceux de Charles Fourier au premier chef. En s'inscrivant dans le cadre d'une sociologie des utopies concrètes, il s'agira d'opérer une comparaison, étayée sur des archives originales, entre les États-Unis et la France. Après avoir brossé le tableau de l'état des forces utopistes dans les deux pays dans la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle et recensé les différentes expérimentations connues, j'analyserai et comparerai dans le détail quatre cas significatifs, deux aux États-Unis (Brook Farm, Oneida) et deux en France (le Familistère de Guise, la maison rurale de Ry). Le cas d'Oneida est un peu singulier il est vrai puisque son fondateur n'est pas formellement fouriériste mais nombre des pratiques promues s'apparentent en fait à celles proposées par

C. Fourier. En plus de la comparaison internationale, l'ambition est également de mettre au jour les multiples interactions entre fouriéristes, mais aussi utopistes, de chaque pays ainsi qu'entre fouriéristes/utopistes nord-américains et français, interactions qui révèlent que la construction d'utopies concrètes n'est pas qu'une affaire de bricolages locaux mais aussi de réseaux nationaux et internationaux.

Lecture recommandée

Lallement, Michel. *Un désir d'égalité : Vivre et travailler dans des communautés utopiques*. Paris : Seuil, 2019.

—. *L'âge du faire : Travail, hacking, anarchie*. Paris : Seuil, La couleur des idées, 2015.

—. *Tensions majeures : Max Weber, l'économie, l'érotisme*. Paris : Gallimard, NRF Essais, 2013.

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

1. NEW DEAL, MARSHALLPLAN UND MONTANUNION – WIE UND WANN WAR „GROSSE POLITIK“ MÖGLICH?

2. DIE MACHT AM MITTELMEER – ERGÄNZUNGEN

Ad 1. 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. Ein Rückblick auf die drei Initiativen soll helfen, die Frage zu beantworten, unter welchen Umständen es trotz aller Schwierigkeiten möglich ist, umfassende, weitreichende politische Entscheidungen zu treffen und „Große Politik“ zu machen.

Ad 2. In meinem Buch *Die Macht am Mittelmeer: Französische Träume von einem anderen Europa* habe ich die Versuche Frankreichs und anderer südeuropäischer

Länder beschrieben, eine Art von „lateinischer Koalition“ – Alexandre Kojève sprach 1945 von einem „Lateinischen Reich“ – gegen die deutsche Vormacht in Europa zu bilden. Zu diesen Versuchen gehörte auch der Plan Nicolas Sarkozys bei seinem Amtsantritt 2007, eine Mittelmeerunion („Union Méditerranéenne“) zu gründen – außerhalb der Europäischen Union. Durch das Veto der deutschen Bundeskanzlerin scheiterte dieser Plan, es überlebte eine in die EU integrierte Schwundform („Union pour la Méditerranée“). Ich habe den „Kampf“ um die Mittelmeerunion als Auseinandersetzung zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich beschrieben – und jetzt von „Ohrenzeugen“ erfahren, dass dabei die innerfranzösische Auseinandersetzung zwischen dem Staatspräsidenten („Élysée“) und dem Außenministerium („Quai d’Orsay“) eine große Rolle spielte. Diesem Streit zwischen Élysée und Quai d’Orsay will ich nachgehen und ihn wenn möglich durch Zeugenaussagen und Dokumente belegen. Auch will ich herauszufinden versuchen, ob bei den Diskussionen um die Gründung der ursprünglich geplanten Mittelmeerunion Spanien in der Person des Ministerpräsidenten Zapatero nicht eine größere Rolle spielte als bisher angenommen.

In der französischen Übersetzung meines Buches (*Le Pouvoir en Méditerranée*) habe ich – nicht zuletzt mit Blick auf den Brexit – Aktualisierungen des Nord-Süd-Konflikts vorgenommen. Die Corona-Pandemie hat diesen Konflikt noch einmal verstärkt und zur Verschärfung der Spannungen innerhalb der EU geführt. Diese Verschärfung der Nord-Süd-Problematik will ich weiter analysieren.

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.

GEORGE E. LEWIS

Edwin H. Case Professor of American Music
Columbia University

Born in 1952 in Chicago, Ill., USA
Studied Philosophy at Yale University

COMET/POPPEA AND AFTER

For the first part of the academic year, I will complete a 60-minute chamber opera that combines two seemingly disparate sources: “The Comet” (1920), a science fiction short story by W. E. B. Du Bois that combines intimations of a dystopia of extraterrestrial origin with the ongoing dystopia of the US racialized social and political regime; and Monteverdi’s “L’incoronazione di Poppea” (1643), the canonical opera of political and sexual intrigue set in ancient Rome. “The Comet” is set in early twentieth-century New York City, where an extraterrestrial event has resulted in the deaths of most of the city’s inhabitants, except for Jim, an African American man, and Julia, a white socialite. As this extraordinary event places extreme pressure on established notions of race and place, notions of hybrid vigor attend the self-fashionings of Jim and Julia as a new Adam and Eve.

The combined work, “Comet/Poppea”, will be directed by Yuval Sharon and his company, The Industry. Douglas Kearney’s libretto is now complete and I have begun composing the music for completion by January 2021, for June 2021 premieres in New York and Los Angeles.

For the second part of the academic year, I will perform primary research on a monograph on critical improvisation studies, a metafield that has exploded in recent years, as my co-edited *Oxford Handbook of Critical Improvisation Studies* (2016) amply documents. For this research, I intend to work from my primary bases in music composition, musicology, improvisation, and interactive technology, all areas in which I have published extensively.

Recommended Reading

Lewis, George E. *A Power Stronger Than Itself: The AACM and American Experimental Music*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008.

Recommended Listening

Lewis, George E. *Afterword* (2015), opera, with libretto by George Lewis. Premiered October 16–17, 2015, Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago.
<https://vimeo.com/148533728>.

—. *The Will To Adorn* (2011), composition for large chamber ensemble. Premiered November 12, 2011, Miller Theatre, New York City.
<https://vimeo.com/33061529>.

CORINNA MIETH

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

Geboren 1972 in Reutlingen, Deutschland
Studium der Philosophie und Neueren Deutschen Literatur an der
Universität Tübingen und der Universität Bonn

STABILITÄT, KOMPROMISS UND KONSENS:
ZUR BEDEUTUNG VON ZUSAMMENHALT IN
ZUWANDERUNGSGESELLSCHAFTEN

In der philosophischen Diskussion wurden die Herausforderungen in pluralistischen oder multikulturellen Gesellschaften insbesondere von John Rawls und Will Kymlicka untersucht. Sie beziehen sich auf die normativen Grundlagen von Institutionen, die das Zusammenleben unter Bedingungen des Multikulturalismus ermöglichen. Dabei geht es bei Rawls vor allem um die Stabilität einer Gesellschaft: Aus verschiedenen, sich teilweise ausschließenden religiösen und moralischen Lehren, insofern sie „vernünftig“ seien, könne ein „überlappender Konsens“ entstehen. Weltanschauungen zugunsten vernünftiger Lehren zu verändern, ist freilich schwierig. Die Frage stellt sich für mich neu: Sind angesichts nicht vernünftiger Lehren (oder Interpretationen) Kompromisse möglich? Können sie zum gesellschaftlichen Zusammenhalt beitragen? Ein Kompromiss verständigt sich mit anderen, nicht geteilten Auffassungen. Die eigene Position kann dann nicht mehr vollgültig durchgesetzt werden. Ein Konsens im Sinne von Rawls ist dagegen eine Übereinstimmung. Kompromisse sind oft angesichts der erforderlichen Konzessionen, denen Gewohnheiten und Mentalitäten entgegenstehen, nicht leicht umzusetzen. Psychologische Hindernisse bestehen in allem, was als Bedrohung der eigenen Identität und Lebensweise wahrgenommen wird. Soll man seine eigene Position zugunsten von jemand einschränken, der sich selbst gar nicht bewegt? Praktiken der Kompromissfindung müssen gemeinsam erarbeitet und verhandelt werden, um einen modus vivendi zu

finden. Dann kann es trotz bleibender Hindernisse zu mehr Zusammenhalt kommen.

Lektüreempfehlung

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Mieth, Corinna. „Morality and Happiness: Two Precarious Situations?“ In *Dimensions of Practical Necessity*, herausgegeben von Katharina Bauer, Somogy Varga und Corinna Mieth, 237–252. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017.

—. „Hard Cases Make Bad Law. Über tickende Bomben und das Menschenrecht nicht gefoltet zu werden.“ In *Zur Praxis der Menschenrechte: Formen, Potenziale und Widersprüche*, herausgegeben von Michael Reder und Maradaria Cojocar, 85–103. Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer, 2015.

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. ORDNUNG UND VERGLEICH

2. LAW'S LEGITIMACY

Ad 1. Mein letztes Buch *Die Möglichkeit der Normen* führte mich über eine Reflexion des Begriffs der sozialen Norm hin zu Fragen gesellschaftlicher Ordnungsbildung. Das Buch hatte ein komparatistisches Erkenntnisinteresse: Eine begriffliche Grundlage für den Vergleich verschiedener sozialer Normen unterschiedlicher Provenienz aus Recht, Religion, Kunst sollte entwickelt werden. Bei der Niederschrift wurde mir deutlich, dass das Vergleichen selbst eine Kulturtechnik darstellt, die für die Operation von Ordnungen, seien sie normativ oder nicht, von großer Bedeutung ist. Um diesen Zusammenhang soll es nunmehr im vorliegenden Projekt gehen. Dabei wird eine doppelte Unterscheidung einzuziehen sein: einerseits zwischen normativen und kognitiven Ordnungen, andererseits zwischen den elementaren kognitiven Operationen, die auf Vergleichen beruhen, und andererseits der Kulturtechnik des Vergleichs, die erst zu einem bestimmten historischen Moment in verschiedenen Disziplinen Einzug hält. Das Ganze ist als zweiter Teil einer Trilogie über Normen und normative Ordnungen geplant, als deren dritter eine Theorie des Rechts verfasst werden soll.

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
Professor (emer.) of English and Comparative Literature
Stanford University

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

CONFLICT AND FORM

In 2020-21 I will develop my research project on tragic form, investigating the kind of conflicts that arise within a homogeneous culture (the same city, state, or family), and that usually lead to the death of one (or both) of the antagonists. In this perspective, tragedy functions as an ideal small-scale model for those uncanny struggles to death – most radically, civil wars – that are one of the salient aspects of human societies.

In this year, I will focus on the shifting historical relationship between the context and the content of conflict. As the tragic “scene” shifts from the Greek *polis* to absolutist courts and modern households, the reasons for strife also change, from the one-sided demands of the state and the family described in the *Phenomenology of the Spirit* and the *Aesthetics*, to the irreconcilable extremes (the tyrant Macbeth and the martyr Lear) that sever the figure of the sovereign, all the way to the class oppression that haunts Büchner’s “proletarian” Woyzeck and the misery of bourgeois legality denounced by Ibsen’s “feminist” Nora.

Concretely, I will concentrate my investigation on two main objects: dramatic networks and rhetorical confrontations. Networks are ideal for visualizing tragic structure as a system of “regions”, alliances, and oppositions: they offer a simple and powerful approach to the “macro” dimension of drama. At the opposite end of the spectrum lies the study of the “micro” strategies that major characters adopt when putting into words the principles they stand for: from the stichomythia so characteristic of Greek plays to Hamlet’s puns, Calderon’s cosmic monologues, Racine’s symmetrical exchanges, Schiller’s face-to-face

confrontations, Büchner's out-of-control metaphors, or Ibsen's prose. In this respect, the project will also have the methodological ambition of achieving a synthesis of traditional literary hermeneutics with the new possibilities opened up by computational criticism.

Recommended Reading

Moretti, Franco. "Network Theory, Plot Analysis." In *Distant Reading*, 211–240. London: Verso, 2013.

—. *The Bourgeois: Between History and Literature*. London: Verso, 2013.

—. *Signs Taken for Wonders*. Rev. ed. London: Verso, 1988. See esp. chap. 2, "The Great Eclipse: Tragic Form as the Deconsecration of Sovereignty" and chap. 10, "The Moment of Truth."

JAN-WERNER MÜLLER

D.Phil. (Oxon.), Roger Williams Straus Professor of Social Sciences
Princeton University

Geboren 1970 in Bad Honnef, Deutschland

Studium der Volkswirtschaftslehre und Geschichte am University College
London und der Politikwissenschaft an der University of Oxford und der
Princeton University

DIE KRITISCHE INFRASTRUKTUR DEMOKRATISCHER POLITIK

Seit Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts setzte sich die Erkenntnis durch, dass die repräsentative Demokratie nur dann funktioniert, wenn es vermittelnde Institutionen gibt, vor allem politische Parteien und professionelle Medien. Sie bildeten eine Art kritische Infrastruktur der Demokratie. Heute heißt es allenthalben – und zu Recht –, beide Institutionen seien in der Krise oder zumindest einem tiefgreifenden Strukturwandel unterworfen. Ich stelle die Frage nach den genauen Funktionen dieser beiden Institutionen aus historischer, sozialwissenschaftlicher und, nicht zuletzt, normativer Sicht noch einmal neu. Ziel ist es dabei letztlich, eine zeitgemäße Form politischer Infrastruktur zu skizzieren.

Lektüreempfehlung

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- . *A Dangerous Mind: Carl Schmitt in Post-War European Thought*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2003. Deutsch: *Ein gefährlicher Geist: Carl Schmitts Wirkung in Europa*. 2. Aufl. Darmstadt: WBG, 2011.

BENJAMIN OLDROYD

Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor of Behavioural Genetics

The University of Sydney

Born in 1959 in Bristol, United Kingdom

Studied Agricultural Genetics and Genetics at the University of Sydney

THE CONSEQUENCES OF GENOMIC IMPRINTING FOR REPRODUCTIVE CONFLICT AND EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE, PARTICULARLY IN SOCIAL INSECTS

My project will involve preparing reviews and/or a book on epigenetic inheritance and evolution. Epigenetic inheritance is any transmission to offspring of instructions not included in the DNA sequence. It is of two broad kinds. First, the semen and eggs of many species are packed with small RNA molecules that can influence gene expression in the early embryo. Second, genomic imprinting is the phenomenon in which some genes are epigenetically marked by parents so that the gene's expression is changed in offspring. Imprints can be removed, typically lasting one generation or at the most a few generations.

Imprinting can enhance the fitness of parents by altering the behaviour or physiology of offspring in ways that benefit a parent. For example, males of some species imprint certain genes so that their offspring extract more resources from their mothers. In mice, over 60 genes are subject to parental imprinting. In my own work on honeybees, I have shown strong parent-of-origin effects for reproductive traits and gene expression. Imprinting can help prepare an offspring for the environment it is likely to encounter in adulthood. For instance, a plant that is subject to water stress might epigenetically prepare its propagules in ways that enhance their ability to survive drought. Invasive species, which are typically genetically bottlenecked, are often able to adapt to their new habitats with surprising rapidity. It may be that organisms can generate new phenotypic diversity by epigenetic changes to genes. If so, then

natural selection might act on new phenotypes resulting from the imprints to bring about change at the genomic level.

I have also persuaded the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London to run a special issue on epigenetic inheritance and evolution, of which I am guest editor. I have engaged 14 authors and two co-editors for this endeavour, and I suspect that this project will take up some time.

Recommended Reading

Smith, N. M. A., B. Yagound, E. J. Remnant, C. S. P. Foster, G. Buchmann, M. H. Alsopp, C. F. Kent, et al. (2020). "Paternally-biased gene expression follows kin-selected predictions in female honey bee embryos." *Molecular Ecology* 29, 8: 1523–1533. DOI: 10.1111/mec.15419.

Oldroyd, B. P., M. H. Alsopp, K. M. Roth, E. J. Remnant, R. A. Drewell, and M. Beekman (2013). "A parent-of-origin effect on honeybee worker ovary size." *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 281: 20132388. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2013.2388.

Drewell, Robert A., N. Lo, P. R. Oxley, and B. P. Oldroyd (2012). "Kin conflict in insect societies: a new epigenetic perspective." *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 27, 7: 367–373.

ULRICH RAULFF

von Januar bis März 2021

Dr., Professor, Historiker

Präsident des Instituts für Auslandsbeziehungen (ifa), Stuttgart/Berlin

Geboren 1950 in Meinerzhagen, Deutschland

Studium der Philosophie und Geschichte an der Philipps-Universität Marburg

EINE GESCHICHTE DES GESCHMACKS UND DER KENNERSCHAFT

Mit dem Geschmack betritt um die Wende zum 18. Jahrhundert ein neues Subjekt die europäische Bühne. Dem Tugendkanon der höfischen Gesellschaft entsprungen, etabliert es sich, schwach definiert als innerer oder Metasinn, zunächst im Bereich der schönen Künste als Schema, das die empirischen Daten der Sinne verarbeitet und mit den spezifischen Wissensbeständen der Connoisseurship verknüpft. Während die philosophische Vorschule der Ästhetik dem Begriff des Geschmacks nur ein kurzes Leben von knapp einem Jahrhundert beschert, erweist er sich in der Welt der Artefakte als erfolgreiches, universal anwendbares Konzept: ein synthetischer Operator von großer gesellschaftlich wirksamer Kraft und spätestens seit Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts ein unverzichtbarer Navigator durch den sich sprunghaft entwickelnden Weltmarkt der Kunst- und Konsumgüter.

Ins Zentrum einer Elementarkunde des Geschmacks hat das 19. Jahrhundert das Ornament gestellt. Tatsächlich lassen sich von der Migration der Patterns und Arabesken her sowohl die globale Geschichte des Geschmacks beschreiben als auch einige seiner historischen Bruchlinien und Evolutionen verdeutlichen. In der Ontologie seiner bevorzugten Felder (Dekoration, Luxusobjekte, proxemische Lebensbereiche wie Wohnung, Garten, Ernährung) zeigt sich die steuernde Kraft des Geschmacks wie seine Steuerbarkeit und Verführbarkeit. Im historischen Figurenzug erscheinen seine Akteure und Medien (Erzieher, Museen, Sammlungen, Schulen, Zeitschriften, Kataloge, Werbung) und die

Macht der Klassifikationen und Normierungen, der Marken- und Ikonenbildung. In der unaufhebbaren Spannung von Imitation und Individualisierung erweist der Geschmack seine „organisatorische Kraft“ (H. Arendt) bis in die Gegenwart des Internet und der sozialen Netze.

Lektüreempfehlung

Raulff, Ulrich. *Das letzte Jahrhundert der Pferde: Geschichte einer Trennung*. München: C.H.Beck, 2015.

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—. *Ein Historiker im 20. Jahrhundert: Marc Bloch*. Frankfurt/Main: S. Fischer, 1995.

KONRAD SCHMID

Dr. theol, Professor für Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft und
Frühjüdische Religionsgeschichte
Universität Zürich

Geboren 1965 in Zürich, Schweiz

Studium der Theologie an den Universitäten Zürich, Greifswald und München

GOTT ALS GESETZGEBER: DIE ENTSTEHUNG DES GOTTESRECHTS DER TORA IM RAHMEN DER ALTORIENTALISCHEN RECHTSGESCHICHTE

Die Tora ist Gottes Recht. Diese biblische Vorstellung ist so prominent und gilt als so selbstverständlich, dass sie bislang kaum als historisches Problem wahrgenommen worden ist. Man hielt sie im Kern für religionsgeschichtliches Urgestein der Bibel. Tatsächlich stellt sie eine Innovation in ihrem kulturgeschichtlichen Kontext dar, die gerade deshalb historisch zu befragen ist: Im Alten Orient sind nicht Gottheiten, sondern Könige Gesetzgeber. Erst die Rechts tradition des antiken Israel hat den Gedanken entwickelt, dass Gott selber Gesetze formuliert und sie an sein Volk weitergeben lässt. In der Tora spielt Mose eine herausragende Rolle bei dieser Vermittlung. Göttliche Gesetze sind im Judentum, im Christentum und im Islam dann zu einem zentralen Element dieser Religionen aufgestiegen, doch aufgrund welcher geschichtlicher Umstände und Faktoren sind sie entstanden? Der Gedanke liegt nahe, dass dies mit dem Verlust des Königtums in Israel zusammenhängen könnte, doch neben politischen und sozialgeschichtlichen Entwicklungen sind auch grundlegende religions- und geistesgeschichtliche Transformationen zu bedenken, die zur Ausbildung der Idee Gottes als eines Gesetzgebers geführt haben könnten. Aufgrund neuer methodischer und inhaltlicher Perspektiven auf die historische Entstehung der Tora, die die Forschung in den letzten Jahrzehnten entwickelt hat, aber auch aufgrund neuer Erkenntnisse zur Rechtsüberlieferung des Alten Orients ergibt

sich sowohl die Möglichkeit als auch die Aufgabe, ein historisch ausgewogenes und aussagekräftiges Bild der Tora als Gottesrecht zu rekonstruieren.

Lektüreempfehlung

Schmid, Konrad. *Theologie des Alten Testaments*. Neue Theologische Grundrisse. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2019. Englisch: *A Historical Theology of the Hebrew Bible*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2019.

Schmid, Konrad und Jens Schröter. *Die Entstehung der Bibel: Von den ersten Texten zu den heiligen Schriften*. München: C.H.Beck, 2019.

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BETTINA SCHWAB

from September 2020 to February 2021

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

Dr., Neuroscience

University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE)

Born in 1988 in Nürtingen, Germany

Studied Physics at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

PROSPECTS OF NETWORK STIMULATION IN THE BRAIN

Our brain involves a huge, intricate network of neurons, assembled in different structures and nuclei. We believe that this wiring of neurons and also of structures on a large scale is essential to many physiological functions, for example to motor control. In particular, several diseases of the brain are associated with changes in this network structure. To keep with our example, we know that patients with Parkinson's disease show deficits in motor control and connectivity both within the basal ganglia and in the large loop of basal ganglia, thalamus, and cortex. It is an intriguing question whether such abnormalities in connectivity actually cause the symptoms and – if they do – how we want to manipulate the network to relieve symptoms.

Current clinical interventions like deep brain stimulation are typically focused on one surgical target. Although such a stimulation is expected to be accompanied by a wide range of dynamic and plastic changes in the basal ganglia-thalamo-cortical network, it is difficult to disentangle network effects from other modulations that occur in parallel, for example firing pattern changes. In contrast, stimulation that targets several nodes simultaneously may be able to specifically study network effects by varying only the phase difference between the stimulation sites.

Thus, both for research in neurophysiology and for potential therapies, such multi-site stimulation may hold huge potential. Nevertheless, it brings challeng-

es in different fields, for example the technical design of multi-site or even multi-modal stimulation. Moreover, also ethical questions arise with advanced versions of brain stimulation and brain-computer interfaces. It is therefore the aim of this project to reflect on the chances and challenges of multi-site brain stimulation and its potential future development.

Recommended Reading

Schwab, B. C., J. Misselhorn, and A. K. Engel (2019). “Modulation of large-scale cortical coupling by transcranial alternating current stimulation.” *Brain Stimulation* 12, 5: 1187–1196.

Schwab, B. C., D. Kase, A. Zimnik, R. Rosenbaum, M. C. Codianni, J. E. Rubin, and R. S. Turner (2020). “Neural activity during a simple reaching task in macaques is counter to theories of basal ganglia-thalamic communication.” *bioRxiv* 546598. DOI: 10.1101/546598.

ELLA SHOHAT

Ph.D., Professor of Cultural Studies
New York University

Born in 1959 in Israel

Studied Cultural Studies at New York University

MUSLIM SPACES, JEWISH PASTS: RE-MEMBERING IRAQ

With the partition of Palestine and the establishment of Israel, as Palestinians were becoming refugees, the majority of Jews were being dislocated from Arab countries. Given the vacuum left in the wake of their departure, this project asks: how do Muslims and Jews who lived together in the same country, city, and even neighborhood, remember a shared prior co-existence that dated back millennia and which had only recently been abruptly broken? Focusing on Jewish and Muslim memories of the longstanding presence of Arab-Jews in the Arab/Muslim world, this project examines the subject of “re-membering” through cultural practices, including a textual and audio-visual corpus composed mainly of memoirs and films, along with music, performance, and the visual arts. My aim is to shed light on the complex quotidian geography of cultural belonging that characterized Jewish-Muslim relations, dwelling in closely shared spaces too often obscured by the simplistic nostrums of present-day political discourse. Although scholars often invoke the *convivencia* in *Al Andalus*, they tend to cordon off similar cognate forms of *convivencia* in other parts of the Muslim world. More specifically, my project will focus on the case of Iraq, addressing the representation of Judeo-Arab culture against the backdrop of the dislocation of Jews from cities like Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul. Deploying a transnational cultural studies approach, the project will raise questions concerning “home,” “homeland,” “diaspora,” “exile,” “nostalgia,” and “return,” within a context where Arabness and Jewishness, long intimately linked, have come to signify enemy identities. The “Arab-Jew,” meanwhile, has become a kind of oxymoron, even an ontological impossibility. I will examine the narration of this

traumatic cross-border movement within a conjuncture in which “Arabness,” for the first time, emerges as a taboo memory for Jews. The project aims at studying the ways that diverse writers, filmmakers, musicians, and artists have attempted to re-envision, and indeed re-member, as it were, syncretic Arab/Muslim spaces, thus disrupting the “Arab-versus-Jew” paradigm that has dominated the discursive landscape. It ultimately raises the issue: how has the transcendence of the binarist “Arab-versus-Jew” narrative engendered a potentially more imaginative conceptualization of “the question of the Arab-Jew?”

Recommended Reading

Shohat, Ella. *On the Arab-Jew, Palestine, and Other Displacements: Selected Writings*. London: Pluto Press, 2017.

—. *Israeli Cinema: East/West and the Politics of Representation*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1989. New edition with a new postscript chapter. London: I.B. Tauris, 2010.

—. *Taboo Memories, Diasporic Voices*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2006.

Yael A. Sternhell

Ph.D., Professor of History and American Studies
Tel Aviv University

Born in 1976 in Jerusalem

Studied History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Princeton
University

WAR ON RECORD: THE ARCHIVE AND THE MAKING OF CIVIL WAR HISTORY, 1861–1901

My project is a study of the federal Civil War archive in America, from the creation of official paperwork by both armies between 1861–1865, through their repurposing as legal, financial, and historical documents during the first postwar generation, and up to their publication by the War Department in the late 19th century. Official records, I will show, were instrumental in shaping how the war was fought, understood, used, and remembered. Letters, telegrams, orders, and reports were not mere reflections of a lived reality, but highly mercurial building blocks for stories, myths, debates, and trials that lasted decades after the war. Based on painstaking research into the collections of the federal agencies that managed Civil War paperwork, some of which have never been used by historians, the book will unpack the process through which documents crafted at a particular moment and for particular purposes transmute over time.

War on Record will seek to make two major contributions. In the global field of archival studies, it will offer the first study of an American archive. For various reasons, the “archival turn” has been late in reaching American historiography, and so far, no archive has been systematically studied as a subject in and of itself rather than employed as a mere storehouse of documents. Delving into an American governmental archive compiled during the second half of the 19th century will hopefully enrich our understanding of archival work as a crucial dimension in the development of modern nationalism, the rise of new information regimes, and the evolution of history as an academic field.

In the field of Civil War history, the book will provide a deconstruction of the most widely used collection of sources by historians writing on the war, which has had an oversized influence on our perception of wartime events and their meanings. By showing how this collection came into being and by unearthing the political, personal, and institutional agendas that shaped its contents and form, *War on Record* will offer historians in the field a methodically critical look at “facts” and “truths” they tend to take for granted.

Recommended Reading

Sternhell, Yael A. “The Afterlives of a Confederate Archive: Civil War Documents and the Making of Sectional Reconciliation.” *Journal of American History* 102 (March 2016): 1025–1050.

—. *Routes of War: The World of Movement in the Confederate South*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2012.

—. “Communicating War: The Culture of Information in Richmond During the American Civil War.” *Past & Present* 202 (February 2009): 175–205.

BARBARA STOLLBERG-RILINGER

Rektorin des Wissenschaftskollegs

Dr. phil., Professorin der Geschichte

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

Geboren 1955 in Bergisch Gladbach, Deutschland

Studium der Geschichte, Germanistik und Kunstgeschichte

an der Universität zu Köln

GRAUSAMKEIT, DISZIPLIN UND VERZWEIFLUNG: FRIEDRICH WILHELM I. UND DER PREUSSISCHE MYTHOS

Friedrich Wilhelm I., der „Soldatenkönig“ (1688–1740), traumatisierte seinen Sohn, verprügelte seine Töchter, demütigte seine Beamten, verabscheute die Gelehrten, verachtete den Adel, verspottete die Frauen, war legendär geizig und detailversessen, rauchte, trank, fluchte und tobte, hielt aber peinlich auf Sauberkeit, Drill und strengste Frömmigkeit. Kurzum: Sein bizarres Verhalten desavouierte sämtliche Normen und Werte der zeitgenössischen Eliten. In Europa seiner Zeit galt er deshalb als lächerlicher Tyrann, dessen Macht früher oder später von selbst zusammenbrechen würde. Das war bekanntlich ein Irrtum. Im preußisch-deutschen Nationalmythos des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts spielte Friedrich Wilhelm I. die Rolle des großen Staats- und Heeresbaumeisters; selbst kritischen Historikern galt er als derjenige, der „das deutsche Volk zum Preußentum erzog“. Daran konnte der Alliierte Kontrollrat 1947 anknüpfen, als er Preußen als „Träger des Militarismus und der Reaktion“ von der Landkarte strich.

Eine aktuelle wissenschaftliche Biografie dieses Königs gibt es nicht; die letzte ist von 1941 und umfasst nur die Jugendjahre bis zur Thronbesteigung. Ich glaube, dass es heute auf neue Weise interessant sein könnte, sich einem Herrscher zuzuwenden, der die Rolle des Elitenverächters spielte und einen bizarren Außenseiterhabitus kultivierte. Ich stelle mir vor, Friedrich Wilhelm I. in die

Geschichte der Männlichkeit und des Körpers, der Emotionen und Verhaltensstile, der Hofkultur und der Frühaufklärung einzuordnen. Dazu möchte ich zunächst einmal seine Rezeptionsgeschichte als ein Lehrstück historischer Mythenbildung analysieren.

Lektüreempfehlung

Stollberg-Rilinger, Barbara. *Maria Theresia: Die Kaiserin in ihrer Zeit. Eine Biographie*. München: C.H.Beck, 2017. Englisch: *Maria Theresa: The Empress in Her Time*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, im Erscheinen.

—. *Des Kaisers alte Kleider: Verfassungsgeschichte und Symbolsprache des Alten Reiches*. München: C.H.Beck, 2008. Englisch: *The Emperor's Old Clothes: Constitutional History and the Symbolic Language of the Holy Roman Empire*. New York: Berghahn, 2015.

—. *Rituale*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus, 2013.

MAGDALENA WALIGÓRSKA

Ph.D., History

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Born in 1980 in Słubice, Poland

Studied English Philology at the Jagiellonian University, Political Sociology at Dalarna University, and History and Civilization at the European University Institute

A CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE CROSS IN THE POLISH POLITICAL IMAGINATION

No other symbol is as omnipresent in Poland as the cross. It features prominently in public spaces and state institutions; it is anchored in the country's visual history, inspires protest culture, and dominates the natural landscape itself. No other symbol is as multilayered and contradictory, either: it connotes Poland's historic struggles for independence and anti-Communist dissent, but it also stands for Poland's current position in Europe as a bulwark of Christianity and a champion of conservative values. It is both a national symbol – defining the boundary of Polishness in opposition to a changing constellation of the country's Others, be it Russians, Jews or Muslim refugees – and a key object of contestation in creative arts and political culture. Yet, despite the centrality of the symbol for Polish culture, political history and social life, a cultural history of the cross in Poland has not been written yet. Especially today, as the symbol is being hijacked by right-wing populists, and inscribed into the cultural and political battles over the country's past, democratic principles, and its place in the European community, a critical reflection on the origins and development of this powerful emblem seems urgently needed.

This cultural history of the cross in Poland, spanning the period from 1863 to the present, traces the changing political meanings attached to the symbol, addressing a number of broader issues, such as: 1) the performative use of religious symbols to mobilize protest and solidify state power; 2) the instrumentalization

of the Catholic imaginary in modern Polish political life; 3) and the role of religious symbols as tools of exclusion and source of populist visual repertoire.

Recommended Reading

Waligórska, Magdalena, and Simon Lewis, guest eds. "Poland's Wars of Symbols." Special section, *East European Politics and Societies and Cultures* 33, 2 (2019).

Waligórska, Magdalena. "Remembering the Holocaust on the Fault Lines of East and West-European Memorial Cultures: The New Memorial Complex in Trastsianets, Belarus." *Holocaust Studies* 24, 3 (2018): 329–353.

—. *Klezmer's Afterlife: An Ethnography of the Jewish Music Revival in Poland and Germany*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013.

GE WANG

from September to November 2020

Dr., Philosophy

Berlin

Born in 1975 in Liaoning, China

Studied German Language and Literature and Philosophy at Beijing Foreign Studies University, the Freie Universität Berlin, and Peking University

MORAL AGENCIES FROM THE I AND THE OTHER TO SELFLESSNESS

I would like to investigate the foundations of ethics from different agencies. Kant's foundation of ethics is based on the free will or autonomy of the subjective individual. This pivot lays the foundation of German Idealism and the discourses of the Enlightenment.

Levinas, however, generalizes Western metaphysics with the notion of totality and goes beyond subjectivity to the "Other", aiming at grounding the first philosophy as meta-ethics. He diagnoses various forms of disasters in the modern world as the product of deep-rooted "Egology" and seeks to liberate philosophy from its self-obsession. The egoistic spontaneity of my cognitive being forces the diverse and irreducible Other to fit into my thought. According to Levinas, responsibility toward the Other takes precedence over abused freedom. It is only in approaching the Other that I attend to myself.

Nevertheless, both the free will of the "I" and absolute Otherness can be traced back to the Western monotheistic tradition, in which (even merely postulated) God provides legitimacy.

In the oriental philosophical traditions, we can find selfless versions propounded in Buddhist, Taoist, and Confucian texts. In Buddhist mahāyāna texts, persons are not presupposed as morally significant agents. There are thoughts and deeds; however, they don't necessarily imply the autonomous "Self" or a clearly defined "Other". How can ethics be possible without moral individuals

in the form of “I” or the “Other”? Can “interdependent origination” (缘起) lay an ethical foundation at all?

I would like to analyze the affinities and discrepancies entailed in the very notion of “Selflessness” in these Chinese philosophical strands. The parallelism of “Self” and “Selflessness”, on the one hand, and “Being” and “Nothingness”, on the other, tends to lead to category mistakes. Their senses can also be lost in philosophical translation. However, the discrepancies due to different histories and traditions of ideas can be even more enlightening than frustrating. In this sense, “selflessness” in the oriental philosophical and ethical traditions is to be elaborated in its linguistic contexts and philosophical constellations.

Recommended Reading

Wang, Ge. “Bildung als Menschwerdung: Einige Facetten des geistigen Status quo in China.” *Politische Meinung – Zeitschrift für Politik, Gesellschaft, Religion und Kultur*, 535 (November–December 2015): 60–63.

—. “Enlightenment and Anti-Enlightenment in Early German Romanticism, with the Concept of the I as Starting Point.” (In Chinese.) *Modern Philosophy*, 2 (2013): 1–8.

—. “Hearing: A Possibility of Philosophizing, Based on Levinas’ Concept of Revelation.” (In Chinese.) *Philosophical Trends* 3 (2011): 42–48.

MUNEM WASIF

Visual artist

Pathshala South Asian Media Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Born in 1984 in Comilla, Bangladesh

Studied Sociology at the University of Dhaka and Photography at

Pathshala South Asian Media Institute

MEMORIES OF DISAPPEARANCE (FILM)

On April 2016, my friend and colleague Irfanul Islam went missing in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh. The next day, his dead body was found in a bush on the outskirts of the city. Two years since his death, the police have yet to find the cause of his murder, let alone arrest any suspects. Such unexplainable disappearances have become an increased occurrence in Bangladesh, seemingly facilitated by a climate of political repression and a convergence of interests between the various apparatus of the state and organized crime.

After Irfan's death, I talked to some people who went out and searched for his traces right afterwards. Some of them sensed there are some specific areas across the suburbs of the city where most of these dead bodies are found, namely construction sites, ditches, or landfills. They visited such sites on that day with growing fear and hope to find their friend. I wonder what they discussed in those intense hours spent for the macabre quest. What could they have been talking about since then?

I am developing "Memories of disappearance (*Goom*)" to find answers to this question. The film is primarily interested in the absences of these unexplained losses and the uncertainties and confusions they generate. It does not intend to explore the circumstances of the disappearances or their political/criminal background; rather, it focuses on the invisible figures of the disappeared, as an attempt to make them visible again. *Goom* engages in an experimental process by borrowing various techniques of film and video art to reflect on the psychologi-

cal state of the families who have lost their loved ones. The film is designed to enact memory and recollection.

The scope of research at the Wissenschaftskolleg will benefit my project in two ways. First, I am looking to develop a language that can properly address loss and violence, a tool potent enough to absorb the violent nature of these disappearances and render it with a poetic essence. Second, I am keen to develop an experimental script and deepen my understanding of various techniques and methodology and to specifically address the strategies they develop to give visibility to the invisible. I am very much interested in approaching social and political phenomena through a multiplicity of perspectives and the possibilities of various disciplines.

Recommended Works

Wasif, Munem. *Machine Matter*. Single channel video, b+w, stereo, loop. 14 min 05 sec. Bangladesh 2017. <http://www.munemwasif.com/machine-matter/>.

—. *Land of Undefined Territory*. Photographs and video, b+w, dimensions variable. Bangladesh 2015. <http://www.munemwasif.com/land-of-the-undefined-territory/>.

YOSSI YOVEL

Ph.D., Professor of Biology
Tel Aviv University

Born in 1979 in Israel
Studied Biology, Physics, and Neuroscience at Tel Aviv University and
Biology at the University of Tübingen

BEHAVIORAL, BRAIN, AND GENETIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL BATS

Urbanization is probably the most dramatic experiment regarding behavioral plasticity on earth. Urbanization changes the environment and animals must adapt. How the brain responds to this process and what are the underlying neural and genetic correlates is unknown. My lab is running a major study on urban-related behavioral adaptations and the neural plasticity necessary to facilitate them. We study a social mammal – the Egyptian fruit bat, which can be found both in cities and in rural areas. The project consists of multiple interdisciplinary methods: (1) Monitoring the movement of wild rural and city bats using GPS. (2) Running a battery of laboratory assays to characterize the behavioral differences between city and rural bats. (3) Revealing how the brain changes as a result of urbanization using MRI. (4) Comparing genomes and transcriptomes of urban and rural bats.

Recommended Reading

Egert-Berg, K., E. R. Hurme, S. Greif, A. Goldstein, L. Harten, L. G. Herrera M., J. J. Flores-Martínez, et al. (2018). “Resource ephemerality drives social foraging in bats.” *Current Biology* 28, 22: 3667-3673.e5.

Harten, L., Y. Matalon, N. Galli, H. Navon, R. Dor, and Y. Yovel (2018). “Persistent producer-scrounger relationships in bats.” *Science Advances* 4, 2: e1603293.

Prat, Y., L. Azoulay, R. Dor, and Y. Yovel (2017). “Crowd vocal learning induces vocal dialects in bats: playback of conspecifics shapes fundamental frequency usage by pups.” *PLoS Biology* 15, 10: e2002556.

BÉNÉDICTE ZIMMERMANN

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg

Dr., Directrice d'études, École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris

Born in 1965 in Mulhouse, France

Studied History and Political Science at the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne and the Institut d'études politiques de Paris

WHAT KIND OF WORK FOR WHAT KIND OF SOCIETY AFTER THE PANDEMIC?

Over the last thirty years, changes in the sphere of work have been fostered by a continuous process of adapting companies and their employees to the quality, productivity, and profit demands of the economic and financial markets.

The pandemic has blatantly revealed, if that were needed, the limits of such a market- and profit-focused logic. At the same time, it has forcefully revealed and raised to a vital necessity another purpose of work: that of taking care. By consecrating as a new category of indispensable professions socially undervalued jobs that, in different ways, care for the continuity of life and society – nurses, cashiers, garbage collectors, delivery drivers, etc. – the pandemic invites us to reconsider more broadly what taking care means with respect to work. How does the world of work integrate the different facets of this vital necessity? Beyond the jobs of the so-called care sector, taking care is an issue that extends to any kind of work. What about caring about the environment and society that work is carried out in interaction with? What about caring about those who carry out the work?

The aim of this project is to examine the measures and projects that have arisen during and after the pandemic in France and Germany with respect to this extended meaning of taking care in relation to work. What are their empirical expressions? What are their conceptual influences on how we think about work and care? And what are the implications for the relationship between work, society, and democracy?

Recommended Reading

Lallement, Michel, and Bénédicte Zimmermann. "Tous responsables? Transformations du travail, métamorphoses de la responsabilité." *Sociologie du travail* 61, 2 (2019).

Zimmermann, Bénédicte. "From Critical Theory to Critical Pragmatism: Capability and the Assessment of Freedom." *Critical Sociology* 44, 6 (2018). DOI: 10.1177/0896920517691107.

—. *Ce que travailler veut dire: Une sociologie des capacités et des parcours professionnels*. 2nd ed. Paris: Economica, 2014.

NAME FELLOWSHIPS

Iso Lomso Fellowship

Iso Lomso bedeutet in isiXhosa „das Auge von morgen“: in die Zukunft blicken, den Grundstein für das Morgen legen. Mit dem Iso Lomso Fellowship Programme hat das Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Study (STIAS) im Jahr 2017 eine Förderlinie speziell für afrikanische Nachwuchswissenschaftlerinnen und -wissenschaftler aus allen Disziplinen etabliert. Die Fellowships in diesem Programm erstrecken sich über drei Jahre, von denen zehn Residenzmonate – in drei Etappen – am STIAS absolviert werden. Einige dieser Residenzmonate können alternativ an einem internationalen Partnerinstitut verbracht werden. Das Wissenschaftskolleg ist ein solches Partnerinstitut und lädt in jedem akademischen Jahr zwei bis drei Fellows aus dem Iso Lomso Programme ein, für drei Monate ans Kolleg zu kommen.

Iso Lomso means “the eye of tomorrow” in isiXhosa: seeing towards the future, laying the foundations for tomorrow. In 2017, the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Study (STIAS) established with the Iso Lomso Fellowship Programme a support programme especially for young African academics from all disciplines. The fellowships in this programme last for three years, of which ten months consist of residence in three stages at the STIAS. Alternatively, some of these residence months can be spent at an international partner institute. The Wissenschaftskolleg is such a partner institute and each year invites two or three Fellows from the Iso Lomso Programme to come to the Kolleg for three months.

Iso Lomso Fellows 2020/2021

Tatenda Dalu	Water Ecology	Thohoyandou
Nkatha Kabira	Law	Nairobi

Mortier Next Generation Fellowship

Zur Erinnerung an Gerard Mortier, den 2014 verstorbenen innovativen Opernintendanten, wurde ein europäischer Förderpreis für junge Talente geschaffen, die sich – beispielsweise in den Bereichen Regie, Musik, Bühnengestaltung oder Technik – für das Musiktheater als moderne Kunstform einsetzen. Mortier selbst sprach mit solchem Enthusiasmus von seiner Zeit als Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs, dass es nur folgerichtig scheint, den Preisträgerinnen oder Preisträgern des Mortier Next Generation Award eine ähnliche Erfahrung zu ermöglichen und eine Kurzzeit-Fellowship anzubieten.

Bei Redaktionsschluss stand die auszuzeichnende Person noch nicht fest. Sie finden diese Information auf unserer Website www.wiko-berlin.de.

In memory of Gerard Mortier, the innovative opera director who died in 2014, a European promotion prize for young talents was created. It will be awarded to young talents that engage in musical theater as a modern art form, for example in the areas of directing, music, stage set design, or technology. Mortier himself spoke with such enthusiasm about his time as a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg that it seems only logical to offer the prizewinners of the Mortier Next Generation Award a similar experience with a short-term fellowship.

At the time of going to press, the awardee had not yet been determined. You will find this information in due course on our website www.wiko-berlin.de.

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 auszusteigen, Umschau zu halten und dabei 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 den Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs gleichgestellt. Das Institut erwartet, dass sie für die Dauer ihrer Fellowships in Berlin arbeiten und aktiv an der Gemeinschaft der Fellows teilnehmen. Das Wissenschaftskolleg zahlt ein Stipendium und stellt Unterkunft und Dienstleistungen zur Verfügung.

Den Fellows des *College for Life Sciences* ist es freigestellt, in ihrer Gruppe zusätzliche Aktivitäten zu betreiben. Das Wissenschaftskolleg unterstützt sie dabei, Kontakte zu Berliner Institutionen und Kollegen zu knüpfen.

With the *College for Life Sciences*, the Wissenschaftskolleg wants to provide early-career researchers in the life sciences with 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, to take a look around and 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 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. The Wissenschaftskolleg provides the stipend, accommodation, and services.

The Fellows of the *College for Life Sciences* are free to engage in additional activities within their group. The Wissenschaftskolleg provides assistance for establishing connections with Berlin institutions and colleagues.

Fellows des College for Life Sciences 2020/2021

Hakan Ceylan	Mikrorobotik	Stuttgart
Toni Gossmann	Evolutionsbiologie	Bielefeld
Bettina Schwab	Neurowissenschaft	Hamburg

Scientific Committee des College for Life Sciences

Dieter Ebert	Zoologie, Evolutionsbiologie	Basel
Raghavendra Gadagkar	Biologie	Bangalore
Carl Eduard Scheidt	Medizin, Psychotherapie	Freiburg
Simone Reber	Quantitative Biologie	Berlin
Constance Scharff	Verhaltensbiologie	Berlin