



Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

ARBEITSVORHABEN DER FELLOWS
FELLOWS' PROJECTS 2022/2023

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VORWORT

In dieser Broschüre werden die Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs im akademischen Jahr 2022/2023 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 16. September 2022 können sich noch 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 2022

Wenn nicht anders angegeben, erstrecken sich die Fellowships vom 16. September 2022 bis zum 15. Juli 2023.

PREFACE

This brochure presents the Fellows of the academic year 2022/2023. 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 16, 2022, some 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 2022

If not otherwise indicated, the fellowships extend from September 16, 2022 to July 15, 2023.

ELÇİN AKTOPRAK

from September 2022 to February 2023

Ph.D., International Relations

The School of Human Rights Association, Ankara

Born in 1979 in Istanbul

Studied Political Sciences and International Relations at Ankara University

WHY HASN'T MINERVA'S OWL ARRIVED YET? NATIONALISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The owl of Minerva has still not flown over nationalisms. From the 18th century until today, nationalism has been the leading ideology in the world, constantly renewing itself in accordance with the changing dynamics and conditions in the world. As a scholar who studies nationalism from a constructivist perspective, I argue that the fundamental question about nationalism is still of great importance in our time: “Why does it still exist and how does it do so?”

Therefore, my research project is to write a book dealing with nationalism from a constructivist perspective, from the past to the present under the conditions of its “renewal,” focusing particularly on the first quarter of the 21st century. In my previous work, I have focused on state and minority nationalisms and I have discussed the rise of nationalisms at different stages of world history by relying on the center-periphery concept within the framework of the historical capitalism-nationalism relationship. In my current research, I would like to deepen this discussion and take the question “why is there still nationalism” into the 2020s and reexamine center-periphery concepts and the historical relationship between historical capitalism and nationalism by revisiting my earlier arguments. To deepen and consolidate my research, I will comparatively examine my main arguments through period differences and various examples of nationalism. I will also evaluate new debates and conceptualizations such as populism, the radical right, and digital nationalism in the context of my basic question, “Why still nationalism?”

Recommended Reading

Aktoprak, Elçin. *Devletler ve Ulusları: Batı Avrupa Milliyetçilik ve Ulusal Azınlık Sorunları* [States and nations: Nationalism and national minority issues in Western Europe]. Ankara: Tan Publications, 2010.

—. “Between Authoritarianism and Peace: The Kurdish Opening in Turkey (2013–2015).” In *Democratic Representation in Plurinational States: The Kurds in Turkey*, edited by Ephraim Nimni and Elçin Aktoprak, 137–158. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018.

Akbulut, Olgun, and Elçin Aktoprak, eds. *Minority Self-Government in Europe and the Middle East: From Theory to Practice*. Leiden: Brill, 2019.

SULTAN SOOUD AL-QASSEMI

from January to May 2023

Adjunct Professor of International and Public Affairs

Columbia University

Born in 1978 in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Studied Global Banking and Finance at Regents University London

POLITICAL ART BY MIDDLE EASTERN ARTISTS IN BERLIN

During my fellowship at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I intend to investigate political art created by Middle Eastern artists who moved to Berlin over the course of the past decade. Following the 2011 uprisings in a number of countries across the Middle Eastern region, as well as ensuing political and economic instability, several contemporary artists from places including Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Turkey have relocated to Berlin, setting up their studios and resuming their creative practices. This includes figures like Fadi Al Hamwi, Tammam Azzam, Khaled Barakeh, Mohamad Said Baalbaki, and others I have yet to discover. Many, such as Ghassan Hammash, Yara Mekawei, and Raed Jazbeh, have also begun to set up organizations, create collectives and cultural hubs, and enrol in educational and fellowship programs in Berlin's institutions. It is my intention to expand my investigation to the city's wider cultural scene and examine its support for migrant practitioners and how the position of regional artists has transformed from individuals working in isolation to the creation of networks, communities, and initiatives, gradually turning Berlin into a centre and a sought-after destination for young Arab and Turkish painters, musicians, filmmakers, actors, and writers. This line of research will also allow me to truly immerse myself in the city's cultural landscape and get to know Berlin from an angle that has so far received little attention from scholarly endeavours.

Recommended Reading

Al Qassemi, Sultan Sooud. “The Politics of Egyptian Fine Art: Giving a Voice to the People.” In *Arab Politics Beyond the Uprisings: Experiments in an Era of Resurgent Authoritarianism*, edited by Thanassis Cambanis and Michael Wahid Hanna, 240–268. New York: Century Foundation Press, 2017.

—. “Toward Abstraction: The Case of Kuwait in the 1960s.” In *Taking Shape: Abstraction from the Arab World, 1950s–1980s*, edited by Suheyla Takesh and Lynn Gumpert, 107–115. Munich: Hirmer, 2020.

Al Qassemi, Sultan Sooud, and Todd Reisz, eds. *Building Sharjah*. Basel: Birkhäuser, 2021.

CAMILO BARBOSA

from September to December 2022

Dr., Evolutionary Microbiology

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Born in 1988 in Bogotá

Studied Evolutionary Biology at Kiel University (CAU) and the Max Planck

Institute for Evolutionary Biology

POPULATION GENETIC DETERMINANTS OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE EVOLUTION IN THE CLINIC

We live in a bacterial world. For billions of years, bacteria have been thriving in our world, adapting, and diversifying in a myriad of environments. They now play a pivotal role in the environment, forming intricate relationships with all sorts of living beings, including humans. In fact, our bodies harbor, on average, as many bacterial as human cells. While most of our interactions with “our” bacterial cells (microbiome) are positive and necessary, there are often cases in which opportunistic bacteria can bypass our innate natural defenses and cause harm. The latter is further aggravated when these opportunistic bacteria find ways to evade and counteract the effects of the chemical defenses we use against them, antibiotics. Better understanding the process by which bacteria evolve resistance against antibiotics has been the central aim of my scientific career.

The main hypothesis of my long-term project stems from the observation that antibiotic resistance evolution is pervasive but somehow limited – why does resistance evolve in some but not all cases, despite bacteria being exposed to similar selective pressures? To approximate this question, I aim to quantify the capacity of pathogens to generate genetic diversity within a population. Bacteria can typically achieve this in one of two ways. The first one is the driving force of diversity and evolution, mutation. In large populations, mutations arise with the potential to confer an advantage to better survive in a given environment. If the intrinsic capacity of a population to generate mutations is high, then that popu-

lation has a higher likelihood of adapting faster. The second mechanism is bacteria's ability to acquire foreign genetic material, a process known as horizontal gene transfer (HGT). Through HGT, bacteria essentially amplify their genetic capacity by incorporating genetic elements into their own genome. These genetic elements often include genes that confer resistance to antibiotics, and whether a population can acquire, sustain, and exploit these elements can have a dramatic impact on how bacteria adapt to antibacterial treatments. Ultimately, I aim to better understand and quantify how mutation and HGT determine the likelihood of evolving resistance in genetically close, but distinct bacterial populations.

Recommended Reading

Barbosa, Camilo, Vincent Trebosc, Christian Kemmer, Philip Rosenstiel, Robert Beardmore, Hinrich Schulenburg, and Gunther Jansen (2017). "Alternative Evolutionary Paths to Bacterial Antibiotic Resistance Cause Distinct Collateral Effects." *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 34: 2229–2244. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msx158>.

Barbosa, Camilo, Roderich Römhild, Philip Rosenstiel, and Hinrich Schulenburg (2019). "Evolutionary Stability of Collateral Sensitivity to Antibiotics in the Model Pathogen *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*." *eLife* 8: e51481. <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.51481>.

Zhou, Shiwei, Camilo Barbosa, and Robert J. Woods (2020). "Why Is Preventing Antibiotic Resistance So Hard? Analysis of Failed Resistance Management." *Evolution, Medicine, and Public Health* 2020: 102–108. <https://doi.org/10.1093/emph/eoaa020>.

MAXIMILIAN BENZ

Dr. phil., Professor für Deutsche Literatur des Mittelalters und der
Frühen Neuzeit
Universität Bielefeld

Geboren 1983 in München, Deutschland
Studium der Germanistik, Klassischen Philologie und Erziehungswissen-
schaften an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München und der
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

DIE EMERGENZ MORALISCHER SUBJEKTIVITÄT AN DER SCHWELLE ZUR NEUZEIT

Moralische Subjektivität, also die Möglichkeit, die Grundsätze des Handelns „aus sich“ heraus zu entwickeln, ist, so scheint es zumindest, mit einem christlichen *ordo* unvereinbar. Besonders einflussreich, aber auch vielfach kritisiert, hat Michel Foucault die pagane Antike mit ihren Selbsttechniken, die es Individuen erlauben, sich als moralische Subjekte zu begreifen, dem Christentum gegenübergestellt – mit Folgen bis in die Moderne, sofern man auch hier das Subjekt *à la française* nicht als „souverän“, sondern (mit Friedrich Nietzsche noch immer) als „unterworfen“ begreift.

Unabhängig von normativen Implikationen und diesseits einer Dichotomie von „Bruch“ und „Kontinuität“ soll mit Blick auf genuin christliche Selbsttechniken, die sich nachgerade im Spätmittelalter in je unterschiedlichen Anschlüssen an den umfassend geltenden Imperativ einer *imitatio Christi* herausbilden, eine Komplementär- (und keine Vor-)Geschichte moderner Subjektivität herausgearbeitet werden.

Die Selbsttechniken von Mystikern und „modernen Devoten“ entwickeln unter Nutzung von Textproduktionsmechanismen die Schaffung eines „Ichs“, das nicht in der Erfüllung eines Regelkodex besteht, sondern sich selbst konstituiert: Man kann diesen Zusammenhang pointieren im Sinne einer christomimetischen Poiesis der Existenz. Nicht nur im „langen“ 15. Jahrhundert, dem

Säkulum sowohl der Reform als auch der Latenz, lassen sich diese textinduzierten Selbsttechniken beobachten, sondern – auf je unterschiedliche Weise – auch im reformatorischen Anschluss an spätmittelalterliche Frömmigkeit sowie in der gegenreformatorischen Reaktion.

Lektüreempfehlung

Benz, Maximilian. *Gesicht und Schrift: Die Erzählung von Jenseitsreisen in Antike und Mittelalter*. Quellen und Forschungen zur Literatur- und Kulturgeschichte 78. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2013. Broschur 2022.

—. *Fragmente einer Sprache der Liebe um 1200*. Mediävistische Perspektiven 6. Zürich: Chronos, 2018.

—. *Arbeit an der Tradition: Studien zur literarhistorischen Stellung und zur poetischen Struktur der Werke Rudolfs von Ems*. Philologie der Kultur 16. Würzburg: Königshausen & Neumann, 2022.

JUDITH L. BRONSTEIN

Ph.D., University Distinguished Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology
University of Arizona, Tucson

Born in 1957 in Wilmington, Del., USA

Studied Ecology and Environmental Policy at Brown University and
Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Michigan

TOWARDS CONCEPTUAL SYNTHESIS IN OUR UNDER- STANDING OF INTERACTIONS BETWEEN SPECIES

Humans are passionately interested in interactions with other individuals and other species. To cooperate with others is essential for our survival, and has been a hallmark of our species since we first evolved. As a consequence, we have a surprisingly large store of knowledge about the many ways in which organisms interact with each other. Problems arise, however, when we start extrapolating from one type of interaction to another. Humans do not interact with each other and with other species in exactly the same way that other organisms do; to speak as if they do impedes our understanding of the behavior of humans and of other species, as well. Certainly, a fundamental goal of human thought is to seek synthesis across diverse phenomena. However, at present, there are too many false parallels and inappropriate metaphors in circulation to form a solid foundation of understanding. Some popular ideas really must be dismantled before progress can be made. At the same time, there are compelling patterns to be elucidated at the intersection of different fields. As a Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg, I will be constructing new conceptual frameworks that synthesize our understanding of organismal interactions. I have been studying one form of interaction, mutualism (cooperative interactions between species), since its inception as a field of study. I will now: (i) work with colleagues to integrate scholarship on within-species cooperation and mutualism; (ii) analyze the use and misuse of the “mutualism” metaphor across fields; (iii) use our understanding of how cheating is controlled within and between non-human species to explore novel ways in

which cooperation among humans might be fostered; (iv) analyze the relationship between mutualism and domestication; and (v) synthesize my career-long research program to argue for the dissolution of a typological view of organismal interactions. All of these projects cross disciplinary boundaries, and three reach beyond biology.

Recommended Reading

Bronstein, Judith L., ed. (2015). *Mutualism*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Díaz-Muñoz, Samuel L., Amy M. Boddy, Gautam Dantas, Christopher M. Waters, and Judith L. Bronstein (2016). "Contextual Organismality: Beyond Pattern to Process in the Emergence of Organisms." *Evolution* 70: 2669–2677. <https://doi.org/10.1111/evo.13078>.

Barker, Jessica L., Judith L. Bronstein, Maren L. Friesen, Emily I. Jones, H. Kern Reeve, Andrew G. Zink, and Megan E. Frederickson (2017). "Synthesizing Perspectives on the Evolution of Cooperation within and between Species." *Evolution* 71: 814–825. <https://doi.org/10.1111/evo.13174>.

NOVIOLET BULAWAYO

Writer

Born in 1981 in Tsholotsho, Zimbabwe

Studied English at Texas A&M University-Commerce and at Southern Methodist University and Fiction Writing at Cornell University

UNTITLED

NoViolet will be working on a collection of linked stories.

Recommended Reading

Bulawayo, NoViolet. *We Need New Names*. New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2013. German: *Wir brauchen neue Namen*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2014.

—. *Glory*. New York: Viking, 2022.

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

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY IN THE LONG TWENTIETH CENTURY

The scientific community is by any measure a very strange kind of community. For starters, no one knows who exactly belongs to it, much less who speaks for it. Its members are a miscellany of individuals, but also of disparate institutions: universities, research institutes, government agencies, international organizations, learned societies and journals, and now preprint servers and online data archives. Nor does it have a fixed location. Despite the cozy, *gemeinschaftliche* associations of the word “community,” the village conjured up by the term “scientific community” is scattered all over the globe and its inhabitants meet only occasionally, if at all. Far from living in neighborly harmony or even collegial mutual tolerance, the members of this uncommunal community compete ferociously and engage in notoriously vitriolic polemics against each other. Although modern science has been seen as the locomotive of all modernity, the scientific community more closely resembles a medieval guild in its hierarchies and career stages of graduate student apprentices, itinerant postdoc journeymen, and master researchers in charge of their own workshops. The reward system is more archaic still, based on mutual recognition by peers, just as aristocratic codes of honor regulated who was qualified to provide satisfaction to whom when challenged to a duel. Nothing about the scientific community we so constantly and casually refer to today is self-evident – least of all its very existence.

As part of a short book on the origins of global science, I will be studying the emergence, organization, and transformation of the international scientific community during the long, disastrous twentieth century and how it managed to survive – barely – two world wars, the Cold War, and the digital revolution.

Recommended Reading

Daston, Lorraine. *Rules: A Short History of What We Live By*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2022.

Daston, Lorraine, and Sharon Marcus. “The Books That Wouldn’t Die.” *The Chronicle of Higher Education* 65, no. 27 (March 2019): B15–B16.
<https://www.chronicle.com/article/the-books-that-wouldnt-die/>.

LYNDA DELPH

Ph.D., Distinguished Professor of Biology
Indiana University Bloomington

Born in 1957 in Fort Belvoir, Va., USA
Studied Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Arizona and
Botany at the University of Canterbury

INTRA-LOCUS SEXUAL CONFLICT

Males and females have different reproductive roles, leading to selection operating to differentiate the two sexes. However, individuals of the same species, be they male or female, share the same genome. So if selection is strong on one sex to be large, for example, then the shared genetic control of that trait drags the other sex along to also be large. Hence, sexual dimorphism requires the evolution of sex-specific (or sex-biased) gene expression. Notably, variation in how selection operates on the two sexes impacts gene expression, the movement of genes within the genome, and the evolution of sex chromosomes. The evolutionary consequences will depend on the extent to which trait variation in each sex is determined by the same genetic loci. If variation is largely due to common loci with similar effects in both sexes, a high between-sex genetic correlation will result. This correlation can constrain the response to differing selection on males and females, a phenomenon known as “intra-locus sexual conflict.”

I propose to write a scholarly monograph on intra-locus sexual conflict as my project when a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. It will be a synthetic review of the various aspects and research programs that researchers interested in this phenomenon focus on, from phenotypic selection analyses, to theoretical work on the number of loci involved and their location in the genome, to sequence-based efforts to show allele-frequency differences, to genotypic fitness consequences. I will bring to this effort an appreciation for including a diverse set of taxa and diverse set of approaches.

Recommended Reading

Delph, Lynda F., A. Michele Arntz, Caroline Scotti-Santiago, and Ivan Scotti (2010). “The Genomic Architecture of Sexual Dimorphism in the Dioecious Plant *Silene latifolia*.” *Evolution* 64: 2873–2886.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.2010.01048.x>.

Delph, Lynda F., Jonathan Andicoechea, Janet C. Steven, Christopher R. Herlihy, Samuel V. Scarpino, and Daniela L. Bell (2011). “Environment-Dependent Intralocus Sexual Conflict in a Dioecious Plant.” *New Phytologist* 192: 542–552. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-8137.2011.03811.x>.

Delph, Lynda F., Keely E. Brown, Luis Diego Ríos, and John K. Kelly (forthcoming). “Sex-Specific Natural Selection on SNPs in *Silene latifolia*.” *Evolution Letters*. Published electronically May 27, 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/evl3.283>.

CLAUDIA DIEHL

Dr. phil., Professor for Sociology

University of Konstanz

Born in 1968 in Bensheim, Germany

Studied Sociology and Psychology at the University of Mannheim and

Indiana University Bloomington

HOW DO GIRL AND BOY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS PERCEIVE INEQUALITY (WORKING TITLE)

Research on educational inequality has been booming in the last decades, but we know little about how high school students themselves perceive inequality and fairness in school and society. In my envisioned monograph, I will tackle this topic by analyzing data from a two-wave survey among students aged 12 and 15 that I am currently conducting with colleagues from different disciplines at the Cluster of Excellence “The Politics of Inequality” at the University of Konstanz. This data will help answer questions such as: How do children from different social and ethnic backgrounds perceive and evaluate their chances in the educational system? Do they think that girls and boys, migrants and natives, children from wealthy and poor parents are treated fairly, have the same chances of moving ahead, and have an equal say in school affairs and society at large? To what extent do they believe in meritocratic principles and think that they – rather than ascriptive characteristics such as sex, ethnicity, and parental background – shape grades and school recommendations? What role do school and classroom characteristics, parents, and peer networks play in forming these perceptions? I assume that these perceptions and evaluations are key in understanding processes of political polarization that are likely to start in early adolescence. In this respect, research on perceptions of inequality among high school students touches upon an important issue of our time: Why are many individuals, especially those who are economically disadvantaged, alienated from the so-called elites in politics, the media, and science? I hope to provide insight into this question by

analyzing the circumstances under which these processes already start in adolescence and under what circumstances they solidify – or do not solidify – over the person’s life cycle.

Recommended Reading

Diehl, Claudia, Christian Hunkler, and Cornelia Kristen, eds. (2016). *Ethnische Ungleichheiten im Bildungsverlauf: Mechanismen, Befunde, Debatten*. Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Diehl, Claudia, Patrick Fick, and Matthias Koenig (2018). “Religion und ethnische Bildungsungleichheiten: Empirische Befunde zu einem strittigen Zusammenhang.” *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* 101: 112–139. <https://doi.org/10.1515/mks-2018-1010203>.

Diehl, Claudia, Elisabeth Liebau, and Peter Mühlau (2021). “How Often Have You Felt Disadvantaged? Explaining Perceived Discrimination.” *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* 73: 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11577-021-00738-y>.

ARIE M. DUBNOV

Ph.D., Associate Professor of History and Max Ticktin Chair of Israel Studies
Director, Judaic Studies Program
The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Born in 1977 in Petach-Tikvah, Israel

Studied History and Philosophy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and
History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison

DREAMERS OF THE THIRD TEMPLE: ZIONISM IN THE AGE OF IMPERIAL FEDERALISM, 1903–1956

A peculiarly consistent feature of nationalist narrations of the past is to write the history of the nation in conflict and incongruity with imperial and colonial rule. Yet, in practice, during the first half of the twentieth century, both imperialist and nationalist arguments about self-rule, citizenship, rights, and independence occupied a common discursive field and grew in tandem, feeding off each other.

Dreamers of the Third Temple follows this line of investigation and reconstructs half a century of overlooked ties between modes of British imperial thought and Jewish nationalism. The project's title echoes the phrase "Third Empire" popularized by British political thinkers who envisaged the British Empire evolving organically into a multiracial commonwealth of city-states modeled on the ancient Athenian league. The book shows that alongside key British neo-imperial and internationalist thinkers, this imperial federal vision also inspired key Jewish nationalist activists and theoreticians. Offering a long history of the so-called "British moment" in the Middle East, together with a revisionist history of Zionist political thought, it argues that the origins of imperial federalism could be traced back to the early twentieth century, even before the British conquest of Palestine, and that the latter offered a broad discursive space and sufficiently flexible theoretical platform that allowed for a vibrant yet forgotten British-Zionist dialogue to emerge.

Empire, and not only the amorphous concepts of nation and nationhood, provided a stage for action and a horizon of expectation for local nationalists as they were planning their future and developing the vocabulary and institutions of self-rule. At the same time, challenges to imperial rule in South Asia and other theaters provided warning signs and templates for anticolonial action. This perspective combines the local and the global in reconstructing our historical context. Moreover, it forces us to revisit failed political schemes, including attempts to turn Palestine into a British Dominion or the establishment of a binational state that earlier scholars have dismissed as futile attempts and provides a crucial context for the emergence of the politics of partition, which ultimately shaped the politics of the region.

Recommended Reading

Dubnov, Arie M. *Isaiah Berlin: The Journey of a Jewish Liberal*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.

—. “Notes on the Zionist Passage to India, or: The Analogical Imagination and Its Boundaries.” *Journal of Israeli History* 35, no. 2 (2016): 177–214. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13531042.2016.1244040>.

Dubnov, Arie M., and Laura Robson, eds. *Partitions: A Transnational History of Twentieth-Century Territorial Separatism*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2019.

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 Technical University of Munich,
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 (2008). “Host-Parasite Coevolution: Insights from the *Daphnia*-Parasite Model System.” *Current Opinion in Microbiology* 11, no. 3: 290–301. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mib.2008.05.012>.

— (2018). “Open Questions: What Are the Genes Underlying Antagonistic Coevolution?” *BMC Biology* 16: 114. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-018-0583-7>.

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GIOVANNI GALIZIA

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Born in 1963 in Rome

Studied Biology at the Freie Universität Berlin and Zoology at the
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OLFACTORY CODING IN THE BRAIN

Olfaction is far from understood – not in humans, and not in any animal species. The structure of neural networks is quite similar across many species in the animal kingdom, but when comparing honeybees and humans, the significance of odorants is very specific to each: a positive odor for us (e.g. the smell of a banana) may mean something different to a bee (in this case: alarm, and sting the intruder!). From a neurobiological point of view, a major question is: how does the coding of odors with an innate meaning differ – if at all – from the coding of odors that appear not to have had any role in the evolution of a species?

I will analyze this question using insects, in particular honeybees and fruit flies. It will be necessary to understand how single olfactory receptors respond to a large panel of chemicals – i.e., to understand their molecular response range, or, in other words, to understand to which odorants they are tuned to. From there, we need to follow the neuronal circuits into the brain, and we need to create computer models of brain circuitry.

Understanding how neural networks in the brain attribute information to a sensory stimulus will help us understand how our brain creates a representation of the world, a prerequisite for higher order brain functions such as intelligence, sentience, and consciousness – though the latter will be a big leap.

Recommended Reading

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LUCA GIULIANI

Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg
Rector of the Wissenschaftskolleg (2007–2018)
Dr. phil., Prof. emer. for Classical Archaeology
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Born in 1950 in Florence, Italy
Studied Classical Archaeology, Ethnology, and Italian Literature at
the University of Basel and at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
(LMU Munich)

1. THE PROBLEM OF ROMAN COPIES:

A TRANSATLANTIC DISSENT

2. SOCRATES' UGLINESS:

A SEMANTIC INTERPRETATION

Ad 1. The problem of Roman copies has become a topic over the past 30 years or so. Until then, there used to be a consensus in the discipline that ancient Roman sculptors had frequently copied Greek masterpieces from the 5th and 4th century BCE. This assumption has come under heavy criticism, first in the US, then in Anglo-American academia as a whole. The existence of Roman copies, so the revisionists' claim, is to be considered a myth, as the result of a (German) philhellenic bias that has completely neglected the originality of Roman artists. From very early on, the two camps (one asserting, the other negating the existence of copies) stopped communicating with each other; this has favoured the emergence of sectarian certitudes – which does not seem to be a satisfactory state of affairs.

Ad 2. Sometime after Socrates' death, but before his official rehabilitation in Athens, some friends and disciples of Socrates decided to erect a portrait statue of their beloved teacher. This portrait, of which we have copies, depicted the

philosopher looking like a satyr. Why did his pupils take such a provocative decision? The standard answer to this question is: because Socrates actually happened to look like a satyr. We (Maria Luisa Catoni, a former Fellow, and I: this is a project we are pursuing in cooperation) don't find this answer convincing and would like to propose an alternative explanation. The result should be a short monograph to be published with Oxford University Press in 2023.

Recommended Reading

Catoni, Maria Luisa, and Luca Giuliani. "Socrates Represented: Why Does He Look Like a Satyr?" *Critical Inquiry* 45 (Spring 2019): 681–713.
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Gazda, Elaine, ed. *The Ancient Art of Emulation: Studies in Artistic Originality and Tradition from the Present to Classical Antiquity*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2002.

DIETER GRIMM

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs

Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (2001–2007)

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Bundesverfassungsrichter a. D.

Geboren 1937 in Kassel, Deutschland

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft und Politikwissenschaft in Frankfurt/Main,

Freiburg/Breisgau, Berlin, Paris und Harvard

KONSTITUTIONALISMUS – NATIONAL UND

SUPRANATIONAL

Ein größeres Projekt zur Rolle der Verfassung in der Geschichtsschreibung ist gerade zum Abschluss gekommen. Neue Projekte befinden sich noch im Stadium der Überlegung. Zusammen mit der Kunsthistorikerin und früheren Fellowin Charlotte Klonk läuft ein Projekt über Regelung und Praxis des nationalen Kulturgüterschutzes.

Lektüreempfehlung

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

OREN HARMAN

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Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan

Born in 1973 in Jerusalem

Studied Biology and History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and
History of Science at Oxford University

METAMORPHOSIS: A NATURAL WONDER, AN
EVOLUTIONARY MYSTERY, AND A FATHER'S 40-WEEK
JOURNEY TO UNDERSTAND THE DEEP MEANING OF
TRANSFORMATION AND CHANGE

Metamorphosis is often perceived as curious and exceptional, but is in fact a common biological process. According to some estimates, up to 70% of species undergo one form or another of metamorphosis, which is defined as the process of transformation of an organism from an immature form to an adult form in two or more stages, or, alternatively, as radical postembryonic development. Prevalent in marine invertebrates, insects, and amphibians, the process has attracted the attention of natural philosophers and scientists over the ages and has served as the focal point for important discoveries in endocrinology, genetics, developmental biology, evolutionary theory, and regenerative medicine. It has also attracted the attention of philosophers, writers, and artists who have sought to find in the process of metamorphosis meaning relevant to human psychology and culture. The current research project proposes to find a creative writing framework for considering both the history of attempts to understand the biological phenomenon of metamorphosis and the cultural, philosophical, and psychological preoccupations with the theme of lifecycle and transformation.

Recommended Reading

Harman, Oren. *The Man Who Invented the Chromosome*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2004.

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—. *Evolutions: Fifteen Myths That Explain Our World*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2018.

GUNNAR HINDRICHS

Dr. phil., Professor für Philosophie
Universität Basel

Geboren 1971 in Wegberg, Deutschland

Studium der Philosophie, der Mittleren und Neueren Geschichte und der
Musikwissenschaft an den Universitäten Marburg, Tübingen und Heidelberg

WAHRSEIN

Wahrheit und wissenschaftliches Denken sind eng miteinander verknüpft. Dessen methodische Ordnung zielt auf Verstehenszusammenhänge, die ihre Sache nicht scheinbar, sondern in Wahrheit erfassen. Darum wurden der Begriff der Wahrheit und der Begriff der Wissenschaft stets von Neuem im Bezug aufeinander bestimmt.

Aber nicht nur das wissenschaftliche Denken zielt auf Wahrheit. Auch außerhalb der Wissenschaften bildet sie einen zentralen Bezugspunkt. Um drei Beispiele zu geben: die Vereidigung einer Zeugin im Strafprozess lässt sie schwören, „die reine Wahrheit gesagt“ zu haben (StPO § 64 (1)); Pilatus ironisiert die Wahrheit, um danach einen Menschen umbringen zu lassen (Joh 18, 38); das Problem der Fake News berührt die Unterscheidung von Wahrheit und Lüge.

Wahrheitsansprüche gehören offenbar insgesamt zur Verfassung des Denkens. Was aber beansprucht das Denken, wenn es Wahrheit beansprucht?

Das Forschungsvorhaben arbeitet an einer Antwort auf diese Frage. Seine Hypothese lautet: die gängige Wendung „[...] ist wahr“ sollten wir ernst nehmen. Diese Wendung aber sagt das Wahrsein von etwas aus. Und vom Wahrsein zu sprechen bedeutet: die Wahrheit als eine Form des Seins zu begreifen. Dadurch erfolgt die Bestimmung der Wahrheit als Ontologie. Wahrheit lässt sich nicht als Wahrheitswert, nicht als Machtgeschehen, nicht als soziale Praxis verstehen. Sie ist als ein Seinsmodus zu begreifen.

Auf diese Weise beabsichtigt das Forschungsprojekt dazu beizutragen, dass etwas Bekanntes – die Formel „[...] ist wahr“ – auch zu etwas Erkanntem wird.

Lektüreempfehlung

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—. *Philosophie der Revolution*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2017.

THOMAS W. HOLSTEIN
von Oktober 2022 bis Februar 2023
Dr. phil., Professor für Biologie
Universität Heidelberg

Geboren 1953 in Heidelberg, Deutschland
Studium der Biologie an der Universität Wien

DIE ENTSTEHUNG EVOLUTIONÄRER NEUHEITEN – ZUR KAUSALITÄT IM EVOLUTIONSPROZESS

Die Frage nach Kausalität in Evolutionsprozessen hat durch die vergleichende Genomforschung und neue Kenntnisse zur Entwicklung von Organismen (Ontogenese) an Aktualität gewonnen. Gegenstand des Projektes ist eine Standortbestimmung zur Erfassung struktureller genomischer Faktoren in der Evolution und Entwicklung von Tieren (Metazoa). Es sollen insbesondere solche molekularen Mechanismen untersucht werden, welche an der zunehmenden morphologischen Komplexität der Metazoa beteiligt sind. Dabei wird auf unsere Arbeiten zur genomischen und zellulären Komplexität früher Metazoen zurückgegriffen, ebenso auf unsere evolutionsbiologischen Arbeiten zur Entstehung der Körperachsen und des zentralen Nervensystems. Die von uns und anderen entdeckte große genomische Komplexität früher Tiere mit sehr einfachem Bauplan stellen ein Paradoxon dar, das neue Fragen zu den Mechanismen des Evolutionsprozesses aufwirft. Wir verfolgen die Hypothese, dass evolutionäre Neuheiten stark durch Zwänge kanalisiert werden, die auf genomischer und ontogenetischer Ebene wirken.

Lektüreempfehlung

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HUSEIN INUSAH

from February to May 2023

Iso Lomso Fellow

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University of Cape Coast

Born in 1984 in Worawora, Oti Region, Ghana

Studied Philosophy at the University of Ghana

DECOLONISING KNOWLEDGE, SHAPING NORMS FOR EPISTEMIC DIVERSITY: THE PERSPECTIVE OF AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL VIRTUE PROVERBS

Epistemic decolonisation is a project to liberate marginalised epistemologies of the South, especially that of Africa, and reposition them at the centre of intellectual discursive forms. This project examines the prospects of epistemic decolonisation in Africa within the context of globalisation. Some scholars in Africa are suspicious of the effects of globalisation on the call to decolonise knowledge, citing the dangers of epistemicide (loss of knowledge diversity). Others support globalisation, citing its ideals for scholarly collaboration and cross-cultural fertilization of ideas between the Global North and the South. This has resulted in unending controversy often motivating the tension between Afrocentrists' and neo-Afrocentrists' construal of the clamour for epistemic decolonisation. This project contributes to this debate by exploring Africa's potential to decolonise knowledge through an epistemic multiculturalist paradigm without eroding the value of African indigenous knowledge systems. The project draws on the intellectual virtue of African (specifically Akan and Yoruba) proverbs and involves analyses of the selected proverbs, field interviews, and an extensive review of literature guided by the theories of social ontology and pluriversality to explore epistemic multiculturalism as an effective means of decolonising knowledge in Africa. It also deploys insights derived from the intellectual virtue of African proverbs to design an instructional model for teaching the virtues of epistemic

multiculturalism to promote global futures in which the notion of epistemic monoculture is replaced with epistemic multiculturalism. The significance of this project is diverse. In the first place, it goes beyond just listing African proverbs and focuses on the intellectualisation of African proverbs designed to shape culture from an African perspective and foster epistemic plurality to bridge the gulf between Africa and other parts of the world in terms of the production and dissemination of knowledge. The intended legacy of this project is its use of the researcher's oral resources to promote epistemic multiculturalism and decolonisation in Africa.

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DEBORAH JAMES

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London School of Economics and Political Science

Born in 1954 in Johannesburg, South Africa

Studied Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand

BETWEEN STATE AND MARKET:
A NEW ANTHROPOLOGY OF
REDISTRIBUTION IN PRECARIOUS TIMES

Alongside other scholars, anthropologists have recently developed an interest in redistribution. In contrast to what is emphasised by much of the classic literature, their unique contribution to this study lies in an awareness of the growing informality of redistributive processes. The “new middle class” appears to be on the rise, albeit unevenly and often precariously, but state capacity to levy taxes from it (and from those higher up the scale) or to provide support to it in times of trouble appears to be on the wane. The focus is thus shifting to re-allocative processes beyond those that were tried and tested in the heyday of the welfare state. My book project brings together interrelated themes in my recent research that illuminate this topic: the expansion of the global middle class, on the one hand; and the rise of financialised debt and of independently or charitably funded advice in contexts of austerity and the shrinking welfare state, on the other. While drawing on my own first-hand research in the UK and South Africa, the project/book will also incorporate insights from other sources, including those produced by recent cognate research projects conducted in Europe and the global South, in whose workshops and conferences I have been involved.

Recommended Reading

- James, Deborah (1999). *Songs of the Women Migrants: Performance and Identity in South Africa*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- (2007). *Gaining Ground? 'Rights' and 'Property' in South African Land Reform*. London: Routledge-Cavendish; Johannesburg: Wits University Press.
- (2015). *Money from Nothing: Indebtedness and Aspiration in South Africa*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

THOMAS KAUFMANN

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Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Geboren 1962 in Cuxhaven, Deutschland

Studium der Theologie und Geschichte in Münster, Tübingen und Göttingen

DER „DEUTSCHE BAUERNKRIEG“ – EINE GESCHICHTE FRÜHNEUZEITLICHER PUBLIZISTIK

Im Zentrum meiner Forschungen wird der „Bauernkrieg“ der Jahre 1524/25 stehen, ein Ereignis, dem nicht nur in der zeitgenössischen Öffentlichkeit, sondern auch in der Retrospektive eine umfassende Aufmerksamkeit zuteilwurde. Manches spricht dafür, dass der Publizistik eine entscheidende Bedeutung bei der Entstehung dieser komplexen Aufstandsbewegung zukam und dass es eben dieser Aspekt war, der sie von älteren Bauernaufständen des späten 15. und des frühen 16. Jahrhunderts unterschied. Das Ziel der geplanten Darstellung besteht darin, den Gesamtzusammenhang des Bauernkriegs aus einer medialen Perspektive zu rekonstruieren. Dabei sollen neben Texten aller Art auch Bilder eine zentrale Rolle spielen. Insbesondere die Frage, inwiefern die Publikationen ihrerseits Handlungen evoziert und zu Polarisierungen geführt haben, wird eine wichtige Rolle spielen. Zugleich gilt es natürlich auch, die den bäuerlichen Kulturen eigenen Medien konstitutiv in die Perspektive einzubeziehen. Eine aus meiner Sicht bisher nicht befriedigend geklärte Aufgabe besteht sodann darin, den Zusammenhang des Bauernkriegs mit der Reformation zu beschreiben. Dabei gehe ich davon aus, dass die insbesondere von Luthers Publikationen ausgehenden Impulse weitaus wirksamer gewesen sind, als es im Lichte der Verwerfungen des Jahres 1525 und der konfessionellen Memoria angemessen erschien.

Lektüreempfehlung

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— *Luthers Juden*. 3., durchges. Aufl. Stuttgart: Reclam, 2017.

— *Die Mitte der Reformation: Eine Studie zu Buchdruck und Publizistik im deutschen Sprachgebiet, zu ihren Akteuren und deren Strategien, Inszenierungs- und Ausdrucksformen*. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2019.

MORITZ KRAEMER

from January to July 2023

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

DPhil, Associate Professor of Computational and Genomic Epidemiology

University of Oxford

Born in 1989 in Washington, D.C.

Studied Statistical Epidemiology at the University of Oxford and

Harvard University

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR PANDEMIC-RESILIENT & SUSTAINABLE CITIES

The COVID-19 pandemic has made visible the deficiencies in how we imagine, plan, and manage our cities and live together in them. Cities became the hotspots of COVID-19 transmission, and incidence variation within cities highlighted social and health inequalities. Also, cities are the main sources of carbon emissions today. On the other hand, cities in all their diversity have become the dominant form of human settlement and are the major driving force behind innovation, social change, and cultural and economic activity. Yet, little is known about which city forms are most resilient to absorbing shocks like those from infectious disease outbreaks and/or epidemics. I propose to build an interdisciplinary research programme at the intersection of pandemic sciences and environmental sustainability. This project aims to develop the backbone theory to enable future city planning to be more adaptive so the cities can be more liveable.

Recommended Reading

Kraemer, Moritz U. G., Robert C. Reiner Jr., Oliver J. Brady, Jane P. Messina, Marius Gilbert, David M. Pigott, Dingdong Yi, et al. (2019). “Past and Future Spread of the Arbovirus Vectors *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*.” *Nature Microbiology* 4: 854–863. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-019-0376-y>.

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KARIN LEONHARD

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Universität Konstanz

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Studium der Kunstgeschichte, Neueren deutschen Literatur und Theater-
wissenschaft an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

„SHARED SKILLS“: PRAKTISCHES WISSEN ALS IMMATERIELLES KULTURERBE

In meinem Forschungsprojekt geht es um das Verhältnis zwischen materiellem und immateriellem Kulturerbe, aus einer praxeologischen Perspektive betrachtet. Die Welterbekonvention nämlich propagiert eine Polarisierung zwischen Kunstobjekten einerseits, die als materielles Erbe bewahrt, und handwerklichen Techniken andererseits, die als immaterielles geschützt werden sollen.

Da die Kunstgeschichte nicht zuletzt eine Objektwissenschaft ist und ihre Untersuchungsgegenstände in letzter Zeit zunehmend in den Kontext materieller Kulturen gestellt wurden, ist der Schritt zu einer praxeologischen Herleitung ebenso naheliegend wie problematisch, denn damit wird die Diskussion des wechselseitig wirksamen Verhältnisses zwischen Produktion und ästhetischer Form erneut aufgerufen. Während sich die aktuellen Diskussionen im Sinne von Shared Heritage vor allem um Restitutionsfragen ethnografischer Exponate und Sammlungen – und damit um Objekte – drehen, konzentriert sich mein Augenmerk auf die durch Räume und Zeiten wandernden Fertigkeiten, d. i. die Wanderungen künstlerischen und kunsthandwerklichen Handelns, also um „shared skills and practices“ innerhalb einer Debatte, die sich weg von der Bewahrung von Dingen hin auf die zeitlich-räumlichen Dynamiken ihrer Herstellung und sozialen Einbindung verlagert.

Lektüreempfehlung

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Fehrenbach, Frank, Robert Felfe und Karin Leonhard, Hg. *Kraft, Intensität, Energie: Zur Dynamik der Kunst*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 2018.

Leonhard, Karin. *The Fertile Ground of Painting: Seventeenth-Century Still Lifes & Nature Pieces*. London: Harvey Miller, 2020.

WOLF LEPENIES

Permanent Fellow (em.) des Wissenschaftskollegs
Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs (1986–2001)
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Freie Universität Berlin

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

DAS DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCHE VERHÄLTNIS IM PROZESS DER EUROPÄISCHEN INTEGRATION

Das Barcelona Center for Foreign Affairs (CIDOB) hat europäische Politiker und Wissenschaftler eingeladen, an einem Projekt mitzuwirken, das die Rolle Deutschlands im Prozess der europäischen Integration untersuchen soll: *Pax Germanica? The Rise and Limits of German Hegemony in European Integration*. An diesem Projekt, das Ende 2022 abgeschlossen sein soll, werde ich mich mit einem Rück- wie Ausblick auf die deutsch-französischen Beziehungen beteiligen, der über den engeren politischen Rahmen hinaus die Geschichte der Kulturkontakte und -konflikte zwischen beiden Ländern miteinbezieht. Ich will zu zeigen versuchen, dass sich am Anfang der europäischen Einigung ein deutsch-französisches Hegemon-Duo herausbildete. Nach der Wiedervereinigung und der Osterweiterung der EU geriet Deutschland in die alleinige Führungsrolle. Seit einiger Zeit versucht Frankreich mit großem Engagement Emmanuel Macrons – in direkter Absetzung von Deutschland –, die europäische Führungsrolle einzunehmen. Dabei überrascht der Vorschlag Macrons, Nicolas Sarkozys Plan einer „Union Méditerranéenne“ wiederzubeleben, ein Plan, der seinerzeit am Veto Angela Merkels scheiterte. Alle Überlegungen stehen unter dem Vorbehalt, dass der Überfall Putins auf die Ukraine das staatliche Beziehungsgeflecht auch innerhalb der EU erheblich verändern mag.

Lektüreempfehlung

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TCHAVDAR MARINOV
Ph.D., History and Civilizations
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Born in 1974 in Shumen, Bulgaria
Studied Philosophy at Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski” and History and
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“NATIONAL INDIFFERENCE” AS A MODERN
PHENOMENON? THEORIES OF THE PERVASIVENESS
AND INTENSITY OF NATIONALISM AND THEIR
APPLICATION IN THE FIELD OF BALKAN HISTORY

My research project has the ambition to contribute to the ongoing debates on the temporality and social diffusion of nationalism in modern European societies by exploring the analytical potential but also the limits of the concept of “national indifference” in the study of modern and contemporary Balkan history. By crediting this concept explanatory value, the proposed research tries to understand self-identifications and external categorizations of Balkan societies since the late nineteenth century, which are often obscured by national historians; the research surveys the practical choices and reasons of concrete (non-)élite populations, but it also tackles more general problems related to their study, such as the temporal scales of the spread of nationalism, the social logics of loyalty and pragmatism, the relationship between identity and interest, and the extent to which nationalism is quantifiable. The proposed study draws on a variety of sources from the late Ottoman era to the period of the Greek Civil War: from travelogues and scholarly and political publications to (un)official statistics, secret reports, (un)published autobiographies, and letters addressed to various institutions. By analyzing the whole spectrum of “national indifference” in Balkan contexts, my research project tries to reconcile existing theories of the pervasiveness and intensity of nationalism, on the one hand, with the emphasis on the circumstantialist and interactionist character of identity, on the other. By demonstrating the

contingent and variably salient character of self-identifications, categorizations, and political loyalties, my project also seeks to go beyond the classic question “When is a nation?” and to expose the multiple temporalities of modern nationalism.

Recommended Reading

Marinov, Tchavdar. *La Question Macédonienne de 1944 à nos jours: Communisme et nationalisme dans les Balkans*. Paris: L’Harmattan, 2010.

Daskalov, Roumen, and Tchavdar Marinov, eds. *Entangled Histories of the Balkans: Vol. 1: National Ideologies and Language Policies*. Leiden: Brill, 2013.

Marinov, Tchavdar. “*Nos ancêtres les Thraces*”: *Usages idéologiques de l’Antiquité en Europe du Sud-Est*. Paris: L’Harmattan, 2016.

SUSAN MARKS

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Studied Arts and Law at the University of Sydney and Law at the
University of Cambridge

ON DIGNITY

Dignity is a concept that has central significance in international human rights law and also in many national constitutions. My project seeks to contribute to the literature on dignity by foregrounding its worldly dimensions, by which I mean the ways in which it has social effects and is equally an outcome of social processes.

The idea that dignity has social effects raises the question not only of what dignity is, what it means, but also of what it does – how it works as part of the phenomena that configure the world and our relationships within it. The idea that dignity is an outcome of social processes raises the question of how, in turn, the world configures dignity.

In investigating these matters, I draw together writing that takes up dignity in a range of different settings, such as care homes, hospitals, workplaces, and funeral parlours. I also examine engagements with dignity in a range of different historical contexts – anthropometric photography in colonial Australia; Gandhi's campaign for homespun cloth; the South African "toilet wars" of the present century.

To study dignity is also to study indignity. I take the presumptively undignified to be uniquely instructive guides to dignity as a worldly concept. From them we can learn about the production and distribution of dignity, and about challenges and alternatives to established conceptualisations. Attention to indignity and the presumptively undignified will likewise shed light on a key distinction in the literature on dignity.

This is between human dignity – the inherent dignity that is today said to belong to all human beings – and status dignity – the dignity that was once the preserve of notables or “dignitaries.” What is the relation between these two sorts of dignity? Has the former superseded the latter? Has the latter merged with the former, so that, as some argue, everyone now has the high status that formerly belonged only to a few? Or are human dignity and status dignity tied together in another, less progressive history?

Recommended Reading

Marks, Susan. *The Riddle of All Constitutions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Marks, Susan, and Andrew Clapham. *International Human Rights Lexicon*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Marks, Susan. *A False Tree of Liberty*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2019.

ANNA MEDVEDOVSKA

from January to March 2023

Ph.D., Senior Research Associate

“Tkuma” Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies, Dnipro

Born in 1989 in Pavlograd, Ukraine

Studied Jewish History at Oles Honchar Dnipro National University

THE HOLOCAUST IN UKRAINE IN PUBLIC THOUGHTS FROM THE END OF THE 20TH TO THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

This research project deals with the problem of the public perception of the Holocaust in Ukraine in the late Soviet and the post-Soviet period. It presents a genealogy of the three most influential discourses in post-Soviet Ukraine: the Soviet, Western, and Ukrainian diaspora discourses.

Based on a significant array of artistic works, memoirs, propaganda, and journalistic literature, the aim is to clarify the conditions of the formation and the specific features of the Soviet perception of the genocide of the Jews, as well as the variety of internal and external contexts that influenced this theme. Additional attention is given to reconstructing how the Holocaust in Ukraine has been represented in Western public space, defining the basic factors that influenced the perception of this problem in mass consciousness. In particular, various diaspora periodicals and memoirs of the most famous emigre speakers are analyzed to cast light on Ukrainian diaspora traditions of treatment of the Jewish tragedy in World War II.

To describe the process of bringing the Holocaust problematics into the Ukrainian public sphere against the background of the axiological transformation of society, a large number of materials have been included, such as the press and periodicals, popular literature, memorial signs, legislative acts, and other sources that reflect social opinion.

This research also contains a detailed analysis of academic studies of the Holocaust in Ukraine, in Western and Ukrainian historiographical traditions, highlighting a certain periodization of this process. Some Ukrainian topoi already appeared in the early fundamental generalizing historiography of the Holocaust, as well as in the papers focusing specifically on Ukrainian problematics. Here, the contradictions between the Western approaches and the Ukrainian ones have been defined, highlighting the key Holocaust-related academic discussions that took place in the Ukrainian-language space, but with participation by speakers of other languages. All the main historical subjects relevant to the fate of the Jews under the Nazi occupation in the Ukrainian context are addressed, including the Ukrainian nationalist movement, collaboration, the Righteous Among the Nations, the Holodomor in 1932–33, and their connection with the problem of incorporating the history of the Holocaust in the Ukrainian national narrative.

Recommended Reading

Medvedovska, Anna. "Holocaust Perception in Public Opinion of the Late Soviet Times (1950–1980s)." *Holocaust Studies: A Ukrainian Focus (Digest)* (2019): 54–61. https://tkuma.dp.ua/images/public_download/2019_holocaust_studies_digest_for_inet.pdf.

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KATERYNA MISHCHENKO

Writer, publisher

Medusa

Born in 1984 in Poltava, Ukraine

Studied German and English Philology and World Literature at Kyiv National Linguistic University

TIME OF DEEP SNOW. ESSAYS

One of the central questions of my essayistic research is how loss and mourning construct the reality of individuals and shape the cityscape. The ongoing war will change many aspects of life in Ukraine and particularly the way of telling stories about things that happened before. This shift in mentality should be reflected in the project, as well as the possibility for keeping historical layers from vanishing in oblivion at the moment of total destruction. Along with the ruined temporality, I would like to research fractures in the language caused by the constant danger of living in war. The essays' figures are contemporary citizens of Kyiv and its significant places represented, among other things, through the optics of popular culture, art, and cinema.

Recommended Reading

Mishchenko, Kateryna. "Ein schwarzer Kreis." In *Euromaidan: Was in der Ukraine auf dem Spiel steht*, edited by Juri Andruchowytch, 21–38. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2014.

—, ed. *The Book of Kyiv – Kyjiwska knyzhka*. A project of the School of Kyiv – Kyiv Biennial. Kyiv: Medusa, 2015.

Mishchenko, Kateryna, and Miron Zownir. *Ukrainian Night – Ukraïnska nich*. Leipzig: Spector Books, 2015.

CHRISTOPH MÖLLERS

Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs

Dr. iur., LL.M., Professor für Öffentliches Recht und Rechtsphilosophie

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Geboren 1969 in Bochum, Deutschland

Studium der Rechtswissenschaft und Komparatistik in Tübingen, München
und Chicago

1. A CONCEPT OF CONSTITUTION

2. PETER SZONDI, DIE MEINUNGSFREIHEIT UND DIE AUTONOMIE DER LITERATUR

Ad 1. Today most people think of a constitution as a supreme norm that serves as the legal standard for political institutions like parliaments and governments. But constitutions also “constitute.” They create the very institutions they claim to oblige. While there is a well-known philosophical debate about the normative status of “constitutive norms” (Searle), this problem has rarely been seriously addressed in constitutional theory. Still, the question of the degree to which constitutional law is a normative enterprise is not only theoretically challenging, but also practically relevant. Especially the global proliferation of unamendable clauses in constitutions may be better understood from an analytical perspective on the constitutive character of constitutional law.

Ad 2. Im Mai 1967 wurden Rainer Langhans und Fritz Teufel, zwei Angehörige der Kommune I, einer bekannten Gruppe studentischer Spontis, wegen des Verteilens von Flugblättern vor der Mensa der FU in Berlin-Dahlem angeklagt. Vorgeworfen wurden ihnen „Aufforderung zur Brandstiftung“. Im Prozess traten zugunsten der Angeklagten zahlreiche Professoren auf, unter ihnen Peter Wapnewski, der erste Rektor des Wissenschaftskollegs, und Peter Szondi, der Begründer der Komparatistik in der Bundesrepublik. Die Philologen versuch-

ten mit ihren Mitteln nachzuweisen, dass die Flugblätter nicht zu einer Straftat taugten. Während die dazu verfassten Gutachten von den nachfolgenden Literaturwissenschaften mal als überholte Form des *close reading* verworfen, mal als eigentlicher Grund für den Freispruch gefeiert wurden (übrigens ohne dass das Urteil dazu aus den Archiven geholt wurde), fehlt es an Einordnungen des Prozesses in die Rechtsgeschichte der Meinungsfreiheit ebenso wie in die Debatte um die Autonomie der Kunst. Eine Analyse des Urteils wird zeigen, dass die konventionellen juristischen Instrumente, mit denen das Gericht zu einem Freispruch kommt, der politischen und ästhetischen Dimension der Flugblätter besser gerecht werden als die Hermeneutik der professionellen Philologen. Zugleich steht der Prozess am Anfang einer Entwicklung der Meinungsfreiheitsdoktrin, die bis heute nachwirkt.

Lektüreprüfung

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Szondi, Peter. *Über eine „Freie (d.h. freie) Universität“: Stellungnahmen eines Philologen*. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 1973.

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

DIMENSIONS OF TRAGIC CONFLICT

In 2022–23, I will return to my long-term research project on tragic form, which I see as a small-scale model for those uncanny struggles to the death – most radically, civil wars – that are one of the salient aspects of human societies.

As the tragic scene shifts from the Greek royal palace to Baroque courts and modern households, the causes and nature of conflict also change, but (at least) two formal relationships remain visible throughout the development of this genre: the fundamental properties of dramatic networks and the rhetoric of face-to-face confrontations. Translating a dramatic character-system into a network is arguably the best way to visualize the system of alliances and oppositions that lies behind tragic collision: intuitive and analytic at once, this sort of literary x-ray offers a powerful introduction to the “macro” dimension of drama. At the opposite end of the scale lies the study of the “micro” strategies adopted when the principles that are at stake in the plays are actually put into words: from the *stichomythia* so characteristic of Greek drama to Hamlet’s puns, Calderon’s cosmologies, Racine’s symmetry, Schiller’s explicit confrontations, Büchner’s out-of-control metaphors, or Ibsen’s prose. Combining traditional literary hermeneutics with the new possibilities of quantitative criticism, this study aims at a historical phenomenology of radical conflict as it emerges from the *longue durée* of tragic form.

Recommended Reading

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

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—. "Murder by Words." In "American Shakespeare," edited by Maria DiBattista, special issue, *Memoria di Shakespeare: A Journal of Shakespearean Studies* 8 (2021): 347–362. https://rosa.uniroma1.it/rosa03/memoria_di_shakespeare/article/view/17621/16783.

MILICA NIKOLIĆ

from September 2022 to January 2023

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

Dr., Psychology

University of Amsterdam

Born in 1984 in Pirot, Serbia

Studied Psychology at the University of Novi Sad and Belgrade University and

Developmental Psychopathology at the University of Amsterdam

THE NEURAL MECHANISMS OF BLUSHING

I am interested in understanding how self-conscious emotions such as shyness, embarrassment, shame, and guilt contribute to children's social decision-making. A hallmark of self-conscious emotions is blushing – reddening of the face in response to social attention, which occurs when we think about what others think of us. My research was the first to examine blushing in children and to show that, although quickly appearing and disappearing, a child's blushing may reflect social sensitivity and attunement to others; prolonged blushing is involved in the development of psychopathology. Blushing, thus, plays an important role in child socio-emotional development.

Recently, the physiological and hormonal mechanisms and neuropharmacology of blushing have started to be unveiled. Interestingly, no neuroimaging study on blushing in humans has been done so far. Therefore, it is currently unknown how blushing and related self-conscious emotions arise on the neural system level in humans. Recently, together with colleagues, I developed a paradigm to evoke blushing in adolescents while measuring their brain activity in a MRI scanner. To do so, we first recorded participants while they were taking part in karaoke and sang difficult songs. We then played back these embarrassing videos to them while we simultaneously measured their brain activity and blushing (blood flow and skin temperature increases) in the scanner.

By comparing viewing self vs. other in an embarrassing situation, we aim to identify, for the first time, the neural correlates of blushing. We hypothesized that we will find greater activation in the brain areas involved in interoception and mentalization in relation to the occurrence and duration of blushing. Furthermore, we will establish which neural processes characterize prolonged vs. transient and adaptive blushing.

During my stay at Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, I will spend time writing a manuscript of this study, which will form the basis for my future interdisciplinary work on blushing and self-conscious emotions.

Recommended Reading

Nikolić, Milica, Lisa van der Storm, Cristina Colonnese, Eddie Brummelman, Kees Jan Kan, and Susan Bögels (2019). “Are Socially Anxious Children Poor or Advanced Mindreaders?” *Child Development* 90, no. 4: 1424–1441. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13248>.

Nikolić, Milica, Mirjana Majdandžić, Cristina Colonnese, Wieke de Vente, Eline Möller, and Susan Bögels (2020). “The Unique Contribution of Blushing to the Development of Social Anxiety Disorder Symptoms: Results from a Longitudinal Study.” *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 61, no. 12: 1339–1348. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13221>.

Nikolić, Milica, and Tom Roth (2021). “A Comparative Glance on Self-Conscious Emotions: A Commentary on Kret et al. (2020).” *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews* 129: 154–156. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2021.07.031>.

INSA NOLTE

PhD, Professor of Social Anthropology and African Studies
University of Birmingham

Born in 1969 in Göttingen, Germany

Studied Economics at the Freie Universität Berlin and African Studies at the
University of Birmingham

MUSLIM MEN, CHRISTIAN WOMEN: AN AFRICAN HISTORY OF GENDER AND RELIGIOUS COEXISTENCE

Why study Muslim-Christian relations in Africa? Over the past two decades, social historians, anthropologists, and scholars of religion have highlighted that histories of Muslim-Christian relations in Africa and Asia often differ significantly from those in Central and Western Europe and North America. My research focuses on the Yoruba of south-west Nigeria, where Muslims and Christians have coexisted largely peacefully for more than a century. It addresses the conceptual gap between the study of Muslim-Christian relations (usually explored through the lens of politics or communal history) and the study of everyday and gendered religious practice (typically explored within a single religious tradition) by focusing on the everyday relationships between Yoruba Muslims and Christians.

The key argument of my book is that gender is an anchor of Muslim-Christian relations among the Yoruba. Based on long-term collaborative and interdisciplinary research in Nigeria and previously neglected oral and Islamic sources, I highlight that nineteenth-century Yoruba men and women often followed diverse traditional religious practices. While men and women embraced Islam and Christianity differently, their roles were also transformed by the gendered conceptions that were part of Muslim and Christian practices. By the mid-twentieth century, men were more likely to be Muslims, and women more likely to embrace Christianity. As interfaith marriages became frequent, gender, marriage, and kinship shaped the mutual engagement of both religions.

While the Yoruba constitute an important case study of positive Muslim-Christian relations, twentieth-century Yoruba gender preferences for Islam and Christianity also reflect global patterns of religious engagement. I will therefore sharpen and expand my analysis through comparison with other African and Asian societies to refine the understanding of gender as a fulcrum of Muslim-Christian relations beyond south-west Nigeria. Insofar as such insights highlight the limits of European-centred approaches to religious difference, they also contribute to the emergence of a more global understanding of Muslim-Christian relations.

Recommended Reading

Nolte, Insa, Olukoya Ogen, and Rebecca Jones, eds. (2017). *Beyond Religious Tolerance: Muslim, Christian and Traditionalist Encounters in an African Town*. Woodbridge, Suffolk: Boydell and Brewer / James Currey.

Nolte, Insa (2019). "The Future of African Studies: What We Can Do to Keep Africa at the Heart of Our Research." *Journal of African Cultural Studies* 31, no. 3: 296–313.

— (2020). "'At Least I Am Married': Muslim-Christian Marriage and Gender in Southwest Nigeria." In *Social Anthropology/Anthropologie Sociale* 28, no. 2: 434–450.

JOYCE NYAIRO
PhD, independent researcher
Nairobi

Born in 1963 in Nairobi
Studied Literature and Political Science at the University of Nairobi and at the
University of the Witwatersrand

ENACTING COMMUNITY: DEATH AND FUNERARY PRACTICE IN MODERN KENYA

This is a study of the cultural forms that dominate and arise from death in post-colonial Kenya. I want to proceed through textual readings of these forms – autopsies, obituaries, dirges, eulogies, text messaging – and of sites of burial. At every turn, I will be asking:

- What is the structure of this form?
- What messages does it convey, to whom, and how?
- What contestations are staged or triggered?
- What ethnic or traditional ways are invoked, and how?
- By what means has the form in question been diffused into the arena of national rather than ethnic life?

Because I am dealing with cultural forms as fragments, I will also unpack the dead body itself, as a marker of the final rite of passage and as a site upon which all kinds of narratives about life are written and rewritten (Musila, 2015; Cohen and Odhiambo, 2004; 1992). What is inscribed on the body, including the (contested) manner of dying, generates new economies of affection and governance.

My goal is to document and weigh death and funerals as sites of identity and nation formation. The guiding questions are: what do local practices around death and interment tell us about the kind of people Kenyans are? What core national values emerge from these practices?

Recommended Reading

Nyairo, Joyce, and James Ogude. "Popular Music, Popular Politics: *Unbwogable* and the Idioms of Freedom in Kenyan Popular Music." *African Affairs* 104, no. 415 (2005): 225–249. <https://doi.org/10.1093/afraf/adi012>.

Nyairo, Joyce. *Kenya@50: Trends, Identities and the Politics of Belonging*. Nairobi: Goethe-Institut Kenya; Native Intelligence, 2015.

—. "The Circus Comes to Town: Performance, Religion and Exchange in Political Party Campaigns." In *Kenya's 2013 Election: Stakes, Practices and Outcomes*, edited by Kimani Njogu and Peter Wafula Wekesa, 124–143. Nairobi: Twaweza Communications, 2015.

ROSE O'DEA

from September 2022 to March 2023

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

PhD, Biological Sciences

University of Melbourne

Born in 1992 in Canberra

Studied Biological Sciences at the Australian National University and at the

University of New South Wales

APPRAISING EVIDENCE AND GENERALITY IN ECOLOGY

Confronted by a “reproducibility crisis” in the life sciences, researchers have turned to systematic reviews and replication projects to find and amplify reliable evidence. The ideal systematic review evaluates the quality of the primary evidence by considering, for each study, whether internal biases were minimised and whether inferences from that sample transfer or generalise to a different target population. Replication projects ideally repeat studies using the same methods to evaluate whether the original inference can be reliably reproduced, then iteratively vary aspects of the study design to define the limits of generality. Therefore, both systematic reviews and replication projects prompt researchers to define and estimate generality.

I think ecology has a generality problem. The conditions of a single study are often impossible to closely replicate. In those cases, replication projects could be entirely based on “conceptual” replications (testing the same phenomena in a different way), but these can only be interpretable if theory is strong enough to define the conditions under which we'd expect phenomena to emerge. Unlike replication projects, systematic reviews and meta-analyses are common in ecology, but they typically combine very diverse types of evidence, and there are no methods for assessing their quality and generality on a common scale. Doing quality assessments badly could be worse than not doing them at all; we risk

overweighting carefully controlled laboratory studies, while losing sight of the wild and messy world that we're trying to understand.

At the Wissenschaftskolleg I want to begin answering three questions to increase the utility of ecological research. First, how often do ecologists estimate or define the generality of their claims? Second, how prevalent are “conceptual replications” (studies of the same phenomena conducted in a different way or a different setting) in ecology? Third, can we estimate the generality of existing research, and if so, how?

Recommended Reading

O'Dea, Rose E., Malgorzata Lagisz, Michael D. Jennions, Julia Koricheva, Daniel W. A. Noble, Timothy H. Parker, Jessica Gurevitch, et al. (2021). “Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology: A PRISMA Extension.” *Biological Reviews* 96: 1695–1722. <https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.12721>.

O'Dea, Rose E., Timothy H. Parker, Yung En Chee, Antica Culina, Szymon M. Drobnik, David H. Duncan, Fiona Fidler, et al. (2021). “Towards Open, Reliable, and Transparent Ecology and Evolutionary Biology.” *BMC Biology* 19: 68. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-021-01006-3>.

O'Dea, Rose E., Daniel W. Noble, and Shinichi Nakagawa (2022). “Unifying Individual Differences in Personality, Predictability, and Plasticity: A Practical Guide.” *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 13: 278–293. <https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.13755>.

DANAI PAPAGEORGIOU

from September 2022 to March 2023

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

Dr. rer. nat., Animal Behavior

University of Zurich (UZH)

Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior, Konstanz

Born in 1992 in Athens

Studied Biology at the University of Patras and at the University of Konstanz

IN SITU RESPONSES TO THE RISE OF INEQUALITY IN ANIMAL SOCIETIES

Many societies, both human and non-human, show steep social stratification, even where egalitarianism provides everyone with equal resources necessary for survival and reproduction. To maintain equality, egalitarian societies, such as those of !Kung people, often function with “levelling mechanisms” that restrict the emergence of social hierarchies. Generally, active suppressions of the emergence of social stratification in some hunter-gatherer societies include ridicule, collective punishment, and execution. Non-human animals living in groups also experience inequality, with dominant individuals monopolizing access to resources and living a healthier life. However, when the costs of group living outweigh the benefits for many individuals placed low in the dominance hierarchy, a group is expected to split. In the absence of bottom-up control, dominant individuals would be able to disproportionately monopolize resources. However, social dynamics, such as rank reversals, often operate inside non-human animal groups and control the distribution of wealth among group members. During my time at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, I aim to explore behavioral processes that impose checks on inequality and that may be operating across many non-human animal societies and to develop a theoretical framework on how to study and categorize those processes in the wild.

Recommended Reading

- Papageorgiou, Danai, Charlotte Christensen, Gabriella E. C. Gall, James A. Klarevas-Irby, Brendah Nyaguthii, Iain D. Couzin, and Damien R. Farine (2019). “The Multilevel Society of a Small-Brained Bird.” *Current Biology* 29: R1120–R1121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.09.072>.
- Papageorgiou, Danai, and Damien R. Farine (2020). “Group Size and Composition Influence Collective Movement in a Highly Social Terrestrial Bird.” *eLife* 9: e59902. <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.59902>.
- (2020). “Shared Decision-Making Allows Subordinates to Lead When Dominants Monopolize Resources.” *Science Advances* 6: eaba5881. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aba5881>.

MAROŠ PLEŠKA

from March to July 2023

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

Ph.D., Microbiology

The Rockefeller University, New York

Born in 1988 in Bojnice, Slovak Republic

Studied Molecular Biology at Comenius University Bratislava and Microbiology at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (ISTA)

INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF INTRASPECIES DIVERSITY IN MICROBIAL POPULATION DYNAMICS

To me, the most fascinating observation in biology is the seemingly endless diversity of shapes, colors, and behaviors displayed by all living systems – from large animals, through plants and fungi, to single-celled bacteria. Understanding how this diversity emerges and propagates in populations of living organisms is essential for a proper understanding of the biological world, but perhaps even more importantly, is also critical for making conscious and responsible decisions about how we act on the observed diversity through our daily pursuits. The focus of my research is on studying the causes and consequences of diversity in the context of microbial communities, which are important determinants of both human health and the health of our ecosystems.

Traditionally, the focus of most models in microbial population biology has been on differences between species (interspecies diversity), whereas variation among individuals of the same species (intraspecies diversity) has often been assumed to be too small to be relevant. More recently, theoretical biologists exploring the role of intraspecies diversity in various ecological settings found that its relevance should not be downplayed. At the same time, experimental microbiologists demonstrated that the extent of morphological and behavioral diversity in genetically identical microbes is anything but negligible. However, there has

been little interaction between the two fields and new experimental findings are rarely incorporated into existing theoretical frameworks.

The main goal of my project at the Wissenschaftskolleg is to put forward a general and inclusive perspective on how intraspecies diversity affects the structure and dynamics of microbial communities connected through various modes of interactions. My hope is that this effort will facilitate collaborations between theoretical and experimental microbiologists and will lead to better-informed models and ultimately result in a more comprehensive understanding of the microbial populations around us.

Recommended Reading

Pleška, Maroš, Long Qian, Reiko Okura, Tobias Bergmiller, Yuichi Wakamoto, Edo Kussell, and Călin C. Guet (2016). “Bacterial Autoimmunity Due to a Restriction-Modification System.” *Current Biology* 26, no. 3: 404–409. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2015.12.041>.

Pleška, Maroš, Moritz Lang, Dominik Refardt, Bruce R. Levin, and Călin C. Guet (2018). “Phage–Host Population Dynamics Promotes Prophage Acquisition in Bacteria with Innate Immunity.” *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 2: 359–366. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0424-z>.

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ANTONIN POTTIER

Dr., maître de conférences

École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris

Born in 1984 in Tours, France

Studied Mathematics and Physics at the École Normale Supérieure and

Economics at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales

“POWER TO ACT,” A PRACTICAL CONCEPT FOR THE CLIMATE TRANSITION

The transition to low-carbon societies, a necessity to curb and stop climate change, raises formidable challenges. One, and not the least, is the possibility of making this transition while preserving and possibly enhancing social justice. The project aims at developing a concept of “power to act,” referring to people’s differential capacity to modify their way of living to reduce greenhouse gases emissions, a capacity rooted in possibilities offered by the social environment they live in. This concept conveys the fact that people always have an ability to behave and act differently than they actually do, so that GHG emissions are reduced. The “power to act” is a relational concept that links an emission of GHG to an agent that has the ability to make it not happen. From the point of view of emissions, it points to the agents who can act on them; from the point of view of agents, it points to the emissions they have the most power to reduce.

The concept of “power to act” thus seems well suited to tackle several difficulties identified in the current conversation about climate transition and social justice. For example, instead of imposing a constant carbon price, irrespective of the “power to act” of the actors, such a policy targeting the emissions on which agents have the “power to act” could probably lead to less social disturbance. It can also be viewed in a dynamic way: public policies could be set to increase agents’ “power to act” (such as developing public transportation) to further reduce emissions in a second stage, and more easily.

The intuition guiding the project is that the concept of “power to act” has the potential to reframe these issues and several others.

Recommended Reading

Pottier, Antonin. *Comment les économistes réchauffent la planète*. Paris: Seuil, 2016.

Pottier, Antonin, Emmanuel Combet, Jean-Michel Cayla, Simona de Lauretis, and Franck Nadaud. “Who Emits CO₂? Landscape of Ecological Inequalities in France from a Critical Perspective.” FEEM Working Paper 014.2021, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milan, 2021. https://www.feem.it/m/publications_pages/ndl2021-014.pdf. French: “Qui émet du CO₂? Panorama critique des inégalités écologiques en France.” *Revue de l’OFCE*, no. 169 (2020): 73–132.

Pottier, Antonin. “Expenditure Elasticity and Income Elasticity of GHG Emissions: A Survey of Literature on Household Carbon Footprint.” *Ecological Economics* 192 (2022): 107251. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2021.107251>.

EKATERINA PRAVILOVA

Dr., Professor of History
Princeton University

Born in 1974 in Leningrad, USSR (today Saint Petersburg, Russia)
Studied History at St. Petersburg State University and the Russian Academy of Sciences

RUSSIAN TRUTHS: KNOWLEDGE AND AUTHENTICITY IN THE AGE OF REFORMS (1850S–1917)

This is the study of the politics of truth in late imperial Russia that analyzes the methods of establishing authenticity in several areas of practice and academic research – jurisprudence, history, credit, religion, and art. Each chapter stands in a continuous dialogue with others, showing how a debate that emerged in one sphere circulated across other fields. In the timeline of my research (1850s–1917), there are moments when the discussions about truth reached a pinnacle: for instance, on the eve and in the aftermath of the “Great Reforms” of the 1860s, and in the late 1890s, when several important events in Russia and elsewhere almost mysteriously overlapped (the Dreyfus affair, which stirred the debate on textual evidence in France and Russia; the discovery of Russian fakes in European museums; and Russia’s adoption of the gold standard, which aimed to reestablish the reliable stability of paper money). In addition to showing the simultaneousness of changes (art historians and forensic experts grappled with the problem of authenticity in the same way that judges approached evidence and that financiers read the balances of commercial firms), I highlight their underlying causes and explain the consequences, registering how the debates on the relative value of freedom and truth, trust and authenticity, power and justice affected the visions of Russia’s political future and its place in Europe.

The study of the politics of truth in late imperial Russia offers a substantial correction to narratives of objectivity centered on Western science. Regimes of truth were produced through interactions among various actors, institutions,

communities, and authorities in their attempts to define the criteria of authenticity. This work also tells an unconventional history of Russian society in the era of reforms and uncertainty – a story that focuses on the debates around the relative virtues of freedom, justice, and truth – and uncovers previously unseen lines of tension and areas of consensus.

Recommended Reading

Pravilova, Ekaterina. *A Public Empire: Property and the Quest for the Common Good in Imperial Russia*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2014.

—. “The Trouble with Authenticity: Backwardness, Imitation, and the Politics of Art in Late Imperial Russia.” *The Journal of Modern History* 90, no. 3 (2018): 536–579.

—. “Truth, Facts, and Authenticity in Russian Imperial Jurisprudence and Historiography.” *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History* 21, no. 1 (2020): 7–39.

DAVEN PRESGRAVES

Ph.D., University Dean's Professor of Arts, Sciences, and Engineering
University of Rochester, New York

Born in 1970 in Saarbrücken, Germany

Studied Zoology at the University of Maryland and Ecology and Evolutionary
Biology at the University of Rochester

MEIOTIC DRIVE AS AN EVOLUTIONARY FORCE

Mendel's law of segregation tells us that genetic transmission is fair: a parent's two alternative gene copies enjoy equal probabilities of being transmitted to progeny. But the genomes of most organisms host a menagerie of "selfish" genetic elements that subvert the rules of transmission to advance their own evolutionary interests. Among these, the meiotic drive elements bias transmission to gain excess representation among progeny. In doing so, however, meiotic drive elements often have negative effects on host reproductive fitness. The resulting conflicts of interest between meiotic drive elements and their hosts can precipitate tit-for-tat molecular evolutionary arms races. Recurrent episodes of conflict can in turn have unexpected and wide-ranging consequences for transmission genetics, genome evolution, sex chromosomes, recombination, gametogenesis, the genetic engineering of natural populations, and even the origins of new species. With the recent explosion of new genome sequence data, meiotic drive has enjoyed a new surge of discovery and appreciation. The time is therefore right for an assessment: Is meiotic drive an occasional evolutionary curiosity or an underappreciated evolutionary force? To answer this question, my project aims to synthesize the history, theory, incidence, biology, consequences, implications, and applications of meiotic drive.

Recommended Reading

Presgraves, Daven C. (2010). “The Molecular Evolutionary Basis of Species Formation.” *Nature Reviews Genetics* 11: 175–180.
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Meiklejohn, Colin D., Emily L. Landeen, Kathleen E. Gordon, Thomas Rzat-kiewicz, Sarah B. Kingan, Anthony J. Geneva, Jeffrey P. Vedanayagam, et al. (2018). “Gene Flow Mediates the Role of Sex Chromosome Meiotic Drive during Complex Speciation.” *eLife* 7: e35468.
<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.35468>.

Muirhead, Christina A., and Daven C. Presgraves (2021). “Satellite DNA-Mediated Diversification of a *Sex-Ratio* Meiotic Drive Gene Family in *Drosophila*.” *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 5: 1604–1612.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-021-01543-8>.

SURABHI RANGANATHAN

Dr., Professor of International Law
University of Cambridge

Born in 1982 in Mumbai, India

Studied Law at the National Law School of India University, the New York
University School of Law, and the University of Cambridge

FANTASTIC OCEANS

My project, “Fantastic Oceans,” traces the co-constitution of international law and the ocean from 1945 to now. With a particular focus on the seabed, it seeks to unsettle what we take as the givens of the spatial zones, resource allocations, and functional jurisdictions effected by the law of the sea and to extend the history of international law into new areas, such as ocean depths and bottoms, global commons, marine infrastructures, and techno-utopian imaginaries. Moreover, from the unexplored vantage point of oceanic law-making, it aims to throw new light on current preoccupations of international legal histories: statehood and territory, decolonization and the new international economic order, the Cold War, race and empire, and the emergence of new legal forms and institutions. Using materials from multiple archives, it explores alternative social, political, and economic visions that had emerged with respect to fisheries, oil and gas, seabed minerals, and marine spaces during the making of the law of the sea, and it examines counterintuitive political, social, and economic configurations, institutional experiments, and epistemic contestations that gave shape to the present order.

In addition to this main project, I will continue co-editing two volumes: *The Cambridge History of International Law in the Asian Region* (under contract with CUP) and *The Battle for International Law in the Neoliberal Era* (a successor to *The Battle for International Law: South-North Perspectives on the International Era*, OUP 2019) and complete work on a special issue, “Colonial Loot and Its Restitution,” for the *Santander Art and Culture Law Review*.

Recommended Reading

Ranganathan, Surabhi. "Global Commons." *European Journal of International Law* 27, no. 3 (2016): 693–717. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/chw037>.

—. "Ocean Floor Grab: International Law and the Making of an Extractive Imaginary." *European Journal of International Law* 30, no. 2 (2019): 573–600. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/chz027>.

—. "Decolonization and International Law: Putting the Ocean on the Map." *Journal of the History of International Law* 23, no. 1 (2021): 161–183. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15718050-12340168>.

LUCIA RONCHETTI

Dr., Professor of Composition

Conservatorio di Musica “Giuseppe Martucci” di Salerno

Artistic Director, Biennale Musica, Venice (2021–2024)

Born in 1963 in Rome

Studied Computer Music and Composition at Conservatorio Santa Cecilia,

Music History at the University of Rome, and Musicology at the École Pratique

des Hautes Études en Sorbonne, Paris

NEW MUSIC THEATER PROJECTS BASED ON TEXTS BY
GIACOMO LEOPARDI AND DOSTOEVSKY ON
LONELINESS AND SOCIAL ISOLATION.
COMPOSITIONAL TREATMENTS AND DRAMATURGIES

During my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, I will work on two important new musical theater projects commissioned by ACHT BRÜCKEN | Musik für Köln and the Schwetzingen SWR Festspiele/Luzerner Theater.

The first project, “Leopardi, Chronicles of Loneliness,” is a choral opera after Giacomo Leopardi’s *Zibaldone di pensieri* for 250 male voices (various professional choirs and amateur choirs distributed in the scenic space). The work is a dramaturgical study of the solitude and social isolation of young people, starting from the reflections and memories written by Giacomo Leopardi in his notebooks. The voice of Leopardi is collectively represented by every singer on stage, intersected by the different choral groups. The voices will be immersed in their own reflections, surrounded by the soundscapes summoned by the choral ensemble as tutti, representing the social withdrawal and silence chosen by many young people.

The second music theater project I will work on during my stay is a new opera for soli, vocal ensemble, and orchestra commissioned by the Schwetzingen SWR Festspiele and Luzerner Oper with a libretto by Katja Petrowskaja after *The Double* by Dostoyevsky. The premiere is planned for April 2024. The

protagonist is the isolated and lonely clerk Golyadkin, titular councilor, driven insane by the arrival in his life of a man who is his exact double. The personification of the double torments him, but it is impossible to tell if the double is a hallucination, an apparition, or a physical person. The real protagonist is the monstrous and oppressive hierarchical bureaucratic system that seems to control and destroy its employees through monotony, routine, isolation, and growing estrangement. Golyadkin speaks with obsessive repetitions, in a fragmented and abstract language, in direct witness of his surprise, panic, incomprehension of his own situation. Mental illness is seen as a possible escape from the social hell, and Dostoyevsky describes it as such. And the metropolis' solitude is still a crucial issue.

Recommended Listening

Ronchetti, Lucia. *Rivale*. Chamber opera for female voice, solo viola, brass ensemble, and metal percussion ensemble (2017). Libretto condensed from a libretto by Antoine Danchet. Premiere October 8, 2017, Staatsoper Unter den Linden, Berlin.

—. *Inferno*. Opera for solo voices, actors, male voices vocal ensemble, mixed choir, string quartet, and brass and percussion ensemble (2017–2018). Text from Dante's *Inferno*, with an epilogue by Tiziano Scarpa. Premiere April 18, 2020, Oper Frankfurt.

—. *Les paroles gelées*. Choral opera for male voices vocal ensemble, treble voices choir, amateur choirs (also playing organ pipes), and grand organ (2020). Text after François Rabelais. Premiere March 19, 2022, Philharmonie de Paris.

MARTIN SAAR

Dr. phil., Professor für Sozialphilosophie
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

Geboren 1970 in Tübingen, Deutschland
Studium der Philosophie, Psychologie und Volkswirtschaftslehre an der
Freien Universität Berlin und der New School for Social Research

ZEIGEN, WAS WIRKLICH IST. KRITISCHE THEORIE NACH DER ONTOLOGISCHEN WENDE

Ein neuer Blick auf die Tradition und auf die Zukunft der „Kritischen Theorie“, verstanden in der Bedeutung der kritischen Gesellschaftstheorie der Frankfurter Schule, soll einige übliche Perspektiven vermeiden und einige neue Akzente setzen. In der derzeitigen Rezeption wird dieser Theoriezusammenhang in erster Linie entweder als Methodologie der Sozialforschung oder als eine Sozialphilosophie der Legitimität und Normativität, d. h. als Suche nach den empirischen oder kriterialen Grundlagen einer Gesellschaftskritik überhaupt, verstanden. Weniger sichtbar werden so einerseits die methodologische und systematische Pluralität im Innern dieses gar nicht so kohärenten interdisziplinären Paradigmas und andererseits der Anspruch, eine substantielle Theorie sozialer Wirklichkeit zu liefern, d. h. aufzuzeigen, welche Kräfte und Mächte das soziale Leben einer Gesellschaft (oder auch: ihr „Sein“) faktisch bestimmen. Dieser Anspruch bleibt ebenso zeitgemäß und dringlich, wie er methodisch und systematisch schwierig einzulösen ist. Überlegungen dazu, wie sich in einem solchen Rahmen soziale Wirklichkeit beschreiben, analysieren und kritisieren lässt und was hier genau „wirklich“ heißt, stehen im Zentrum des Projekts. Dazu wird die gegenwärtige Kritische Theorie auch in Verbindung und Dialog mit neueren Perspektiven gebracht, die ihr scheinbar fernstehen und die mit der These eines *material* oder *ontological turn* in den Sozialwissenschaften verbunden sind. An den beiden thematischen Feldern Demokratie (als politische Existenzweise) und Ökologie (als naturale Existenzbedingung)

soll sich die Aussagekraft und Leistungsfähigkeit des Ansatzes in dieser rekonstruierten Form exemplarisch bewähren.

Lektüreempfehlung

Saar, Martin. *Genealogie als Kritik: Geschichte und Theorie des Subjekts nach Nietzsche und Foucault*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus, 2007.

—. *Immanenz der Macht: Politische Theorie nach Spinoza*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2013.

—. „Ordnung – Praxis – Subjekt. Oder: Was ist Sozialphilosophie?“ *WestEnd. Neue Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*, Nr. 2 (2019): 161–174.

HENADZ SAHANOVICH
from September 2022 to March 2023
Dr. hab., Visiting Professor of History
University of Warsaw

Born in 1961 in Turnaja, Brest region, Belarus
Studied History at Minsk State Pedagogical University

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF BELARUSIAN PROTO-NATIONAL IDENTITY

My research focuses on the early modern cultural and proto-national collective identity of the population living on the territory of what is now Belarus, compared with Ukraine. In the Soviet era and past decades, historiography presented the Belarusian nationality as a pre-modern ethnic community formed by successors to the East Slavonic tribes over the period between the 14th and 16th centuries. The Ukrainian nationality was similarly regarded. But according to recent research, that part of the East Slavs that was incorporated into the Jagellonian monarchy was conscious of a common cultural, historical, and religious legacy until the 17th century. Only in the revolt under Bohdan Khmelnytsky and especially in the war between the Tsardom of Moscow and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1654–1667 did the populations of the Belarusian and Ukrainian parts of Ruthenia demonstrate significant differences in their interests, values, and cultures. That was why the Khmelnytsky revolt had little support in Belarus.

The project seeks answers to the questions of when a separate collective identity of the population living on the territory of today's Belarus appeared and what could serve as the historical and cultural basis for the Belarusians as a distinct national community. How and with whom did people identify? When did showing and claiming an identity matter? When and how did people manifest and/or defend their identification boundaries? We discern that "identity" was never a final product but rather a constant process and that multiple identities

were typical of the way people classified themselves in the composite monarchies.

The study covers the period from the union of Lublin till the end of the 18th century. The focus of the research is the way the social elites engaged with the past through different memory practices, since memory played a central role for self-discovery as well as self-expression in the past societies and was a foundation of the process of identifying for both individual and group.

Recommended Reading

Sahanovich, Henadz. *Grunvald u belaruskajii gistoryi: Sproba razboru palitychnaga mifa* [The Battle of Tannenberg in Belarusian History: An Attempt to Deconstruct a Political Myth]. Minsk: Medisont, 2015.

—. “The Icon of Our Lady of Žyrovičy as a Realm of Memory of the Ruthenians in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th through the 18th C.” [in Russian]. In “*Mesta pamyati*” Rusi kontsa XV–serediny XVIII v. [“Realms of Memory” of Rus’ in the 15th through the 18th Century], edited by Andrei Doronin, 149–168. Moscow: Rosspen, 2019.

—. “Confessional Confrontation and Local Communities among the East Slavonic Population of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the End of the 16th till the Middle of the 18th Century” [in Russian]. In *Religiya i Rus’ XV – XVIII vv.* [Religion and Rus’, 15th–18th Centuries], edited by Andrei Doronin, 270–290. Moscow: Rosspen, 2020.

ANDRÉ SCHNEIDER

Dr. phil. nat., Professor of Biochemistry
University of Bern

Born in 1960 in Solothurn, Switzerland
Studied Biology at the University of Bern

ORIGIN OF PROTEIN TRANSLOCASES IN ORGANELLAR MEMBRANES

All organisms consist of either simple or complex cells. Simple cells lack internal structures, whereas complex cells contain a set of membrane-bound compartments, termed organelles, that have dedicated functions that are essential for survival. All macroscopic life, including humans, consists of complex cells that in many ways are superior to simple cells. However, proteins, the building blocks of cells, are produced outside organelles. Complex cells therefore face a huge logistic challenge: they need to transport proteins to the correct organelles and translocate them across the barrier of the organellar membranes. This process needs to be efficient and specific, since each organelle has a unique protein composition. Transport of proteins from the cis to the trans side of the corresponding organellar membranes depends on membrane-embedded molecular machines, termed protein translocases. While the function of the various protein translocases is well studied, their evolutionary history is still enigmatic. Understanding the origin of organellar protein translocases, however, is of the utmost importance, as it may provide insights into the evolution of the organelles themselves and thus into one of the most important transitions in the history of life, the origin of complex cells. For my Wissenschaftskolleg project, I plan to initiate a comparative analysis of protein translocases based on the scientific literature. More precisely, I would like to find out which parts of organellar protein translocases derive from which counterparts in simpler cells and which ones are novel inventions of complex cells. Subsequently, I would like to trace back the

evolutionary history of the translocases and reveal their immutable features that are imposed by their shared function.

Recommended Reading

- Mani, Jan, Silvia Desy, Moritz Niemann, Astrid Chanfon, Silke Oeljeklaus, Mascha Pusnik, Oliver Schmidt, et al. (2015). “Mitochondrial Protein Import Receptors in Kinetoplastids Reveal Convergent Evolution over Large Phylogenetic Distances.” *Nature Communications* 6: 6646. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms7646>.
- Harsman, Anke, Silke Oeljeklaus, Christoph Wenger, Jonathan L. Huot, Bettina Warscheid, and André Schneider (2016). “The Non-Canonical Mitochondrial Inner Membrane Presequence Translocase of Trypanosomatids Contains Two Essential Rhomboid-Like Proteins.” *Nature Communications* 7: 13707. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms13707>.
- Schneider, André (2020). “Evolution of Mitochondrial Protein Import – Lessons from Trypanosomes.” *Biological Chemistry* 401, no. 6–7: 663–676. <https://doi.org/10.1515/hsz-2019-0444>.

SHAI SECUNDA

Ph.D., Jacob Neusner Professor in the History and Theology of Judaism
Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, NY

Born in 1979 in Boston, Mass., USA

Studied Rabbinic Literature at Yeshiva University and Iranian Studies at
Harvard University

SEA OF BABYLON: THE FORMATION OF THE TALMUD IN SASANIAN MESOPOTAMIA

“The Talmud is like the Great Sea,” so goes an early medieval Jewish adage, “it is as it says, ‘All the streams go to the sea.’” During my stay at the Wissenschaftskolleg, I will be working on a book-length monograph that reconsiders the famously encyclopedic and gargantuan Babylonian Talmud, which sits at the heart of the classical Jewish canon. The Talmud was compiled orally by rabbis living in late ancient Mesopotamia, then an important center in the Sasanian Iranian Empire. Organized as a commentary on the Mishnah – an earlier work of rabbinic law composed in Roman Palestine – the Babylonian Talmud also preserves numerous “tangential” passages ranging from biblical interpretation and theological speculation to medical advice, magical incantations, brief anecdotes, and tall tales. While the Talmud is the only work that has survived from late ancient Babylonian Jewry, its great diversity of materials mitigates this textual singularity.

The Talmud has never been fully inventoried, and so this project proceeds by digitally tagging so-called tangential passages and comparing the Talmud’s anthological impulse with that of the other rabbinic compilations produced in Roman Palestine. Philologists have studied the formation of the Talmud for many decades, yet they have focused almost entirely on the diachronic development of Talmudic discourse, which is regularly described as disembodied, redactional processes. In my research, I will examine the Talmud’s diverse contents synchronically and locate its formation in the minds, mouths, and bodies of

Babylonian rabbis, in their scholarly circles and institutions, and alongside other religious communities in the Sasanian Empire – such as the imperially backed Zoroastrians, who were likewise engaged in a major effort to organize the Dēn – the Zoroastrian tradition.

Recommended Reading

Secunda, Shai. *The Iranian Talmud: Reading the Bavli in Its Sasanian Context*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2013.

—. *The Talmud's Red Fence: Menstrual Impurity and Difference in Babylonian Judaism and Its Sasanian Context*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2020.

BENNY SHILO

Ph.D., Professor of Genetics

Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot

Born in 1951 in Jerusalem

Studied Biology and Genetics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

DIALOGUE WITH OUR GENES

My scientific career focused on elucidating the language by which cells communicate with each other in the course of embryonic development to generate the elaborate structure of the embryo. The basis for our studies was the discovery I made during my postdoc at MIT: that the genes that drive this communication are conserved in all multicellular organisms. This indicated that the first ancestors of multicellularity carried these genes and retained them throughout hundreds of millions of years of evolution. This ancient genetic pedigree opens a new era in genetic research, by allowing scientists to study human development and disease in tractable model organisms that have analogous gene networks. Studying fruit flies, my lab has cracked some of the most important communication pathways that enable embryonic development, identifying the genes involved and how they are regulated.

To share my love of science with the broader public, I wrote a book called “Life’s Blueprint,” which uses visual metaphors (including my own artistic photography) to explain how cells communicate, follow rules, and generate complex structures. In collaboration with an MD genetic counselor, Dr. Ehud Banne, I am currently writing another book, “Dialogue With Our Genes,” which explains the recent revolution of genetic analysis. Since the Human Genome Project sequenced every gene in our DNA, we have been clamoring for answers about how genes drive our development and physiology, in sickness and in health. More recent scientific discoveries have ushered in a new era, one in which our genetic inheritance – which is still a toss of the dice – is something that can be understood on a deep level. With so much information now

available, parents want actionable answers about who they are and what their unborn children may become. The goal for my book-in-progress is to reveal what happens when scientists, genetic counselors, and parents gather to weigh the odds and – through a combination of cutting-edge technology, clinical acumen, and compassion – make the decisions needed to chart each family’s future course.

Recommended Reading

Shilo, Ben-Zion (2013). “Conveying Principles of Embryonic Development by Metaphors from Daily Life.” *Development* 140: 4827–4829.
<https://doi.org/10.1242/dev.103192>.

Rouso, Tal, Eyal D. Schejter, and Ben-Zion Shilo (2016). “Orchestrated Content Release from *Drosophila* Glue-Protein Vesicles by a Contractile Actomyosin Network.” *Nature Cell Biology* 18: 181–190.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/ncb3288>.

Shilo, Ben-Zion, and Naama Barkai (2017). “Buffering Global Variability of Morphogen Gradients.” *Developmental Cell* 40: 429–438.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.devcel.2016.12.012>.

MARIA STEPANOVA

Writer

Russia

Born in 1972 in Moscow

Studied Philology and History of Literature at the Moscow Institute of Literature

“ANNE, UNBOXED.” A DOCUMENTARY NOVEL

A traveler, a respected landowner, an avid and sharp reader, a social climber, a semi-open lesbian in search of a life-term partner, but most of all an ever-curious mind endlessly probing its surroundings for something new and worth exploring, the British diarist Anne Lister (1791–1840) was meticulously putting to paper the minute details of her everyday life, noticing everything, and never omitting the tiniest detail, including times of the day, minor handiworks, hat prices, and bodily functions. The unreservedness of her writing seems to be fueled by an unnamed wish to conserve all the scope of her existence for some purpose, maybe unclear even to herself.

Throughout her life, Lister was pursuing a certain goal that she never specified: her various studies, travels, and “unladylike” enterprises (solitary mountain hiking in the Pyrenees or dissecting with Cuvier) were never meant to become an occupational activity. She collects her experiences, as numerous collectors of her epoch did with objects more material – preserving them for her own future use, always extending her search for new impressions. The latter had brought her to the risky (and for her times unusual) voyage to Russia and further, to the Caucasus, where she suddenly died in 1840.

Even in the wide context of Romantic diary writing, Lister’s diaries seem unique in the way she approaches everyday life, giving the same amount of precise and measured attention to all the minute detail, imitating the flow of life itself, and never trying to be more than a recorder, a mere scribe that enumerates things for no obvious reason. My book explores the sensibility behind the writ-

ing, the ways it was shaped by the Enlightenment era with its utopian modes of self-creation – and tries to place it in the context of contemporary times, marked with our new attentiveness to all things small and seemingly unimportant.

Recommended Reading

Stepanova, Maria. *Pamyati Pamyati*. Moscow: Novoye Izdatelstvo, 2017.

German: *Nach dem Gedächtnis*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2018.

—. *Der Körper kehrt wieder*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2021.

—. *Mädchen ohne Kleider*. Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2022.

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 legendäre preußische „Soldatenkönig“ (1688–1740), traumatisierte seinen Sohn, den späteren König Friedrich „den Großen“, demütigte seine Töchter, verprügelte seine Diener, misstraute seinen Beamten, verabscheute die Gelehrten, verachtete den Adel, mied die Frauen, war legendär geizig und detailversessen, rauchte, trank, fluchte und tobte, hielt aber peinlich auf Sauberkeit, Drill und strengste Frömmigkeit. 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 Preubentum erzog“. Daran konnte der Alliierte Kontrollrat nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg anknüpfen, als er Preußen als „Träger des Militarismus und der Reaktion“ von der Landkarte strich. Derzeit erfreut sich dieser König wieder wachsender Beliebtheit bei der Neuen Rechten.

Was mich an dieser bizarren Figur interessiert, ist der radikale Normenwandel, den er einleitete: vom Wandel des Männlichkeitsideals, des körperlichen Habitus und des Kleidungsstils bis hin zum Wandel des Wirtschaftsverhaltens,

der Regierungspraxis und der Organisation physischer Gewalt. Wie kam es dazu, dass das, was besorgte Zeitgenossen als Folge einer schweren Affektstörung des Königs betrachteten, nachträglich als genialer Plan erscheinen konnte? An dieser Figur lässt sich exemplarisch beobachten, wie innerhalb kurzer Zeit eine völlig neue historische Erzählung entsteht.

Lektüreprüfung

Stollberg-Rilinger, Barbara. *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.

—. *Maria Theresia: Die Kaiserin in ihrer Zeit. Eine Biographie*. München: C.H.Beck, 2017. Englisch: *Maria Theresa: The Habsburg Empress in Her Time*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2022.

Stollberg-Rilinger, Barbara und André Krischer, Hg. *Tyrannen: Eine Geschichte von Caligula bis Putin*. München: C.H. Beck, 2022.

MICHAEL TABORSKY

Dr., Professor of Behavioural Ecology

University of Bern

Born in 1955 in Leoben, Austria

Studied Zoology, Botany, Earth Sciences, and Philosophy at the University of Vienna and Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU Munich)

THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIETIES

Societies predominate in life on earth. This can be illustrated, for instance, by comparing the biomass of different species of animals, with ants, termites, and humans seeming to win the race, featuring arguably the most highly organized societies we know. These enormously successful societies are characterised by well-regulated social interactions, enhanced degrees of cooperation and altruism, differentiation among group members, and highly developed division of labour. But what makes them thrive? What renders them stable? Which evolutionary forces shape societies, and which behavioural attributes and interactions are associated with complex social organisations?

Social organisation in nature shows a great variety of forms, ranging from loose aggregations of anonymous units all the way up to highly organised societies. The aim of this project is to pinpoint the common principles responsible for the evolution of these different forms of social organisation and the environmental and intrinsic properties underlying the established diversity.

Societies consist of individuals basically serving as independent units of selection. As survival and reproduction require resources and only fiction knows a land of milk and honey, different individuals inevitably compete due to their own diverging fitness interests. The crucial question is how the conflict of fitness interests can be mediated in order to allow competitors for resources to unite and benefit from collective goal pursuit.

Central building blocks of stable societies include the exchange of information between the respective units. Interactions between the members of

societies involve the release and perception of cues and signals using various sensory modalities and behavioural actions and reactions yielding corresponding fitness consequences. Natural selection acts on the “decision rules” governing responses to information obtained from the social environment within specific contextual frameworks.

Recommended Reading

Taborsky, Michael, Joachim G. Frommen, and Christina Riehl (2016). “Correlated Pay-Offs Are Key to Cooperation.” *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* 371: 20150084. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2015.0084>.

Taborsky, Michael, Michael A. Cant, and Jan Komdeur (2021). *The Evolution of Social Behaviour*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Garcia-Ruiz, Irene, Andrés Quiñones, and Michael Taborsky (2022). “The Evolution of Cooperative Breeding by Direct and Indirect Fitness Effects.” *Science Advances* 8, no. 21: eabl7853. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abl7853>.

FRANCISCUS VERELLEN

Ph.D., Professor Emeritus in the History of Daoism
École française d'Extrême-Orient, Paris

Born in 1952 in Sydney, Australia

Studied East Asian Languages and Civilizations at the Universität Hamburg
and Chinese Literature and Religion at the University of Oxford and the École
pratique des Hautes Études, Sorbonne

TRANSCENDING TURMOIL: THE END OF THE TANG (618–907) IN THE TESTIMONY OF DU GUANGTING

The fall of the Tang empire was a cataclysmic event with wide repercussions in China and beyond. For East Asia, it brought a fundamental power shift and the dawn of an uncertain new order. For China, the worst-case scenario came to pass: the breakdown of central authority and the loss of territorial integrity. Years of civil war, epidemics, and famine left Chinese society in profound disarray.

From the religious perspective, the outcome was no less consequential. The house of Tang revered Laozi as its ancestor. Just as the sack of Rome shook the foundations of Christianity, the fall of the Tang reshaped the medieval Chinese relationship between religion and empire. In *The City of God*, St. Augustine responded by detaching salvation from the temporal order. Similarly, the Daoist hierarch Du Guangting (850–933) offered a vision of transcendence that eluded the unmooring of the terrestrial realm while transferring the locus of sacred history and geography to a new chosen land. Du elected the emerging kingdom of Shu, the birthplace of Daoism in modern Sichuan province, as the spiritual heir to the Tang. The polycentric power structure of the following Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period (907–65) engendered a cultural, economic, and technological renewal that inaugurated China's renaissance under the unified Song dynasty (960–1127). Du Guangting's trajectory is a case history of China's transition from the medieval period to its early modern age.

My work project explores this watershed through the lens of Du's memoirs. The first part positions Du Guangting as a court divine, liturgist, and curator of medieval Daoist text traditions. Part 2, titled "Narrating the World," presents his chronicle of contemporary turmoil as a tableau of a world in flux and a society on the move – the government in exile, refugees on the road, armies on campaign. In the third and final part, "Visions of the Beyond," the focus shifts to Du's vision of Daoist transcendence as a means for surmounting the chaos of this world and attaining salvation in the next.

Recommended Reading

Verellen, Franciscus. *Du Guangting (850–933): Taoïste de cour à la fin de la Chine médiévale*. Paris: Collège de France, 1989.

Verellen, Franciscus, and Kristofer Schipper, eds. *The Taoist Canon: A Historical Companion to the Daozang*. 3 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004. Kindle edition 2019.

Verellen, Franciscus. *Imperiled Destinies: The Daoist Quest for Deliverance in Medieval China*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press / Harvard University Asia Center, 2019. E-book, Boston: Brill, 2020. French: *Conjurer la destinée: Rétribution et délivrance dans le taoïsme médiéval*. Paris: Les Belles Lettres, 2021.

NJOKI E. WAMAI

from September to December 2022

Iso Lomso Fellow

Ph.D., Assistant Professor of International Studies and Politics

United States International University-Africa (USIU-Africa), Nairobi

Born in Nyeri, Kenya

Studied Food Sciences and Gender and Development Studies at the University

of Nairobi; Conflict, Security and Development Studies at King's College

London; and Politics and International Studies at the University of Cambridge

LEGACIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

The International Criminal Court (ICC) intervened in Kenya after the disputed 2007/08 election that led to the displacement of more than 650,000 people and the death of 1,133 people, according to the post-election violence commission report (GOK 2008). Despite charges of crimes against humanity before the ICC, the current president Uhuru Kenyatta and his deputy William Ruto were controversially elected in the March 2013 general election. The Court withdrew the Kenyan case, citing lack of cooperation from the Uhuru Kenyatta-led government in 2016, and the truth commission's findings have not been successfully implemented. The victims of the 2007 electoral violence continue to experience the legacies of the ICC intervention and sudden departure, state-led performances of peace without justice, and ongoing social and economic injustice. This project will explore these legacies of the ICC intervention to understand what impact the ICC had on victims' conceptions of international justice and victims' cultures of survival after the intervention and departure.

Recommended Reading

- Wamai, Njoki. "First Contact with the Field: Experiences of an Early Career Researcher in the Context of National and International Politics in Kenya." *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 6, no. 2 (2014): 213–222.
- . "The 2008 Kenyan Mediation Process: Lessons and Dilemmas for Conflict Prevention in Africa." In *The Palgrave Handbook of Peacebuilding in Africa*, edited by Tony Karbo and Kudrat Virk, 119–135. London: Palgrave, 2018.
- . "International Relations and the International Criminal Court." In *The Oxford Handbook of Kenyan Politics*, edited by Nic Cheeseman, Karuti Kanyinga, and Gabrielle Lynch, 562–575. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020.

ITTAI WEINRYB

Ph.D., Associate Professor of History of Art
Bard Graduate Center, New York

Born in 1975 in Jerusalem

Studied History of Art and History at Tel Aviv University and Johns Hopkins University

ART AND FRONTIER: THE BLACK SEA AND THE MAKING OF EUROPEAN GLOBALISM

A frontier is an imaginary boundary that divides space in two: what belongs to you and what does not. It is the edge of your own human cognition; it creates a theoretical (and sometimes physical) line between the known and the unknown, designating a geographic realm where the rules of conduct and cultural practice differ from the center. Ultimately, a frontier offers ways to question conceptualizations of self and identity through geographic proclamations of alterity – mapping personal, social, and political perspectives onto the visible world. In this project, I center on the European frontier of the Black Sea during the Middle Ages by focusing on art and material culture produced and consumed by missionaries and merchants in Crimea during the fourteenth century. I argue that a close look into how art and material culture worked to produce, define, and profess the actual and conceptual space of the frontier can give rise to a new understanding of the art, habits, and practices of the European centers.

Recommended Reading

Weinryb, Ittai. "Hildesheim Avant-Garde: Bronze, Columns, and Colonialism." *Speculum* 93, no. 3 (July 2018): 728–782. <https://doi.org/10.1086/698705>.

—. *The Bronze Object in the Middle Ages*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016.

—, ed. *Agents of Faith: Votive Objects in Time and Place*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press / New York: Bard Graduate Center Gallery, 2018.

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 raised to a vital necessity another purpose of work: that of taking care. By consecrating as a new category of indispensable professions the 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, beyond the jobs of the so-called care sector, what taking care means with respect to work. Caring about the environment and society where work is carried out and about those who perform it is key to such a broader understanding.

Taking France and Germany as two cases in point, the aim of the project is to ask about the meaning and practices of ecologically and socially sustainable work against the background of an empirical examination of experiments and initiatives that target such an extended meaning of work.

Recommended Reading

Zimmermann, Bénédicte. “From Critical Theory to Critical Pragmatism: Capability and the Assessment of Freedom.” *Critical Sociology* 44, no. 6 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0896920517691107>.

Renard, Léa, and Bénédicte Zimmermann. “‘Gute Arbeit’ und ‘qualité de vie au travail’: Kategorisierungsprozesse im deutsch-französischen Vergleich.” *Berliner Journal für Soziologie* 30, no. 3–4 (2020): 421–451. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11609-021-00432-y>.

Zimmermann, Bénédicte. “Capability-Based Employability: A Total Organizational Fact.” In *Employability and Industrial Mutations: Between Individual Trajectories and Organizational Strategic Planning*, edited by Florent Noël and Géraldine Schmidt, 33–46. London: ISTE; Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2022.

LEOR ZMIGROD

from September 2022 to March 2023

Fellow of the College for Life Sciences

PhD, Psychology

University of Cambridge

Born in 1995 in Trenton, NJ, USA

Studied Psychological and Behavioural Sciences and Psychology at the

University of Cambridge

THE DEVELOPMENTAL AND COMPUTATIONAL ORIGINS OF AUTHORITARIANISM

Why is the human brain so easily seduced and magnetized by ideologies? My research programme seeks to fuse theories and methodologies from cognitive science, social neuroscience, political science, and behavioural genetics to unpack the developmental origins and computational components of ideological dogmatism and extremism. After all, not all individuals are equal in the vigour, speed, and intensity with which they embrace rigid and intolerant doctrines. What makes one brain vulnerable and another resilient in the face of authoritarian ideologies?

As a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, my research will examine the central question: what developmental and computational mechanisms govern the emergence of authoritarian ideological attitudes? The project consists of two strands. The first strand will investigate the developmental origins of authoritarianism by analysing a 10-year longitudinal study tracing the neural, psychological, and environmental determinants of authoritarianism and xenophobia in a sample of European citizens. This will be the first longitudinal study demonstrating how psychological functioning in adolescence predicts political attitudes and dogmatism in adulthood. The second strand will develop a computational framework incorporating Bayesian models of belief in order to explain political phenomena. This computational account will reveal how, why,

and when dogmatic ideologues may be unexpectedly adhering to principles of Bayesian rationality in contexts where the informational structures are skewed.

The two strands of the project will complement and inform each other to produce a holistic and mechanistic elucidation of the psychological roots of modern authoritarianism. In contrast to explanations that invoke “mindlessness” or “thoughtlessness” as the drivers of political intolerance, this project will illuminate the developmental-environmental interactions and complex mental computations that shape susceptibility to ideological dogmatism and prejudice.

Recommended Reading

Zmigrod, Leor, Peter J. Rentfrow, and Trevor W. Robbins (2018). “Cognitive Underpinnings of Nationalistic Ideology in the Context of Brexit.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 115, no. 19: E4532–E4540. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1708960115>.

Zmigrod, Leor, Ian W. Eisenberg, Patrick G. Bissett, Trevor W. Robbins, and Russell A. Poldrack (2021). “The Cognitive and Perceptual Correlates of Ideological Attitudes: A Data-Driven Approach.” *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B* 376: 20200424. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2020.0424>.

Zmigrod, Leor (2022). “A Psychology of Ideology: Unpacking the Psychological Structure of Ideological Thinking.” *Perspectives on Psychological Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17456916211044140>.

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, frühere Arbeiten oder empirische Daten zu analysieren oder zu überdenken, Ideen zu entwickeln, Forschungspläne zu entwerfen, sich neu zu orientieren – jedenfalls für eine beschränkte Zeit aus der Routine der täglichen Arbeit auszuweichen und dabei mit Wissenschaftlerinnen, Künstlern und Intellektuellen verschiedenster Fachgebiete und Traditionen zu interagieren.

Die Fellows des *College for Life Sciences*, die nach Begutachtung durch ein Scientific Committee für eine Dauer von drei bis fünf 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 stellt Stipendium, Unterkunft und Dienstleistungen zur Verfügung.

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 them to analyze or rethink earlier work or empirical data, develop ideas and research plans, gain new orientation – at any rate, to drop out of the routine of their daily work and to interact with scientists, artists, and intellectuals from the widest possible spectrum of fields and traditions.

Selected by a Scientific Committee, the Fellows of the *College for Life Sciences* are invited to come for three to five months. They are on equal terms with the Fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg.

The institute expects them to live and 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.

Fellows des College for Life Sciences

Moritz Kraemer	Epidemiology	Oxford
Milica Nikolić	Psychology	Amsterdam
Rose O'Dea	Behavioral Ecology	Melbourne
Danai Papageorgiou	Animal Behavior	Zurich
Maroš Pleška	Microbiology	New York
Leor Zmigrod	Psychology	Cambridge

ISO LOMSO FELLOWSHIPS

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

Husein Inusah	Philosophy	Cape Coast
Njoki Wamai	International Studies	Nairobi