What has been going on at the Zukunftskolleg over summer term 2015? The response to various calls for our funding programs was tremendous, not only for the 2-year Postdoctoral and 5-year Research Fellowships, but also for the programs we recently launched: Intersectoral Cooperation Program, 2015 Investment Program for Research, and Independent Research Start-Up Grant (IRSG).

This Newsletter also includes reports on the results of the latest calls for the Mentorship Program and the Manfred Ulmer Scholarship.

During the last few months, the Zukunftskolleg community welcomed new 2-year Postdoctoral and 5-year Research Fellows, as well as Senior Fellows, Mentors and Associate Fellows. Some of the "old" Fellows left us and took on challenging positions in academia. All Fellows were successful in obtaining grants, giving lectures or publishing their latest research results. Read more on the following pages!

### Funding Instruments

**1st Call for Intersectoral Cooperation Program**

(Application deadline: June 1, 2015)

The Zukunftskolleg offered grants of up to 10,000 euros to initiate intersectoral collaborations. This program aims to promote cooperation between Zukunftskolleg Fellows and the non-academic sector. Grants are given to support cooperative efforts that promote joint research projects with mutual benefits, the publication of research results or public outreach initiatives. The program provides opportunities for Fellows to work with industrial partners, companies, social institutions, cultural institutions, archives, public agencies, or non-profit organizations.

The following project won funding:

"The Study of Early Colonialism in the Pacific: Archaeology in Small Islands, History of Global Processes" - cooperation between María Cruz Berrocal (Research Fellow/Dept. of History and Sociology) and Dr. Beatriz Robledo Sanz (Head of the Department of Ethnology, Museo de América, Madrid)

**1st Call for 2015 Investment Program for Research**

(Application deadline: August 20, 2015)

The Zukunftskolleg issued a call for applications for an investment program to improve apparatus and equipment in research. Fellows of the Zukunftskolleg had an opportunity to apply for apparatus requiring an outlay of between 10,000 and 50,000 euros to use in conducting their research. They were expressly encouraged to coordinate their efforts, also with other colleagues in their respective departments, when applying for equipment funding.

The following equipment is to be funded:

- Unai Atxitia will be granted 25,000 euros to purchase two Nvidia Tesla K80 dual high performance computation units and two high performance computation (HPC) nodes.
- Thomas Böttcher will be granted 15,501 euros to purchase a Lyophilizer.
- Daniele Brida will be granted 48,725 euros to purchase a Leica microscope, including objectives, camera and polarization contrast.
- Michael Pester will be granted 33,913 euros to purchase a Greenhouse Gas Chromatograph without ECD.
- Andreas Thum will be granted 49,800 euros to purchase a high-end Zeiss Axios X16 stereo microscope.

**1st Call for Independent Research Start-Up Grant (IRSG)**

(Application deadline: August 20, 2015)

This funding program aims to promote independent research by researchers at the University of Konstanz who are in the early stages of their postdoctoral work. The Zukunftskolleg offers financial support of up to 3,000 euros for projects that help the individual applicant attain scientific independence. In particular, the Zukunftskolleg encouraged applications for support in establishing promising contacts to researchers at other universities and in carrying out preliminary projects intended to lead to an independent application for third-party funding. The grant covers consumables, equipment, travel costs and student research assistants. It excludes funding for doctoral or postdoctoral positions.

The following researchers and initiatives are to be funded:

1. Georgiana Caltais (Computer and Information Science)
   Research project: A Process Algebraic Approach to Causality Checking (PAACC)
   Funding: 3,000 euros

2. Louis-Solal Giboin (Sports Science)
   Research project: Understanding the Neural Control of Balance
   Funding: 1,740 euros

3. Annette Hautli-Janisz (Linguistics)
   Research project: Debating in The Economist – An Automatic Discourse Analysis
   Funding: 3,000 euros

4. James Odendal (Chemistry and Physics)
   Research project: Dynamic Non-Equilibrium Self-Assembly vs. Static Self-Assembly
   Funding: 3,000 euros

5. Astrid Rohwedder (Biology)
   Research project: The Role of RNA in Memory and Learning
   Funding: 2,600 euros

6. Ioana Salvarina (Biology)
   Research project: Past Diet of African Small Mammals Revealed with Stable Isotopes on Museum Collections
   Funding: 3,000 euros

7. Gudrun Winter (Biology)
   Research project: Biochemical and Physiological Characterization of Arginine Degrading Enzymes in Arabidopsis
   Funding: 3,000 euros

8. Thomas Woehler (Sociology)
   Research project: Development of a Software Tool which Facilitates Geocoding with OSM Data
   Funding: 2,320 euros

9. Maria Zhukova (Literature)
Research project: TV-Discourse in Film and Literature in 1960-90th in Russia
Funding: 1,890 euros

Mentorship Program

The Mentorship Program enables postdoctoral researchers at the University of Konstanz to network with distinguished colleagues both in Germany and abroad, and to maintain these contacts. The program gives young researchers the opportunity to invite renowned scholars in their field to Konstanz for a few days as mentors, and to consolidate the cooperation by in turn visiting their mentor. The young researcher has an opportunity to develop new projects or establish a research partnership with the mentor, to optimize grant proposals together or to identify shared areas of key research. The program is open to young researchers from all faculties at the University of Konstanz who hold a doctorate. Postdoctoral researchers at the beginning of their academic career are explicitly encouraged to apply.

The researchers admitted to the Mentorship Program in 2015 are:

Madeleine Bieg (Psychology)
Mentor: Prof. Helen Watt, Monash University in Melbourne, Australia

Cindy Daase (Politics and Public Administration)
Mentor: Prof. Christina Murray, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Charis Geel (Mathematics and Statistics)
Mentor: Prof. Bruce Reznick, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA

Nora Hangel (Philosophy)
Mentor: Prof. Jutta Schickore, Indiana University Bloomington, USA

Robert Kraus (Biology)
Mentor: Prof. Guojie Zhang, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Michael Pokrojov (Mathematics and Statistics)
Mentor: Prof. Marcus Jobe, Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, USA

Marijn Stok (Psychology)
Mentor: Prof. Maarten Vlaenstenkiste, Ghent University, Belgium

Funded within the MIV program (Mentoring International for Female Natural Scientists):

Hannah Burget-Kaninksi (Biology)
Mentor: Prof. Robert Bagus, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

Elizabeth Yohannes (Biology)
Mentor: Raymond W. Lee, Washington State University, Pullman, USA

More information on the Mentorship Program.

Manfred Ulmer Scholarship

Acting on behalf of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft, a foundation of the University of Konstanz, the Zukunftskolleg awards the Manfred Ulmer Scholarship to doctoral students every year. The program is open to doctoral students in all disciplines and pays 1,000 euros per month to cover living expenses and to reduce financial pressure between their studies and their doctoral phase. The deadline for the last call for applications was July 1, 2015. Winner of this year’s scholarship is Jihad Titi, Department of Mathematics and Statistics. Her PhD project is entitled “Polynomial Global Optimization Using the Bernstein Form.”

Recent call for 2-year and 5-year Zukunftskolleg Incoming Fellowships (ZIF)

In its most recent call for 2-year Postdoctoral and 5-year Research Fellowships (the closing date for applications was May 18, 2015), the Zukunftskolleg received 400 applications.

At its first meeting on June 29-30, the Recruitment Committee chose the finalists for the 2-year Postdoctoral Fellowships. At its second meeting on September 28, the Committee chose the finalists applying for a 5-year Research Fellowship, who were invited to the “Workshop on Future Research Directions” on October 26-27. There, the best candidates chosen from among both the 2-year and 5-year finalists will be offered a position.

The Zukunftskolleg offers the following Fellowships:

- **ZIF Marie Curie 2-year Postdoctoral Fellowships** (for any discipline represented at the University of Konstanz, Salary Scale 13 TV-L) to researchers in the early stage of their career to enable them to develop and carry out individual and independent research projects. This call for proposals is part of the Zukunftskolleg Incoming Fellowship Program (ZIF) and is financed by the Seventh Framework Program (FP7) Marie Curie Actions – People (co-funded by regional, national and international programs), the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the University of Konstanz. The rules and ethical principles for FP7 and the DFG guidelines apply.

- **ZIF Marie Curie 5-year Research Fellowships** (for any discipline represented at the University of Konstanz, Salary Scale 14 TV-L) to develop and carry out individual research projects. This call for proposals is part of the Zukunftskolleg Incoming Fellowship Program (ZIF) and is financed by the Seventh Framework Program (FP7) Marie Curie Actions – People (co-funded by regional, national and international programs), the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the University of Konstanz. The rules and ethical principles for FP7 and the DFG guidelines apply.

Co-funding

The Executive Committee and the Director of the Zukunftskolleg approved 66 applications for start-up funding, student assistants, travel allowances and consumables between April and September 2015 for a total of 365,612.42 euros.

Events

Jour Fixe

**Changing Ethical Frameworks. From Individual Rights to the Common Good?**

*Jour Fixe talk by Margit Sutrop on April 15, 2015*

Are we willing to give up privacy in favor of the common good? – A question that Margit Sutrop, Professor for Practical Philosophy at the University of Tartu in Estonia, deals with not only in her research, but also as an ethics expert for international organizations. The topic is of great interest since behavior detection technologies are currently being developed to monitor and manage malintent and abnormal behavior from a distance in order to prevent terrorism and criminal attacks.

The main problem concerns the dilemma between privacy and security, between individual and public interests. Privacy is an important value, but another value – security – seems to be increasingly in danger, and its defense appears to demand significant curbing of privacy. Margit Sutrop pointed out that liberal individualism, with its conceptual base of autonomy, dignity, and privacy, enjoyed a long period of dominance in bioethics and research ethics since the 1970s, but has increasingly come under attack from ideologies promoting a more salient role for concepts of solidarity, community, and public interest. In the context of research ethics, it has been argued that principles of individual autonomy, informed consent, and privacy can seriously hamper medical research that aims to further the common good. While technologies for the gathering and analysis
of information have evolved rapidly, strict regulations protecting individual rights have obstructed the use of that information. For example, it has been pointed out that epidemiological research has been impeded by the re-use of biological samples and data severely limit research for the common good/public interest. While an attempt is still made in genomic research to balance individual rights and the common good, people in the fields of public health and security are more reluctant to allow paternalistic interference in individual autonomy.

Margit Sutrop proved that capturing biometric features without informing people about the processing of their personal data raises serious ethical concerns. “My study of a range of European projects involving second-generation biometrics - particularly intelligent information system supporting observation, searching and detection for security of citizens in urban environments (INDECT) and Automatic Detection of Abnormal Behavior and Threats in crowded Spaces (ADABTS) - shows that violating privacy puts several other values in jeopardy. I agree that since privacy is in functional relationship with other values, such as autonomy, freedom and human dignity, one should take this into account when considering violations of privacy for protecting our security. If indeed in specific situations it is necessary to restrict our privacy, thoughtful consideration must be given to other ways of securing the values that are essential to our liberal democratic society.”

She further argues that the problem is that what is being endangered is not really privacy alone: “Since privacy supports a range of other values, limitations on privacy can also place these other values at risk. Privacy promotes liberty, autonomy, selfhood, and human relations, and furthers the existence of a free society. Therefore, in a democratic state, one should continually be posing the questions, what is the price of protecting security? Are we paying too high a price to defend ourselves against hypothetical dangers?”

So the question is: What can we do to enhance security on the one hand, and maintain privacy on the other? According to the ethics expert, it is usually suggested that privacy can be maintained by preserving the requirement of informed consent and notification when processing an individual’s data. The failure to honor autonomy is expressed by the failure to obtain individual consent.

“In the case of behavior detection technology, it is not deemed possible to implement individual informed consent. It is understandable that the procedures of informed consent are not implemented in contexts of national security, defense, and law enforcement. However, this does not mean that one should not respect people’s autonomy. Granted, the implementation of safety measures cannot be made voluntary, nor each individual person asked for his consent before collecting data. But it still is possible to inform people of the collection and processing of data, as well as of the purpose of these activities. In other words, they are given an opportunity for control and to stand up for their rights. In addition, so-called public consent should be solicited in the use of technology. Even in the contexts of national security, defense, and law enforcement. However, this does not mean that one should not respect people’s autonomy. Granted, the implementation of safety measures cannot be made voluntary, nor each individual person asked for his consent before collecting data. But it still is possible to inform people of the collection and processing of data, as well as of the purpose of these activities. In other words, they are given an opportunity for control and to stand up for their rights. In addition, so-called public consent should be solicited in the use of technology. Even in the case of technologies where people are not aware of being under surveillance, their autonomy can be respected by allowing them, in other contexts, to participate in public discussion concerning the benefits and drawbacks of implementing the technology, and in decision-making about whether or not such technology should be adopted.”

Prof. Margit Sutrop earned her PhD in philosophy from the University of Konstanz in 1997. Her thesis: “Fiction and Imagination. The Anthropological Function of Literature.” She then worked for several years in Konstanz project “Literature and Anthropology.” In 2000 she was awarded the Chair for Practical Philosophy at the University of Tartu in Estonia, where she is currently also Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy. In Tartu, she founded an Interdisciplinary Center for Ethics, which joins different faculties. Since 2004 she has been an ethics expert for the European Commission and a member of the International Advisory Board of the University of Konstanz. Margit Sutrop was in Konstanz in April 2015 to prepare the guidelines for dealing with Freedom of research at the University of Konstanz. Her current research interests encompass moral and political philosophy, bioethics, the ethics of new technologies, the philosophy of education, and aesthetics. She has led several EU projects on applied ethics, and currently leads a major research project on disagreements.

More information about Margit Sutrop.

Plane Curves and Hilbert’s Sixteenth Problem
Jour Fixe talk by Daniel Plaumann on May 6, 2015

At the International Congress of Mathematicians in 1900 in Paris, the famous mathematician David Hilbert presented a list of 23 unsolved mathematical problems. One of these problems – number 16 – is among those still unsolved to date. It asks: “What are the possible configurations of the connected components of an algebraic curve in the real projective plane?”

Approaching this question requires a researcher like Daniel Plaumann to delve into the subject of algebraic geometry. Algebraic geometry studies algebraic equations with several variables. As the name suggests, it combines algebra and geometry. On the algebraic side, equations can be simplified through symbolic computation. But even when the equations are as simple as possible, it may happen that, on the geometric side, the solutions come in several groups called connected components. These connected components are a purely geometric concept and cannot easily be detected on the level of algebra by analyzing the equations, since they usually do not correspond to a factorization of the equations. For a smooth curve of even degree in the real plane, each component looks like a deformed oval. Hilbert’s Sixteenth Problem asks how these ovals can be arranged with respect to each other.

According to Daniel Plaumann, one major difficulty lies in the fact that connected components are not well represented on the algebraic side. “One approach to Hilbert’s Sixteenth Problem is to come up with constructive ways of producing a curve that realizes some prescribed configuration of ovals. Mathematician Axel Harnack already determined the maximum number of ovals in 1876 and gave a method for constructing curves with that maximum number (but without giving any information about the configuration). The most general constructive approach to date is an ingenious method called patchworking, developed by Oleg Viro in the late 1970s.

At the end of his talk, Daniel Plaumann discussed a related question from his own research: curves with maximally nested ovals. This particular case can be fully understood on the algebraic side: “The shape of the real curve is reflected in a particular shape of its equation. This was conjectured by Peter Lax (1958) and proved by Helton and Vinnikov (2007). It has applications in relation to a number of other pure and applied problems, for example in control theory. In joint work with Cynthia Vinzant, we gave new constructive proof of this result.”

More information about Daniel Plaumann.

Learning from Fiction
Jour Fixe talk by Julia Langkau on May 13, 2015

Do we gain knowledge from fiction? – An interesting question that philosopher Julia Langkau deals with in her research. In her presentation on “Thought Experiments and Knowledge from Fiction,” she gave an account of how thought experiments might help us to explain some of the knowledge we gain from fiction.

“We use thought experiments to give counterexamples to a philosophical theory or to motivate a philosophical theory.” Thought experiments are characterized by a non-actual scenario. Based on that scenario, a question is formulated, followed by an intuitive judgment as the answer, as well as an interpretation and evaluation. The intuitive judgment serves as evidence.

It is common sense that we can gain knowledge that is interesting and relevant from fiction, such as from the novel “Emma” by Jane Austen, 1815. “An account of knowledge from fiction should give us interesting and relevant knowledge, and fiction should be a good source of this knowledge.”

But can we learn from Fiction the same way we are believed to learn from thought experiments? “Yes, we can!,” says Julia Langkau. Thinking about the narrative or engaging in interpretative work can lead to a judgment about the fiction and can thereby lead to interesting and relevant knowledge. A fictional text thereby provides the scenario of possible thought experiments.
"Imagine we want to teach somebody what a self-centered and immature person might be like. We ask them to read the book “Emma” and whether they agree with us that Emma has these features. They may judge: Emma is self-centered and immature.

We don't learn what it is to be self-centered and immature by learning an abstract definition. We learn to identify a self-centered and immature person by meeting people that are self-centered and immature. Fiction can sometimes give us better and more complicated (counterfactual) examples than life."

But: In order to learn from fiction, we have to perform a thought experiment. Fiction only provide the material for counterfactual judgments. Not all fiction provides material, and not everybody who reads fiction performs thought experiments. Sometimes, we need literary scholars to help us perform the thought experiment, and sometimes, performing a thought experiment spoils the fiction.

More information about Julia Langkau.

What to do with Negative Results?
Jour Fixe talk by Jutta Schickore on May 27, 2015

It is widely agreed that the complete reporting of experimental outcomes is required for the overall evaluation of the validity of a model or hypothesis. However, at the same time, there is a problem with “negative results,” which often go un punished. Outlets for communicating these research outcomes are lacking, and current editorial trends prevent researchers from publishing this information.

Prof. Jutta Schickore from the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at Indiana University, Bloomington, is interested in this problem. In her Jour Fixe presentation, she addressed the topic “Null and Void and Unpublishable? Scientists’ Perceptions of Negative Results, Non-Significant Research Outcomes and Replications.”

Schickore wanted to find out how working scientists themselves interpret the notions of “negative result” and “replication.” She tried to explore what significance (in the everyday sense of the term) they attach to such research outcomes, whether they think such outcomes are worthy of publication, and what experience they have (if any) trying to publish these research outcomes.

Together with two colleagues, she conducted a web-based survey of 2,535 individuals from 49 departments (sciences and medicine) at Indiana University as well as 40 in-depth interviews with a sample of the survey respondents. The interviews focused on conceptualizing the types of research outcomes that were perceived as hard to publish or unpublishable, experience in publishing these types of papers, and the perceived value of such work.

They found that depending on the discipline, the term “negative result” is used in different ways. There is no consensus across or within disciplines about what constitutes a “negative result” and what constitutes “replication.” Also, there are (at least) two aspects of the problem: the problem of the non-reporting of negative results and the problem of the non-reporting of replications.

Outcomes of replications seem to be a large and important component of unreported research outcomes. Therefore, it would be misleading to equate “unpublishable results” with “negative results.” It appears that very few scientists are accustomed to talking about methodological issues. Only very few researchers (all clinicians) couched their concerns about negative results, replications, and publication barriers in methodological terms. By far the most frequent concern was conservatism in the scientific community.

“Our research suggests that there should be more emphasis in science education on the importance of full reporting. In this context, appreciation for replications should be a goal,” she concluded.

“Different types of replications need to be distinguished and their different methodological purposes and values need to be highlighted. Overall, it seems that researchers lack the conceptual tools to reflect on methodological issues. While this may not be a problem in the day-to-day business of research, it becomes a problem in those contexts in which scientists are required to express the reasoning behind their methodological moves – for instance, in controversies, in cross-disciplinary research, and in exchanges with a broader public.”

Jutta Schickore received her PhD from the University of Hamburg, Germany, in 1996. Her research interests include the historical and philosophical aspects of microscopy, the problem of error in science, studies of the eye and vision, the history of the philosophy of science, especially from the 19th century, and the relation between history and the philosophy of science.

More information about Jutta Schickore.

Party Competition
Jour Fixe talk by Edina Szöcsik on June 3, 2015

Edina Szöcsik is interested in party positions and strategies of party competition, especially in a multi-dimensional perspective. The questions she deals with are: Which dimensions describe a political actor’s positions? How are these dimensions structured? Which factors shape the dimensionality of party competition? What are the political strategies of parties within multi-dimensional spaces?

Party competition is defined as “an institution in which parties strategically cooperate or contest as political actors to gain power” (Fraumann 2011: 320). The spatial theory says that parties contest each other by positioning themselves on dimensions. The salience theory points out that parties contest each other by selectively emphasizing political issues.

Within a one-dimensional political space, issues vs. dimensions are measured. Left dimension means that the party is in favor of more taxes, lax immigration, pro legalization of gay marriage etc.,
whereas the right dimension party wants fewer taxes, restricted immigration and is against the legalization of gay marriage et c. "Everywhere economic issues tend to present the most important issues, but depending on the context, a wide range of different issues matter, e.g. the rise of postmaterialist values during the structural change of Western economies, or the emergence of a new structural divide during globalization and European integration," says Edina Szöcsik. "Referring to the political space in multinational countries, it is likely that there are three dimensions: The economic, cultural and territorial dimension."

Within multi-dimensional spaces there are different political party strategies: Positioning, emphasizing and framing. The political scientist conducted a survey to find out which strategies are available to political parties in a two-dimensional competition, as well as when and why parties choose which strategies. She assumed that core dimension of statewide parties is the economic dimension, whereas the core dimension of ethno-regionalist parties is the territorial dimension. She wanted to know how parties deal with the secondary dimension and defined four strategies: uni-dimensionality, blurring, subsuming and two-dimensionality.

She compared four case studies: One on Italy using national electoral manifestos, a comparative case study of regions in Spain and the UK using regional electoral manifestos, a case study of two parties from the Basque Country and Catalonia using bill proposals in parliament, as well as a cross-national study of eleven multinational Western European countries using secondary literature.

She found empirical evidence that parties do not neglect and deal with their secondary dimensions in multiple ways.

In Italy, statewide parties blur their territorial positions or subsume territorial issues into the economic dimension. In Spain and the UK, two-dimensional strategies dominate both statewide and ethno-regional parties, but are employed by statewide parties if an ethno-regionalist party is present. There is also more blurring of the economic positions. The third study revealed that bills related to territorial dimensions are often justified by non-territorial frames and that these non-territorial frames go beyond economic issues. The cross-national study showed that regionalist parties employ two-dimensional strategies and that left-right and territorial positions are correlated. She concluded that the left-right position of regionalist parties can be explained by the relative socioeconomic state of the regions these parties seek to represent.

More information about Edina Szöcsik.

Irish Influence in Europe

Jour Fixe talk by Elliott Lash on June 10, 2015

What do an Irish pub in Konstanz and the Abbey of St. Gallen have in common? – asked Elliott Lash at the beginning of his talk on "Early Irish as a Continental European Language – Medieval Mobility and Comparative Syntax." "There is a connection between Ireland and the continent, especially between Ireland and the Bodensee region that is found not only today but also in the past," he explained.

Elliott Lash is interested in the history and development of the Irish language, mainly in language change and comparative syntax. Old Irish was spoken and written in Ireland and Irish foundations in continental Europe from the 6th to 9th century and attested both in approximately 53 contemporary manuscripts written in the 8th and 9th centuries, as well as in later manuscripts copied during the Middle Irish and early Modern Irish periods (900-1200, 1200-1600 respectively). “My concentration today is on the contemporary texts and the contexts for the transmission of the manuscripts that they are found in.” There are Irish manuscripts in German libraries (Berlin, Dresden, Jena, Fulda, Würzburg, Karlsruhe, München), but also in Switzerland (Bern, Einsiedeln, Zürich, Sankt Gallen), Austria (Vienna, Sankt Paul in Lavanttal), France (St. Omer, Cambrai, Laon, Nancy, Paris, Orléans) and Italy (Turin, Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples).

The linguist differentiates several stages of Irish influence on the mainland: the Irish Perigrinatio period (mid-6th – late 7th centuries), the Carolingian Renaissance (mid-8th – late 9th centuries) and the Schottenklöster (late 11th – 12th centuries). "The last period left its mark in Konstanz in the name Schottenplatz and the street Schottenstrasse, which marks the area associated with the Schottenkloster of St. Jacob founded in 1142. The other remnant of this Kloster is the Schottenkappelle in the neighborhood named ‘Paradies’.

And finally, as a consequence of the Tudor conquest of Ireland (1530s onward), many Irish people, known as Wild Geese, fled to the European mainland and joined the armies of catholic countries, such as Spain. “Starting in the 1530s, Irish Catholic colleges began to be founded in various European cities to educate Irishmen unable to find Catholic-based education in Ireland. After 1607, when several leading Irish noblemen left Ireland for France – an event known as the Flight of the Earls or the End of the Gaelic Order in Ireland – some of the Irish colleges also served as centers for the preservation of the Irish language and culture. Most notable in this regard are the Four Masters of Louvain, who produced the ‘Annals of the Four Masters,’ a comprehensive history of Ireland up to the mid-17th century.”
The Future Lies in Single Atoms
Jour Fixe talk by Torsten Pietsch on June 24, 2015

In his presentation on “Spin-electronics with Single Atoms,” Torsten Pietsch demonstrated what future electronic devices could look like and how atomic contacts may be used to develop new device concepts. But first he explained the problem with the silicon-based technologies used at present in microelectronics that someday will reach their limits: “Compared to the development of the automotive industry over the past 100 years – where we still have more or less the same: 4 wheels, a seat, and an engine of some sort – the evolution of electronic devices in a broader sense over the same period of time is simply staggering. In 1900 there were simple, mechanical calculation machines, barely able to handle the four basic arithmetic operations. Today’s devices have almost nothing in common with their early predecessors. They perform billions of operations a second, consume almost no energy at all and are affordable for almost everybody.” Gordon Moore used to say that if the automotive industry evolved at the same rate as microelectronics “a Rolls-Royce would get a million miles per gallon of fuel, travel at several hundred thousand miles per hour and it would be cheaper to throw it away than to park it...”

Microelectronic devices consist of printed circuit boards with components and chips that are made of very small silicon structures (wires, capacitors and transistors) invisible to the naked eye. “The development of transistor technologies is of paramount importance for the miniaturization of silicon electronics,” Torsten Pietsch stated. “But after 50 years of exponential evolution, silicon microelectronics can no longer just scale down to below a few nanometers.” Current leakage, energy dissipation, thermal instabilities, finite size effects, the quantum nature of matter and economic issues may impede the further scaling of transistors and other devices.

For this reason, new methods have to be explored, for example with single atoms. But what’s so interesting about atomic-size wires or junctions? “Atomic contacts are very simple and they represent a well-defined system that allows us to study the fundamental properties of matter. Sometimes new phenomena emerge that are interesting for future applications and have great potential for devices that spin-electronics relies on “magnetic” materials. “In such magnetic materials, we call them ferromagnets, and there are more electrons of one type then of the other. This makes them magnetic and polarizes the electrical current.” Based on the interaction of spin with other quasiparticles in solid-state structures, novel types of circuits can be devised. The study of these effects is the foundation of a new emerging research field, which Torsten Pietsch calls Spin-Xo- nics: “X stands for any interaction of spin with some other quasiparticle or degree of freedom, for example interactions of spin with heat spin-caloritronics...”
In his research project, Torsten Pietsch works on non-equilibrium effects and the coupling of spins and optical degrees of freedom in magnetic point contacts. Injecting spin-polarized electrons in magnetic hetero point contacts to create a new THz light source is one example of a new physical phenomenon he studies via electronic transport measurements and which is extremely interesting for future applications.

More information about Torsten Pietsch.

What is it Today to be a Philosopher among Scientists?

Julien Bernard decided not to prepare a “classical” talk about the content of his research, but a methodological talk about philosophy in its relationship to the sciences. “The reason is that I want to take advantage of the fact that the Zukunftskolleg Jour Fixe is an interdisciplinary meeting,” he explained. He wanted to show that the issues involved in interdisciplinarity are closely related to the methodological issues internal to philosophy. “Interdisciplinarity, for a philosopher, is more than just an interesting source of inspiration or a new horizon of possible topics of research. More than this, interdisciplinarity is a necessity for any philosopher after the eighteenth century, at the epoch when researching a universal knowledge, as the foundation of the particular sciences, seems to have definitively become a dream.”

The classical vision of the nature of philosophy can be presented, thanks to a famous text, extracted from René Descartes’ “Letter-Preface to the Principles of Philosophy” (1647) that says: “Thus, all questions of metaphysics, would still have a meaning, even if they are entirely disconnected from the development of the peculiar sciences. If we keep only the branches and leave the root of the tree, we come to positivism. According to positivism, the autonomy of the branches of knowledge from metaphysics is not seen as a problem, but on the contrary signals the maturity of science. This autonomization must be a goal and is irreversible.”

In opposition to the two extreme positions, the interim position is defended by the philosophers who refuse to accept, as an irremediable fact, the collapse of the classical vision of knowledge. According to the interim position, philosophy can survive only by communicating with the peculiar sciences. “We can see here that there is a very important issue, which is linked to the question of interdisciplinarity.”

He concluded: “Certainly, it is not possible anymore for a philosopher to acquire universal knowledge of all the particular sciences. But a philosopher can, however, try to understand enough of several peculiar branches in the tree, to be able to connect them with the general questions of metaphysics and of theory of knowledge. In other words, to reintegrate the various sciences in an encompassing universal way.”

More information about Julien Bernard.

Public Lectures & Events

„Gedankengeflechte: Ein philosophischer Blick durch abstrakte und organische Kunst“

Exhibition by Julie Pelletier (independent artist) and Julien Bernard (philosopher, Zukunftskolleg) from May 21 until June 14, 2015, in the BildungsTURM in Konstanz.
How can a work of contemporary visual art be read and enriched by a philosophical interpretation? How, conversely, can a work of contemporary visual art provide new contents of thought, in order to update philosophical reflection?

Adopting common themes enables a dialogue between the two disciplines.

Julie Pelletier’s artistic work is the source of this dual exhibition project. Recurring themes with important philosophical meanings have been selected and arranged within the classical general category of the form/matter duality. The modernity of the plastic-artistic processing sheds new light on these traditional notions that inhabit philosophy.
Therefore, a text has been produced in response to the artistic processing of those themes, supplying a philosophical point of view on the different problems and a conceptual analysis of the artworks. The text was integrated into the exhibition space. The aim is to stage the evolution of the philosophical reflections on the works of art.

On Stage

A theater scholar in dialogue with a natural scientist – That was the starting point of the lecture series “Science/Stage: An experiment.”

The idea of developing a new lecture format was both driven by a specific research question as well as intrinsically motivated: as a theatre scholar, Julia Boll is interested in determining whether it is possible to make an argument for the theatre as an “enacted thought experiment.” “As Fellows of the Zukunftskolleg, we are curious about what is actually possible if we enter a stage environment and try to cover the same ground from two different angles, bringing actors and dancers into the mix. In this way, the interdisciplinary lecture project would also constitute a possible format for showcasing the Zukunftskolleg’s breadth and its capacity to enable Fellows to try out ideas and experiment with new and unusual concepts,” explains Julia Boll.

There are several elements specific to this lecture format that mark it as innovative: The space of the theatre as a space for experimentation, the dialogue and the interaction between two academics from different disciplines, and the scripted yet unpredictable element of introducing to the lecture theatre actors and dancers portraying the respective objects of scientific enquiry. The format of the lecture thus reflected the subjects explored by these lectures: The nature of the experiment, the questions of evidence and predictability, knowledge and control.

This course offered participating Fellows an opportunity to test new pathways in teaching and to explore educational collaboration in a fresh, more direct way. It also demonstrated how an active turn towards trans-disciplinarity could significantly strengthen the communication of knowledge in the face of recent developments in higher education practices.

Inviting the lecture attendees to see themselves as part of the experiment, enabled them to reach a stage of creative transfer of knowledge that has been called “deep learning.”

The lecture series consisted of four lectures. Lecture 1 with Julia Boll and chemist Thomas Böttcher entitled “Is That Your Microbiome Trying to Take Over?” In this lecture, the meta-level of experimental thought was studied by investigating what would happen if we could observe our own microorganisms staging a hostile takeover against us.

Lecture 2 with Julia Boll and biologist Andreas Thum entitled “Rewriting the Experimental Script.” In this lecture, the nature of the scientific experiment was discussed, and how a willful larva's deviation from the script could lead to interesting questions about the predictability and reliability of a standard experiment.
Lecture 3 with Julia Boll and physicist Gianluca Rastelli entitled “Schroedinger’s Stage.” In this lecture, the two Fellows tried to convince each other of the observability or non-observability of quantum space by exploring whether the theatre allows a person to be dead and alive at the same time.

Lecture 4 with Julia Boll and biologist Giovanni Galizia entitled “The Dancing Bee.” In this lecture, the audience could see if it is possible to replicate the bees’ dance language with actual dancers, and whether this changes the message to be communicated by dance.

All lectures were recorded and can be seen here.

Fiction Meets Interdisciplinary Science

Zukunftskolleg Book Club

“Taking a leaf out of the Fiction Meets Science’s book, we have decided to look at novels that have a scientific theme in order to discuss in the book club the interdisciplinary setup of the Zukunftskolleg.” This was the starting point for organizing a book club at the Zukunftskolleg, initiated by literature scholar Julia Boll.

The first novel for the first book club meeting on April 29 was Simon Mawer’s 1997 novel “Mendel’s Dwarf.” It is the story of geneticist Dr. Benedict Lambert, an achondroplastic dwarf who also happens to be the great-great-great-nephew of Gregor Mendel. Waging a private war against genetic chance, Lambert is obsessed with identifying the mutant gene responsible for his own affliction. In this tale of scientific discovery and the social and political uses and abuses of scientific knowledge, the stories of a late 20th century molecular biologist and the mid-19th century pioneer of that same science are blended together - but it also a story about love and passion.

This first meeting brought together several natural scientists (neurobiology, zoology, physics and astrophysics), mathematicians, one archaeologist, one law scholar and one literary scholar. The participants read the novel very differently, very much so because of their different backgrounds. The novel offers answers to questions we have about science, such as: How do we as scholars do science? But all people can somehow relate to this novel. The novel is also about coincidence, accident, inheritance, lots of things that happen by chance. It shows a high level of authenticity and it is incredible how fiction and non-fiction are intertwined in this novel.

On July 24 the book club met to discuss Jonathan Lethem’s novel “As She Climbed Across the Table.” It deals with PhillipEngstrand, an anthropologist who is in love with Alice Coombs, a particle physicist who falls in love with a black hole. Alice Coombs and her colleagues have created a void, a hole in the universe that they have taken to calling Lack. But Lack is a nullity with taste—tastes;
it absorbs a pomegranate, light bulbs, an argyle sock; it disdains a bow tie, an ice pick, and a scrambled duck egg. To Alice, this selectivity translates into an irresistible personality. To Philip, it makes Lack an unbeatable rival, for how can he win Alice back from something that has no flaws—because it has no qualities?

The novel is a compelling, entertaining, and enlightening look at the heady territory of particle physics, the nature of human obsession, and the chasm between the academic cultures of the sciences and humanities. It was also described as “the best boy-meets-girl-meets-void story ever written.”

Zukunftskolleg Lecture

“Kudiyattam: The Last Living Sanskrit Theater in the World”

Zukunftskolleg Lecture with David Shulman, July 15, 2015

Half an hour for a single movement – unbelievable in our fast-moving society. But in Kerala, on the south-west coast of India, this is normal, at least in Kudiyattam, the last representative in the world of living Sanskrit theater. In his talk, David Shulman offered an introduction to this classical art, including filmed segments of performances.

Sanskrit is the primary liturgical language of Hinduism, as well as a philosophical language in Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, and a literary language that was in use as a lingua franca in the Indian cultural zone. Today it is listed as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and is an official language of the state of Uttarakhand. It also holds a prominent position in Indo-European studies. The corpus of Sanskrit literature encompasses a rich tradition of poetry and drama as well as scientific, technical, philosophical and religious texts.

In Kerala, artists from the Chakyar and Nambyar communities continue to perform Sanskrit plays in the classical style of Kudiyattam, “Acting Together” – this term perhaps reflecting the intimate link between actors and drummers. “The drummers are the critical piece of the tradition,” says David Shulman, “their coordination is astonishing.” Some 80% of the performance takes place with drums that accompany the “language of movement.” The expressiveness of the actors’ eyes also is very important.
Full-scale performances are long – ranging from 12 hours to 150 hours, usually spread over many days and nights. “It takes whatever time it has to take, and that is the most amazing about Kudiyattam,” says David Shulman. In Kudiyattam, time has its own rhythm and cannot be compromised. “The tradition presents us with performances of staggering complexity and beauty, ruled by an expressive logic that we can formulate inductively.” Each performance follows a formal logic: The actor comes on stage and creates a dramatic world. In the persona of the story-teller, he or she takes you through the visions, memories, and dreams that make up the individual awareness. The performances also have a ritual aspect; one drama, Matta-vilasam, is initiated by patrons in order to give birth to male descendants.

Kudiyattam was preserved for the last thousand years in the great Kerala temples, each of which has a “dance pavilion,” kuttambalam; the artists were, in pre-modern times, servants of the temple and its god and sustained by temple funds. Today Kudiyattam competes with all other artistic genres in Kerala, and the artists struggle to survive.

The Hebrew University and the University of Tuebingen have been involved in a long-term project of documenting and elucidating the Kudiyattam repertoire. The project includes detailed analysis of the primary performance texts in the existing repertoire (hundreds of hours of recorded performance, published and unpublished stage manuals, including palm-leaf manuscripts), publications, workshops, a major international conference, and research expeditions to complete documentation of the repertoire before it disappears.

David Shulman is an indologist and regarded as one of the world’s foremost authorities on the languages of India. He holds an appointment as Renee Lang Professor of Humanistic Studies at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. His research embraces many fields, including the history of religion in South India, Indian poetics, Tamil Islam, Dravidian linguistics, and Carnatic music.

More information about the project on these websites: University of Tübingen or The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Invited Talks

Unai Atxitia:
“Multiscale Modelling of Ultrafast Element-specific Magnetization Dynamics in FeNi Ferromagnetic alloys,” contributed talk at Intermag 2015, Beijing, China, May 13, 2015


Francesca Biagioli:

“Intuition and Conceptual Construction in Weyl's Analysis of the Problem of Space,” talk at the conference “Weyl and the Problem of Space,” University of Konstanz, Germany, May 27-29, 2015

“Are There Neo-Kantian Roots of Structural Realism?,” research group talk at a research colloquium coordinated by Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Spohn, University of Konstanz, Germany, June 9, 2015

Madeleine Bieg:

“Mathematics Anxiety: From Gender Differences to the Cognitive Impact of Anxiety,” talk in a symposium at the 16th biennial conference of the European Association for Research on Learning and Instruction titled “Gender Differences in Math Anxiety: The Role of Self-Concept and Belief in Gender Stereotypes,” Limassol, Cyprus, August 27, 2015


Thomas Böttcher:


Julia Rolli:
“Is that Your Microbiome Trying to Take Over?,” public performance lecture with Thomas Böttcher (Chemistry) as part of the lecture series “Science/Stage: An Experiment,” University of Konstanz, Germany, May 19, 2015

“Rewriting the Experimental Script,” public performance lecture with Andreas Thum (Biology) as part of the lecture series “Science/Stage: An Experiment,” University of Konstanz, Germany, May 29, 2015


“Schoedinger’s Stage,” public performance lecture with Gianluca Ronelli (Physics) as part of the lecture series “Science/Stage: An Experiment,” University of Konstanz, Germany, June 26, 2015

“Making the Audience Cry,” talk at the conference “Theater & Democracy. FIRT/IFTR World Congress,” University of Hyderabad, India, July 6, 2015

“The Dancing Bee,” public performance lecture with Giovanni Galizia (Biology) as part of the lecture series “Science/Stage: An Experiment,” University of Konstanz, Germany, July 16, 2015

“David Greig’s Transnationalism,” invited lecture at the Scottish Universities’ International Summer School, University of Edinburgh, UK, August 13, 2015

“Utopia at the Theatre: The Possibility of Change,” talk at the conference “Utopia,” CAPPE, University of Brighton, UK, September 3, 2015


Joanna Chojnicka:
“Pre-Nucleation Clusters as Molecular Precursors to Nanoscopic Liquid-Liquid Demixing,” invited talk at the European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2015, Vienna, Austria, April 15, 2015


“Utopia at the Theatre: The Possibility of Change,” talk at the conference “Utopia,” CAPPE, University of Brighton, UK, September 3, 2015

“Selling Fascism? Advertising the Future in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany,” talk given at the Oberseminar für Zeitgeschichte, Philipps-Universität-Marburg, June 24, 2015

“Utopia at the Theatre: The Possibility of Change,” talk at the conference “Utopia,” CAPPE, University of Brighton, UK, September 3, 2015


Barbara Hausmair:
“I Died Before I Lived - So Who Was I? Early Infantcy Death and Identity in the Middle Ages,” invited talk at the Archäologische Personen- und Identität Workshop, hosted by Achern - Research School of Archaeology, Leiden, Netherlands, April 16-17, 2015

“Teaching the Holocaust - An Archaeological Perspective,” Summit on Teaching the Holocaust at German Universities, hosted by United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington/DC, USA, July 20-24, 2015


“Was vom Lager übrig bleibt... Archäologie des ehemaligen NS-Zwangsarbeiterlagers Suggadin” (with Isabella Greußing), invited talk at the Event of the Montafoner Museen, St. Gallenkirch, September 25, 2015, see also here

Wolf Härtteroth:
“Reconfirmation of Short-Acting Sweet Reward and Long-Acting Nutrient Reward in Mushroom Body Dopamine Neurons,” 14th European Symposium for Insect Taste and Olfaction (ESITO), Villasimius, Italy, September 23, 2015

Clausius Krautschwili:

Robert Kraus:

Benjamin Lambert:
“Inverse Mean Curvature Flow inside a Sphere,” talk at the seminar “Topics in Geometric Analysis,” Berlin, Germany, June 2015

Sven Lauer:
“Speech Act Operators vs. Extra-Compositional Conventions of Use: What are the Issues?,” speech act workshop, Zentrum für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin

Philip Leifeld:
“Policy Debates as Dynamic Networks: Coalitions and Polarization in the German Pension Policy Debate,” invited talk at the Research Platform “Organizations & Society”, University of Innsbruck, Austria, March 30, 2015

“Discourse Networks and German Pension Politics,” invited talk at the Center for Social Policy Research (Zentrum für Sozialpolitik), University of Bremen, Germany, June 24, 2015

“Introduction to Network Analysis,” invited PhD Lecture, Max Planck International Research Network on “Aging” (MaxNetAging), Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, June 26, 2015

“Collective Action inside Lobbying Coalitions: A Network Analysis using Two-Mode Exponential Random Graph Models” (with Michael T. Heaney), invited paper presentation at the Comparative Political Networks Conference, Juan March-Carlos III Institute of Social Sciences, Carlos III University, Madrid, Spain, June 28-29, 2015

“Self-Reinforcing Recruitment Processes in an Epistemic Community: A Network Analysis of Nominations in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment” (with Dana R. Fisher and Joe Waggle), invited paper presentation at the Comparative Political Networks Conference, Juan March-Carlos III Institute of Social Sciences, Carlos III University, Madrid, Spain, June 28-29, 2015

Michael Postel:

“The Power of the Rare: Sulfate Reduction in an Acidic Peatland is Driven by Small Networks of Natively Low Abundant Bacteria” (with Bela Hausmann, Klaus-Holger Kneer, Stephanie Malliati, Susannah Tringe, Tijana Glavina del Rio, Mads Albertsen, Per-Halkar Nilsdam, Ulrich Stingl, Axelander Loy), talk at the 13th Symposium of Bacterial Genetics and Ecology, Milan, Italy, July 14-18, 2015

Maria Daniela Pohl:


Jennifer Randerath:


Gianluca Rastelli:


Tanja Ränker:


Ulrich Sieberer:


Margaret Stolarova:

„Braucht da jemand Hilfe? Kognitive und emotionale Aspekte der kindlichen Wahrnehmung von alltäglicher Hilfebedürftigkeit,” invited talk, University of Bern, Switzerland, April 2015

Elena V. Sturm (née Rosseeva):

“Mesocrystals: Building up ‘Crystals’ from Nanoparticles,” Third International Conference on Advanced Complex Inorganic Nanomaterials (ACIN 2015), July 13-17, 2015, Namur, Belgium

Margarete Thomas:

“Parameterization in O-Minimal Structures,” invited talk at the meeting “Future Directions in Model Theory and Analytic Functions” (Alex Wilkie retirement meeting), University of Manchester, UK, July 7-10, 2015

Greÿ Violet:

“Polynomials, Control, Parametric Stability,” talk at the seminar “Real Geometry and Algebra,” University of Konstanz, Germany, April 24, 2015


Participation in Workshops, Symposia, Conferences

Thomas Blöthcher:

Scientific Mentor at Idea Hub TriRheina organized by Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes, Freiburg, Germany, June 19-21, 2015, see also here

Julia Boll:

“Dictatorship, Proletariat and Performance,” panel chaired at the conference “Theatre & Democracy: FIRT/IFTR World Congress,” University of Hyderabad, India, July 6-10, 2015

“Utopia & Adonis,” panel chaired at the conference “Utopia,” CAPPE, University of Brighton, UK, September 2-5, 2015


Joanna Chojecka:

“Intercultural Aspects of Teaching in English,” participation as an invited expert in a Brown Bag Seminar, Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany, April 14, 2015

“The Abortion Controversy in Poland as an Example of the Interplay Between Structure and Event,” BGHS 7th Annual Seminar 2015 Structures and Events - A Dialogue between History and Sociology, University of Bielefeld, Germany, June 29 – July 1, 2015


“Gender and Sexuality in Central and Eastern European Social Media Discourses,” 12th Conference of the European Sociological Association 2015, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic, August 25-28, 2015

Mounika Class:


Organizer of the international workshop “The Other Senses in Literary and Medical Culture,” University of Konstanz, Germany, July 29-31, 2015

“Strength through that Human Touch’: The Figurative Skin of Characters in Victorian Novels,”” paper presented at the workshop “The Other Senses in Literary and Medical Culture,” University of Konstanz, Germany, July 31, 2015

Matthi Crespo Garcia:
“Theta Subsequent-Memory Effects during the Encoding of Item-Place and Item-Direction Associations Observed in a Simultaneous MEG-EEG Recording” (with Stefan Rampa, Monika Zeiller, Gernot Kreiselmeier, Hajo Hamer, Saurin S. Dhal), oral presentation at the International Conference on Basic and Clinical multimodal Imaging (BaCI): Utrecht, Netherlands, September 3-5, 2015

Stars Stein am Rhein Symposium, September 12-13, 2015

María Cruz Berrescual:
“Cultural and environmental dynamics,” Ethnological Museum Dahlem, Berlin June 21 – 26, 2015
“A Different Kind of Art: Fijian Rock Art in Modern Times,” PAA - Europe Annual Conference, Recent Research in Pacific Arts, Museo de América, Madrid, Spain, July 2-4, 2015


Denis Gebauer:
“Scholars, University of Delaware and the Winterthur Museum, Garden, & Library
“Single Domestic ‘Accounts’: Bachelor-Girl Fiction and Finance,” paper delivered at the conference “Writing the American Domestic in the 19th and 20th Century,” NeMLA, Toronto

Katherine Fama:
“American Material Culture: Nineteenth-Century New York,” Bard Graduate Center, New York
“Material Cultures,” Summer Academy, Bayerische Amerikanische Akademie, Munich
Research Fellows Colloquium, Wintertur Academic Programs

“Serial Deferral in The Whole Family: Queer Time and Place in Single Fictions,” paper delivered at the conference “Aunts and Uncles: Queer Kin and the Non-Reproductive Subject After Sedgwick,” American Comparative Literature Association Annual Meeting, Seattle
“Single Domestic ‘Accounts’: Bachelor-Girl Fiction and Finance,” paper delivered at the conference “Writing the American Domestic in the 19th and 20th Century,” NeMLA, Toronto
Chair and respondent of the panel “The Inside Out/ The Outside In” at the conference “Very Bad Things: Material Culture and Disobedience,” The Material Culture Symposium for Emerging Scholars, University of Delaware and the Winterthur Museum, Garden, & Library

Gisela Bon:

Oleksandra Kukharenko:
8th International Chemical Congress Toulouse-Kiev, the University of Toulouse III Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France, June 1-4, 2015
Workshop “From Trajectories to Reaction Coordinates: Making Sense of Molecular Simulation Data,” CECAM-AT, Erwin Schrödinger Institute, University of Vienna, Austria, September 16-18, 2015

Benjamin Lambert:
“Geometric Non-Linear Analysis: Conference on the Occasion of Michael Struwe's 60th birthday,” ETH Zurich, Switzerland, June 2015

Philip Leifeld:
“POLNET+ Collection and Analysis of Longitudinal Network Data,” contributed three, 90-minute lectures to this two-day workshop, Konstanz, Germany, May 29-30, 2015
“The Temporal Exponential Random Graph Model (TERGM),” half-day workshop tutorial at the Political Networks Conference, Portland, OR, USA, June 17-20, 2015
“Self-Reinforcing Recruitment Processes in an Epistemic Community: A Network Analysis of Nominations in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment” (with Dana R. Fisher and Joe Waggle), 8th Political Networks Conference, Portland, OR, USA, June 17-20, 2015
“The Temporal Network Autocorrelation Model (TNAM)” (with Skylar J. Crammer), paper presented at the 8th Political Networks Conference, Portland, OR, USA, June 17-20, 2015

Doris Penka:
“Overlapping Subsystems: Preliminary Results of a Large-Scale Longitudinal Network Analysis” (with Stefan Rampp, Monika Zeiller, and Patrick Tresset), poster presentation at the EMBO Workshop on Microbial Sulfur Metabolism in Helsingor, Denmark, April 12-15, 2015

Jennifer Randerath:
“Regel- oder planbasiertes Handeln: Untersuchung alternativer Handlungswege,” Kuratoriumssitzung Lurija Institute, Konstanz, Germany, July 23, 2015
“Apraxie-Diagnostik nach Hirnschädigung,” Kuratoriumssitzung Lurija Institute, Konstanz, Germany, July 24, 2015

Margaret Thomas and Senior Fellow Patrick Speissegger (McMaster University):
Organizer, together with David Maser (University of Basel), of the workshop “O-Minimality and Applications,” University of Konstanz, July 20-23, 2015

Patrick Tresset:
Patrick Tresset had an exciting program of exhibitions and events over the course of the spring and summer. Five Robots Named Paul (5RNP) were featured in various international events in Seoul, Brussels, and Wroclaw, followed by others in Lyon, Gdansk, and Yerendon-les-Bains.

1. 5RNP were exhibited at the Robot Essay exhibition at the National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art in Seoul, South Korea. Robot Essay, curated by Deoksun Park, looks at how humanity has envisaged its relationship with machines since the modern period and how it is surrounded by different emotional load in its engagement with robots. The exhibition was between April 28 and July 19, 2015.
2. 5RNP were shown at the BOZAR NIGHT 2015 in Brussels, Belgium. Following its success in last year’s New Technological Art Award (NTAA), 5RNP was offered a place in the program of BOZAR (The Centre for Fine Arts Brussels), a major European cultural center. 5RNP won first place in the NTAA’s Public Award category last year. The art competition, supported by Foundation Lichten-Messen, was part of the Update Biennial. With the theme “portraits and faces,” this year’s BOZAR NIGHT saw the participation of various artists working in the fields of electronic music, visual arts, and technology. 5RNP were on display at Hall Horta at BOZAR from April 30 until May 3, 2015.

3. Patrick Tresset's work was also featured in the 16th Media Art Biennale WRO 2015 entitled TEST EXPOSURE. Taking place at different venues in Wroclaw, Poland, WRO 2015 brought together more than 150 media artists from all over the world. A leading media art event in Central Europe, WRO has been featuring works engaging with art, technology and society since 1989. The WRO opening events were held between May 13-17, 2015.

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Grey Violet:


Contributing to an International University Debate, Media Presence

Madeleine Bieg:

Interview at the TV station Tele D in series “Bildung aktuell,” Diessenhofen, Switzerland

Gianluca Rastelli:

A video abstract about the work “Coherent Dynamics in Long Fluxonium Qubits” was published here and on youtube.

Nina Schneider:

Nina Schneider was invited by the National University of Brasilia (UNB) to talk about the concept of transitional justice and her new volume “Legacies of State Violence and Transitional Justice in Cold War Latin America: A Janus-Faced Paradigm?”, co-edited by Marcia Esparuza (JYU College). The UNB is currently hosting a new transitional justice network – the “Rede Latino-Americana de Justiça de Transição” (RLAJT, The Latin American Transitional Justice Network). One of the members of the RLAJT executive board, Professor José Olivio Nogueira Guimarães, conducted the interview with the historian. Nina Schneider is currently a visiting scholar at the UNB working on a project on the Brazilian Truth Commission funded by the German Research Foundation. She has published widely on Brazil’s post-authoritarian reckoning history and, more recently, conducted research in the area of critical human rights studies. Her new volume, which was supported by the Zukunftskolleg, will be published at the end of the year.

Watch the complete interview here.

More information about the RLAJT.

People

New ZIF Marie Curie 2-year Postdoctoral Fellows:
- Tuhin Shevra Basu, Department of Physics
- Katherine Fama, Department of Literature
- Bianca Guadenz, Department of History and Sociology
- Maria Danieli Poli, Department of Law
- Oleksandra Kukharenko, Department of Chemistry
- Grey Violet, Department of Mathematics and Statistics

New ZIF Marie Curie 5-year Research Fellows:
- Klaus Boldt, Department of Chemistry
- Jennifer Randerath, Department of Psychology

New ZuKo 5-year Research Fellows:
- Panteleimon Eleftheriou, Department of Mathematics and Statistics
- Gianluca Rastelli, Department of Physics

Fellowships ending in summer term 2015:
- Brendan Balcerak Jackson, Department of Philosophy
- Magdalena Balcerak Jackson, Department of Philosophy
- Julien Bernaud, Department of Philosophy
- Joanna Chetina, Department of History and Sociology
- Zhonghao Jian, Department of Chemistry
- Beatriz Puente Ballestero, Department of History and Sociology
- Paraskevi Salamaliki, Department of Economics
- Edina Szöcsik, Department of Politics and Public Administration
- Aline Steinbrecher, Department of History and Sociology
- Daniel Summerer, Department of Chemistry
- Philip Letfeld, Department of Politics and Public Administration

Senior Fellows and Mentors present in summer term 2015:
- Brian Smith (Biology), Arizona, USA, March 9 – May 18 and July 15 – September 15, 2015
- Irina Heim (Linguistics), Cambridge, USA, May 25 – June 12, 2015
- Julian Gale (Chemistry), Perth, Australia, June 1 – July 3, 2015
- Dian Schefold (Law), Bremen, Germany, July 7-9, 2015
- Patrick Speissegger (Mathematics), Ontario, Canada, July 11 – August 14, 2015

New Associate Fellows:
- Aline Steinbrecher, Department of History and Sociology, by application
- Madeleine Bieg, Department of History and Sociology, Mentorship winner
- Hannah Burger, Department of Biology, Mentorship winner
- Cindy Daase, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Mentorship winner
- Charu Goel, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Mentorship winner
- Robert Kraus, Department of Biology, Mentorship winner
- Marijn Stok, Department of Psychology, Mentorship winner
- Elizabeth Yohannes, Department of Biology, Mentorship winner
Germany, for the development of broadly tunable few-optical-cycle laser sources and their application in the investigation of primary photo-induced processes in condensed matter systems.” The award ceremony took place on June 23 at the Conference on Lasers and Electro-Optics/Europe and the European Quantum Electronics Conference in Munich. (More information about the Fresnel Prize and about CLEO Munich)

**María Cruz Berrocal:**
Funding for the 1st NAO Workshop, start-up funding for EU research project, Ministry of Education and Research, Germany / University of Konstanz, 6,740 euros

**Panteleimon Eleftheriou:**
His application to the VolkswagenStiftung together with Salma Kuhlmann, Daniel Plaumann, Margaret Thomas and Jonathan Pila (Oxford) has been approved. They will receive 34,200 euros to organize a Summer School in Time Geometry in Konstanz on July 18-23, 2016. (More information about the Summer School)

**Katherine Fama:**
Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to participate in the NEH Summer Institute “American Material Culture: Nineteenth-Century New York,” Bard Graduate Center Travel Grant & Program Sponsorship by the DAAD to take part in the Summer School on “Material Cultures,” Bavarian American Academy

**Philip Leifeld:**
Philip Leifeld received the Award for the Best Conference Paper on Political Networks presented in 2014 by a faculty member. The award was sponsored by the Political Networks Section of the American Political Science Association (APSA). The award-winning paper with the title “A Theoretical and Empirical Comparison of the Temporal Exponential Random Graph Model and the Stochastic Actor-Oriented Model” (joint work with Skyler J. Cranmer, Ohio State University) was presented at the Political Networks Conference 2014 in Montreal.

**Nina Schneider:**
DFG grant to the amount of 294,500 euros for the project “Impairments in Motor Cognition: Examining Alternative Routes to Action”

**Gianluca Rastelli and Denis Seletskiy:**
Physicists Gianluca Rastelli and Denis Seletskiy received a RiSC grant. The Research Seed Capital (RISC) program is funded by the Ministry of Science, Research and the Arts (MWK) Baden-Württemberg. Gianluca Rastelli’s project, entitled “Many-Body Interaction and Decoherence in Superconducting Josephson lattice Qubits,” will receive funding for 2 years to the amount of 94,990 euros – as well as co-funding from the Young Scholar Fund of the University of Konstanz. Denis Seletskiy will receive 99,410 euros for his project “Quantum Analysis and Control of Vacuum Field on Sub-Cycle Timescales” – also co-funded by the Young Scholar Fund.

**Nina Schneider:**
Her application to the Volkswagen Stiftung for funding a summer seminar was granted. She will receive up to 25,000 euros to organize a conference on “The Brazilian National Truth Commission in the Context of Latin America: Local, National, and Global Perspectives,” which will take place from October 15-17 at Schloss Herrenhausen in Hannover.

**Ulrich Sieberer:**

**Madeleine Bieg:**
Lecture “Bildungswissenschaften II” within the seminar “Unterschiedlich normal?! Diagnostik schulischer Lernprozesse”

**Julia Boll:**
Seminar “British Romanticism – Poetry,” University of Konstanz “Recognition in Theatre and Philosophy,” interdisciplinary course with Andrea Lailach-Henrich (Philosophy), University of Konstanz “Science/Stage: An Experiment,” interdisciplinary lecture series on the intersection between scientific experiment and theatrical arts (with Thomas Büttcher (Chemistry), Giovanni Galizia (Biology), Gianluca Rastelli (Physics), Andreas Thum (Biology)), University of Konstanz Seminar “Contemporary Theatre & Performance,” August 2015, Scottish Universities’ International Summer School, University of Edinburgh, UK

**Joanna Chojnicka:**
Self-designed course “Critical Language Awareness” in the Complementary Studies Program at the Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany

**Monika Class:**
Seminar “Cultural Anatomy”, together with Barbara Hausmair, University of Konstanz

**Maria Cruz Berrocal:**
Seminar on “Archaeology in Theory,” University of Konstanz

**Barbara Hausmair:**
Compact course “Praktikum – Archäologischer Survey im ehemaligen NS-Zwangsarbeiterlager Suggadin/Montafon,” University of Konstanz Seminar “Anthropologien des Todes: Der Tod im Mittelalter (Vorstellungen und Praktiken),” together with Gabriela Signori, University of Konstanz Interdisciplinary seminar in History/Literature “Cultural Anatomy: The Dead Body in Culture and as Culture,” together with Monika Class, University of Konstanz Archäologisches Kolloquium, together with Stefan Hauser, Antonio Rotolo and Maria Cruz Berrocal, University of Konstanz

**Wolf Häuteroweth:**
Interdisciplinary seminar in Biology/History “Nature and Culture as False Dichotomy,” together with Dr. Raúl Acosta-García, University of Konstanz Lecture as part of a six-week block course “Vertiefungskurs Neurobiologie”, University of Konstanz
Claudius Kratschwill:
Lecture on “Transcriptional Regulation, Epigenetics and Evolution” as part of the lecture series “Evolutionary Organismal Biology,” University of Konstanz
Seminar “Advanced Seminar in Evolutionary and Developmental Biology,” University of Konstanz
Lectures on “Sensory System Evolution,” “Transcriptional Regulation, Epigenetics and Evolution” and “How to Create Efficient Figures and Illustrations – Introduction to Adobe Illustrator” as part of the course “Advanced Course Molecular Evolutionary Biology,” University of Konstanz

Robert Kraus:
Lecture “Evolutionary organismal Biology”, University of Konstanz
Journal Club “Molecular Ecology”, 1 SWS, University of Konstanz
Seminar “Migration and Immuno-Ecology”, University of Konstanz

Marilena Manca:
Advanced course “Proteome Analysis and Protein Structure,” University of Konstanz

Michael Pester:
Co-lecturer in the undergraduate course “Einführung in die Limnologie,” University of Konstanz
Co-lecturer in the undergraduate course “Limnologie,” University of Freiburg
Lecturer in the graduate seminar series “Molecular Microbial Ecology,” University of Konstanz

Jennifer Randerath:
Seminar “Neuropsychological Assessments in patients with acquired brain injury,” University of Konstanz
Seminar “Neurolplasticity,” University of Konstanz

Sebastian Schütte:
Seminar “Perspectives on Political Violence,” The Graduate Institute Geneva, Switzerland

Ulrich Sieberer:
Seminar (M.A. and Ph.D.) “Coalition Politics,” University of Konstanz

Margarita Stolarova:
Lecture “Entwicklung in der Kindheit und Jugend,” University of Konstanz
Seminar “Empirische Forschung mit und für Kinder: Ethisch, Paradigmen, Durchführung und Erkenntnisse aus 100 Jahren entwicklungspsychologischer Forschung im Schnelldurchlauf,” University of Konstanz
Seminar “Entwicklungsriski und Schutzfaktoren in der Kindheit,” University of Konstanz
Seminar “Pink Brains – Blue Brains? What Do We Really Know Today about the Existence and Development of Gender Differences?,” University of Konstanz

Elena V. Sturm (née Rosseeva):
Lectures as part of the course “Materialanalytik,” University of Konstanz

Careers

Brendan and Magdalena Balcerak Jackson accepted Assistant Professorships in the Faculty of Philosophy at the College of Arts & Sciences of the University of Miami, USA.

Julien Bernard accepted a one-year teaching position at Aix-Marseille-Université, where he will be teaching for an innovative interdisciplinary bachelor’s program, called “Sciences and Humanities,” see also here.

Francesca Biagioli:
Visiting Fellowship offered by the Center for Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh for the period between September and December 2015 with a monthly stipend of USD 1,700.

Thomas Böltecher is one of ten new members of the Junge Akademie. One artist and nine junior scientists from various disciplines, ranging from biophysics to the history of science, were welcomed at the annual celebration of the Junge Akademie on June 6, 2015. The Junge Akademie was founded in 2000 as a joint project of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina. It provides interdisciplinary and socially relevant positions for outstanding young academics from German-speaking countries, see also here.

Julia Boll:
"Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin" with Christina Wald, chair of the English and Comparative Literature department, University of Konstanz, Germany, March to September 2015.
Konstanzer Fellowship awarded by the University of Konstanz/DFG Excellence Initiative, 18-month fellowship, including grants for co-funding, mentoring, network meetings and training, from September 2015.

Maria Cruz Berrocal:
Reviewer for the National Science Foundation, USA, 2015.
Member of FWO/Expert panel Cult3: History, History of Arts and Archaeology, appointed 2014-2016; Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, Belgium, this committee reviews all applications under this disciplinary heading submitted twice a year to the FWO, under the calls for PhD, Post-doctoral, and renewal of Post-Doctoral Fellowships, concession of Marie-Curie Pegasus Fellowships, and short- and long-term research grants, last panel meeting: April 2015, resigned afterwards.

Zhongbao Jian accepted a postdoctoral position at the University of Münster. Since October 1, 2015, he has been working at the Organic Chemistry Institute on his research project “Frustrated Lewis Pairs.”

Karin Kambor accepted an Assistant Professorship for Archaeological Computer Science in the Faculty for Archaeology at Leiden University, Netherlands.

Since October 1, Philip Leifeld has a dual affiliation at Eawag in Zurich and at the Institute of Political Science at the University of Bern, Switzerland. Eawag is the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology and is part of the ETH Domain, which includes the two universities of ETH Zurich and ETH Lausanne (EPFL), and the four independent research institutions of Empa, PSI, WSL and Eawag. Both in Zurich and Bern, he works as a senior researcher and member of the Policy Analysis and Environmental Governance (PEGO) group. Find more information here.

Beatriz Purete Ballesteros accepted a (tenure track) Assistant Professorship at the Chair for East-West Interactions in the Department of History at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Macao, S.A.R., China.
Nina Schneider accepted a 3-year postdoctoral position at the Global South Study Center at the University of Cologne, Germany.

Ulrich Sieberer:
Appointed Principal Investigator, Graduate School of Decision Sciences, University of Konstanz, July 2015

Margarita Stolarova accepted a temporary professorship for Developmental Psychology at the University of Konstanz for summer term 2015. For the winter term 2015/16 she has accepted two part-time stand-in positions in Educational Sciences at the University of Konstanz. She will stand-in for a Research Group Leader and for an Assistant Professor in Empirical Educational Research.

Daniel Summerer accepted a professorship in Chemical Biology at the Technical University of Dortmund, Germany. He started there on September 1, 2015. Find more information here.

Edina Szöcsik accepted a postdoctoral position at the University of Bern, Switzerland. She is working on a research project that deals with the strategies of radical right parties, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation for three years.