

Institute for Human Sciences
Program

2007

Programm

Institut für die Wissenschaften
vom Menschen



1982
years

1981:

To create an institute for advanced studies in the west - that was the ambition of Krzysztof Michalski, a 34 year old polish scholar who had completed his Ph.D. work on Heidegger. After years of testing the waters and preliminary talks, his idea becomes a reality: The "Institute for Human Sciences" is registered and founded as a non-profit association in Vienna. Officially constituted on October 30th, the Association President is the Polish philosopher, priest and Solidarność chaplain, Józef Tischner.

1982: It takes a while to get the ball rolling. With support from the Bosch Foundation, George Soros, the City of Vienna and other sponsors, the IWM can start work in a tiny 3-room apartment in Liechtensteinstrasse. A firm with the suggestive name "Grausam & Beilhack" (Atrocious & Axchop) is in the neighbouring apartment.

Along with Klaus Nellen and Cornelia Klinger (who are still fellows of the institute), Darota Lachowska, Wolfram Morat and Gottfried Boehm are the first Visiting Fellows.

1983: Pope John Paul II becomes a friend of the Institute and regularly invites its advisory board to Castegandolfo. The first volume of those **Castel Gandolfo-Colloquia**, entitled "Man in the Modern Sciences", gets published in 1985. The meetings continue until 1999.

1985: The books of the Institute still fit into a living room, but their number increases steadily. **Hanna Fischer** gets appointed librarian – she still to this day is the guardian of the IWM-Library.

1987: Hans Georg Gadamer, chairman of IWM's scientific advisory board, gives the first **Jan Patočka Memorial Lecture**: "Phenomenology and the Problem of Time." And until today, IWM continues to host an annual "Patočka Lecture" with renowned speakers. Thanks to the assistance of the Central East European Publishing Project (CEEP) in 1987, the IWM can for the first time offer stipends for translators, later called **Paul Celan Fellowships**.

1983

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1984: The Institute grows, prospers and moves into more bourgeois quarters in Gussshausstrasse 8. The apartment boasts a kitchen where our Polish Fellows cook quite unorthodox meals. In the same year, IWM starts the longest of all its projects - archiving, editing and translating the works of **Jan Patočka**.

1986: The **Wednesday Clubs** are launched: rounds of political discussion with lecturers, some of whom only later achieve prominence - among them: Victor Orban (1993), Hanna Suchocka (1993), Angela Merkel (1993) and Joschka Fischer (1995). These clubs continue until 1995 and later proceed under the name **Political Salon**.

David Soucek joins the Institute, becoming a long-time staff-member. Initially he attends to the Patočka Archive but goes on later to care for everything having to do with the digital revolution.

The IWM proudly owns its first computer, "Rainbow," which boasts a 5 megabyte hard disk. However, the first IWM **Newsletter** must be published in January without any help from "Rainbow." It is all of four type-written pages long. The Newsletter today is published as "IWM-Post" several times a year.

1988: The Institute's conference on "Jews and Christians in a Pluralistic World" takes place. Up until now the IWM has hosted more than 80 conferences, frequently aiming to bring together science and politics, research and public debate.

1989: In the "Wende" year with the fall of the Iron Curtain, IWM finds that it needs more space and moves into Goldegg-Gasse 2 and organizes the first **Summer School** in philosophy and politics for Ph.D. students and doctoral candidates in Cortona, Tuscany. From now on those Summer School sessions take place regularly. Additionally, there are now annual gatherings for sponsors, friends and colleagues of the Institute in Vienna each with a special lecture: Hanna Krall, Francois Furet, Ralf Dahrendorf, Joachim Fest, Adam Michnik and Peter Esterhazy are among the lecturers of this **Fellow Meetings**.

1991: Hungarian economist and political scientist, **János M. Kovács**, a guest researcher at IWM since 1987, becomes the fourth Permanent Fellow, thereby broadening the focus of the Institute's activities.

1990: Hardly anyone had predicted the political upheaval of 1989, but IWM was well prepared. "**Transit**", the European Review edited at IWM, is published for the first time, its intention being to involve voices from Eastern Europe into a broader European debate. The magazine's first edition, entitled "Eastern Europe – Transitions to Democracy?", is almost immediately sold out. Also this year, the IWM organizes the conference "Central Europe on the Way to Democracy", opened by Lech Walesa.

1992: Meanwhile, the IWM can already fill several floors so it moves into a house in Spittelauer Lände 3 which, formerly as Hotel Eden, had seen less scholarly activities. **Josef Wais**, who remains connected with IWM in all artistic concerns, provides the interior design of this 1430 square meter building. The Institute begins some long-term, policy-oriented projects dealing with consequences of the "Wende." One of the first such projects, **SOCO**, investigates the social costs of the economic changes in Eastern Europe and nurtures the socio-scientific capacities of the new European democracies. With the support of the Ford foundation and the Austrian government the project runs from 1992 to 2001. A related project, **TERC**, jointly organized with the European Commission, fosters from 1993 to 1998 the transformation of higher education in post-communist countries.

1993: Love of scholarship must also be nourished. So, in the cellar of the new building a kitchen and dining room is constructed where the cook Ms Federer starts serving the now legendary IWM lunches. Now on Tuesdays, regularly lectures that are open to the public are held in the library. Furthermore, the IWM makes progress in Graphics when **Gerri Zotter** starts giving the Institute's publications their own image.

1994: Krzysztof Michalski is voted "Man of the Year" by the Polish daily *Zycie Warszawy*, while Cornelia Klinger starts the **IWM Lectures on Gender Studies** that continue until 2001. Feminist inspired gender research remains a main focus of the Institute, reflected by stipends, lectures, events and research projects.

1995: The IWM, together with the Körber Foundation create the **Hannah Arendt Prize** which is awarded to innovative Eastern European educational institutions. In its first year, this prize goes to the Graduate School for Social Research in Warsaw. From 1995 through 2000 the prize will be awarded six times. The death of two members of the Academic Advisory Board, Edward Shils and Emmanuel Levinas, bereaves the institute of crucial intellectual supporters.

1996: There are also dire years. Sometimes the institute is thrown into financial turmoil. The title of a lecture by Peter Esterhazy at the Fellows Meeting that year sounds prophetic: "If All Goes Well." All's well that ends well: In autumn the IWM goes online with its own **Homepage**.

1997: A year of Women: Cornelia Klinger lectures about "Feminism and Political Theory", Gudrun Axeli Knapp about various deconstruction debates, Eva Kreisky about the discreet Masculinism, and Teresa de Lauretis proposes "Basic Instincts, a feminist rereading of Freud". Another basic instinct: **Lidia Antonik** takes over the culinary leadership in IWM's kitchen, a post she still holds today.

1998: A new program of stipends is introduced: the **Milena Jesenská Fellowships** allow journalists to spend three months doing their research and writing at the Institute. Milena Jesenská Fellows include Eva Menasse, Slavenka Drakulic and Anna Politkovskaia.

2000: The Institute loses two dear colleagues: Józef Tischner, founding president of the IWM, who had always accompanied and contributed to the work of the Institute, and Christine Huterer, the strong and single-minded head of administration since 1985. On the occasion of the 100th birthday of Hans Georg Gadamer, Charles Taylor gives the first series of **IWM Lectures for Human Sciences** on the topic "The Varieties of Religion Today."

1999: A review of the "Wende" is a must this year: "10 Years After 1989" is one of the biggest and most important conferences ever organized by the IWM. On the podium: Timothy Garton Ash, Vaclav Havel, Alexander Kwasniewski, Adam Michnik, Giorgio Napolitano, Viktor Orban and other renowned speakers.

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2001: The Institute not only focuses on the East. For years the IWM has been cooperating with Boston University and Boston College. Both universities finance Junior Fellowships, allowing young U.S. scientists to come to Vienna's IWM for six months.

This year, the IWM, together with Boston University, opens a sister institute. **The Institute for Human Sciences (IHS) in Boston** acts as a non-partisan forum for debates about international and transatlantic relations.

2002: What is holding Europe together, apart from economic interests? EU Commission president Romano Prodi asks the IWM to put together a group of experts in this field. The **Reflection Group on the Spiritual and Cultural Dimension of Europe** meets several times in 2003-2004. Findings of the debate get published in German, English and Italian in subsequent years.

2005: In memory of its late founding president, the IWM together with the University of Warsaw initiates the Józef Tischner-Debates, taking place in Warsaw. The IWM's scientific advisory board loses two great scholars with the deaths of Reinhard Koselleck and Paul Ricœur.

2001

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2005

2006

2003: What about the state of gender equality in Europe? A new project, sponsored by the European Commission, gets started at the IWM. From 2003 to 2005, the research project **MAGEEQ** analyses and compares the political practice of gender equality in several European countries as well as on an EU-wide level. Following MAGEEQ in 2005 is QUING, a research project on Quality in Gender Equality Policies.

2004: Several IWM projects have dealt with history and its use and abuse in the 20th century; for instance, the 1997 project "Rethinking Post-war Europe," led by Tony Judt. Together with the Körber Foundation, IWM establishes an interdisciplinary study programme on **History and Memory in Europe**. Senior and Junior Fellows can individually spend six months doing research at IWM on topics concerning European policies of remembrance in the 20th century.

2006: Europe extends beyond the borders of the EU. Accordingly, the IWM increasingly includes countries from South-Eastern Europe in its projects. Top experts participate in conferences on "Promoting Democracy in Post-Communist Countries" (2006 and 2007) which focus on the Balkans and the Caucasus, dealing with strategies to foster democracy.

And, to boost adequate caffeine intake: The IWM finally gets a high-tech espresso machine that causes regular traffic jams at lunch.

The Institute counts its **500th Visiting Fellow** – and it continues counting ...

CONTENTS

25 Years of the IWM

It was a magic moment ... 5

Who we are

IHS Boston 9

Boards and IWM Staff 10

Library + Patočka Archive 12

What we do

Focuses 14

Focus I:
The New Europe

Focus II:
Sources of Inequality

Focus III:
Central and Eastern Europe
in a Global Context

Focus IV:
The Philosophical Work of Jan Patočka

Fellowship Programs 22

Events 28

Lectures and Lecture Series

Seminars

Debates

Conferences and Workshops

IWM Friends 37

Publications 38

INHALT

25 Jahre IWM

Es war eine Sternstunde ...

Wer wir sind

IWM Boston

Beiräte und Mitarbeiter/innen

Bibliothek und Patočka Archiv

Was wir tun

Schwerpunkte

Schwerpunkt I:
Die Neubestimmung Europas

Schwerpunkt II:
Ursachen von Ungleichheit

Schwerpunkt III:
Mittel- und Osteuropa
im globalen Kontext

Schwerpunkt IV:
Das philosophische Werk Jan Patočkas

Stipendienprogramme

Veranstaltungen

Vorträge und Vortragsreihen

Seminare

Debatten

Konferenzen und Workshops

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IT WAS A MAGIC MOMENT ...

ES WAR EINE STERNSTUNDE ...

To create an institution, which helps to understand the world, but also to change it - a place for reflection and research, and a source of social and political change: that was the goal, which a small group of young German and Polish academics had set themselves 25 years ago.

What disturbed us about the world then was, above all, the Iron Curtain, which divided Europe and consequently also the European exchange of ideas. We wanted to counter that, with modest means but great enthusiasm, by founding an "institute for advanced study" where ideas and experiences from the parts of Europe which had been torn apart could once again be integrated in the general discourse, so that this discourse could be a truly European one.

The integration was to be the result of the joint work of academics and intellectuals of various origins and orientations. To bring together young and old, (long-)established and still quite unknown people, to establish dialogue between them across frontiers and fault lines, that was (and is) the task, which our institute intended to perform.

In the early years of our activity, when the Iron Curtain was still intact, this task required much patience, diplomatic skill, tact and sensitivity. Soon after the East European Revolutions of 1989 we realized that there was also a need for practical action - for concrete support in building up the institutions of civil society, in the passing on of know-how as to how the societies concerned could rediscover and remodel their self-understanding under completely changed conditions. In those years we not only discussed aesthetic and historical topics, such as "metaphor and image" or "political Romanticism", but also the reform of the welfare state and of the European universities, and we supported the setting up of think tanks as well as educational and research institutions in former Communist countries.

These years of transition in Europe are over. Consequently, the problems and perspectives addressed by our Institute have also changed. But the Institute for Human Sciences continues to derive its self-conception from the effort to integrate the other Europe, which had been cut off: its work is, and remains, located in precisely the area between intellectual reflection and political process. We want to uncover the social dividing lines and mechanisms of exclusion - the sore points of our societies, both "western" and "post-communist", and make them the subject of scholarly reflection and of public debate. In addition to the division between East and West in Europe we are also concerned with the division between genders and the social consequences resulting from that; we are concerned with the tension between cultural and religious differences, on the one hand, and economic life, the democratic political order

Eine Institution zu schaffen, die hilft, die Welt zu verstehen aber auch sie zu ändern, einen Ort der Reflexion und der Forschung und eine Quelle gesellschaftspolitischen Wandels: das war das Ziel, das sich eine kleine Gruppe von jungen deutschen und polnischen Wissenschaftlern vor 25 Jahren gesetzt hatte.

Was uns damals an der Welt störte, war vor allem der Eisernen Vorhang, der Europa teilte, und in der Folge auch den europäischen Ideenaustausch. Dem wollten wir, mit bescheidenen Mitteln aber großem Enthusiasmus, mit der Gründung eines *institutes for advanced study* entgegen treten, eines Institutes, an dem Ideen und Erfahrungen aus den auseinander gerissenen Teilen Europas wieder in den allgemeinen Diskurs integriert werden konnten, um diesen Diskurs wirklich gesamt-europäisch zu machen.

Diese Integration sollte das Resultat der gemeinsamen Arbeit von Gelehrten und Intellektuellen unterschiedlicher Herkunft und Orientierung sein. Junge und alte, längst anerkannte und noch ganz unbekannt Leute zusammenzuführen, sie miteinander über Grenzen und Gräben hinweg ins Gespräch zu bringen, das war (und ist) die Aufgabe, die unser Institut erfüllen sollte.

In den ersten Jahren unserer Tätigkeit, unter den Bedingungen des noch intakten Eisernen Vorhangs, erforderte diese Aufgabe viel Geduld, Diplomatie und Fingerspitzengefühl. Bald nach den osteuropäischen Revolutionen von 1989 haben wir bemerkt, dass es auch praktischen Handelns bedurfte, der konkreten Hilfestellung beim Aufbau der Institutionen der Bürgergesellschaft, der Vermittlung von *know-how*, wie die betroffenen Gesellschaften unter gänzlich veränderten Bedingungen ihr Selbstverständnis wiederfinden und neu entwerfen könnten. In diesen Jahren diskutierten wir nicht nur über ästhetische und historische Themen, wie „Metapher und Bild“ oder „Politische Romantik“, sondern auch über die Reform des Wohlfahrtsstaates und der europäischen Universitäten, und wir unterstützten die Errichtung von *think tanks* sowie Bildungs- und Forschungsinstitutionen in ehemaligen kommunistischen Ländern.

Diese Jahre des Übergangs in Europa sind vorüber. Damit haben sich auch die Fragestellungen und Perspektiven unseres Instituts verändert. Aber aus den Bemühungen um die Integration des anderen, abgetrennten Europa gewinnt das IWM sein Selbstverständnis bis heute: seine Arbeit ist und bleibt in dem Feld zwischen geistiger Reflexion und politischem Prozess angesiedelt. Die gesellschaftlichen Trennlinien und Ausschlussmechanismen – die wunden Punkte unserer Gesellschaften (ob „westlich“ oder „postkommunistisch“) wollen wir zutage fördern und zum Thema der wissenschaftlich disziplinierten

THE BEGINNING ...

DER BEGINN ...

and the cohesion of society on the other; with the explosive force that the differences in experiencing and perceiving history can have for European societies - and for Europe.

Beyond that, the Institute has for some time been trying - with the help of its North American branch, the Institute for Human Sciences at Boston University - to reduce the growing rift between Europe and the United States and introduce European insights to the North American public debate, as well as North American ideas to European discussions.

That we - Cornelia Klinger, Klaus Nellen, János Mátyás Kovács, who joined us a little later, and myself - were able to realize our goal and were able to carry out much of what we had planned, we owe, above all, to other people: Colleagues, who joined us here, for example, Christine Huterer, who died six years ago. It was she who made it possible for us, foreigners in Austria, to be at home in Vienna. We owe our success to numerous scholars, such as François Furet, Hans-Georg Gadamer, Ira Katznelson, Edward Shils, Aleksander Smolar and many others who, with their wise advice, helped us to ask the right questions - and not least we owe our existence to many sponsors and patrons: civil servants, politicians and officials of foundations who were prepared to back our plans. These include, among many others, the former Austrian ministers Erhard Busek and Hans Tuppy, the former deputy-mayor of Vienna Hans Mayr, Colin Campbell of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Shepard Forman of the Ford Foundation, Rüdiger Stephan of the Bosch Foundation, Ulrich Vosswinckel of the Körber Foundation (none of them are in office any more, so I can mention their names without being suspected of flattery).

We will always remember with gratitude and in friendship, Józef Tischner, the first president of the Institute, likewise John Paul II, who extended his gestures of friendship, in particular the invitations of our Academic Advisory Board to Castel Gandolfo, together with his acknowledgment of the non-confessional and non-ideological character of the Institute.

Reflexion ebenso wie der öffentlichen Debatte machen. So beschäftigen wir uns neben der Trennung von West und Ost in Europa auch mit der Trennung zwischen den Geschlechtern und ihren gesellschaftlichen Konsequenzen; wir beschäftigen uns mit dem Spannungsverhältnis zwischen kulturellen und religiösen Differenzen einerseits und dem Wirtschaftsleben, der demokratischen politischen Ordnung und dem Zusammenhalt einer Gesellschaft andererseits; mit der Sprengkraft, die unterschiedlich erlebte und wahrgenommene Geschichte für die europäischen Gesellschaften – und für Europa – entwickeln kann.

Darüber hinaus versucht das Institut seit einiger Zeit – auch mit Hilfe seines nordamerikanischen Tochterinstituts, dem *Institute for Human Sciences at Boston University* – die wachsende Kluft zwischen Europa und den USA zu mindern und europäische Einsichten in die nordamerikanische öffentliche Debatte zu bringen, so wie umgekehrt nordamerikanische Ideen in die europäische Diskussion.

Dass wir – Cornelia Klinger, Klaus Nellen, der einige Zeit später zu uns gekommene János Mátyás Kovács und ich – unser Ziel realisieren und vieles von dem tun konnten, was wir uns vorgenommen hatten, verdanken wir vor allem anderen Menschen: Kolleginnen und Kollegen, die wir für die Zusammenarbeit an Ort und Stelle gewannen, wie zum Beispiel der vor sechs Jahren verstorbenen Christine Huterer, die es uns, Ausländern in Österreich, möglich machte, in Wien zu Hause zu sein; wir verdanken unseren Erfolg zahlreichen Gelehrten, die uns mit ihrem weisen Rat halfen, richtige Fragen zu stellen, wie François Furet, Hans-Georg Gadamer, Ira Katznelson, Edward Shils, Aleksander Smolar und etlichen anderen – und nicht zuletzt verdanken wir unsere Existenz vielen Förderern: Beamten, Politikern und Stiftungsvertretern, die bereit waren, unsere Pläne zu unterstützen, wie unter vielen anderen die Minister Erhard Busek und Hans Tuppy, der Vizebürgermeister Hans Mayr, Colin Campbell vom Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Shepard Forman von der Ford Stiftung, Rüdiger Stephan von der Bosch Stiftung, Ulrich Vosswinckel von der Körber Stiftung (keiner ist mehr im Amt, also kann ich sie ohne Verdacht der Schmeichelei nennen).

Des ersten Präsidenten des Instituts, Józef Tischner, werden wir mit Dankbarkeit und Freundschaft immer gedenken, genauso wie Johannes Pauls II, der seine Gesten der Freundschaft, insbesondere die Einladungen unseres Wissenschaftlichen Beirats nach Castel Gandolfo, mit der Anerkennung des nicht-konfessionellen und nicht-ideologischen Charakters des Institutes verband.

... AND 25 YEARS OF THE IWM

... UND 25 JAHRE IWM

A quarter of a century is a long time. If we were allowed to project ourselves into the future and to make a wish, then we would not really like to grow larger in a quantitative sense, move into new premises or set up further branches. But we would like to grow and see the seeds of our work bear fruit. The tasks and the problems to be addressed will change in future, as they have done in the past, but the subject - our subject - that is, to reflect on divisions, to overcome exclusions, to pose the question as to the good life and the proper organisation of society, that remains. For these are - also from a philosophical perspective - the most critical themes and tasks of the immediate future. In this sense our enthusiasm is still the same as it was 25 years ago.

Ein Vierteljahrhundert ist eine lange Zeit. Wenn wir uns in die Zukunft projizieren und etwas wünschen dürften, so möchten wir nicht unbedingt in quantitativer Hinsicht größer werden, nicht in ein neues Haus übersiedeln oder weitere Niederlassungen gründen. Aber wir möchten wachsen und die Saat unserer Arbeit aufgehen sehen. Die Aufgaben und Fragestellungen werden sich in der Zukunft verändern, so wie sie es auch in der Vergangenheit getan haben, aber das Thema - unser Thema - nämlich Trennungen zu reflektieren, Ausschließungen zu überwinden, die Frage nach dem guten Leben und der richtigen Einrichtung der Gesellschaft zu stellen, das bleibt. Denn das sind - auch philosophisch gesehen - die brisantesten Themen und Aufgaben der nahen Zukunft. In diesem Sinn ist unser Enthusiasmus immer noch derselbe wie vor 25 Jahren.

Krzysztof Michalski

The Institute for Human Sciences is sustained by a community of scholars made up of Permanent Fellows, Visiting Fellows, Junior Visiting Fellows and Non-Resident Permanent Fellows. Every year the Institute hosts about 40 Fellows and Guests from Eastern and Western Europe and the United States, who as a rule spend one semester at the Institute. It is this community which conceives and realizes the activities of the Institute.

Das IWM wird von einer Gemeinschaft von Gelehrten getragen, die sich aus Ständigen Wissenschaftlichen Mitgliedern, Wissenschaftlichen Mitgliedern und Auswärtigen Wissenschaftlichen Mitgliedern (Non-Resident Permanent Fellows) zusammensetzt. In jedem Jahr beherbergt das Institut etwa 40 Fellows und Gäste aus Ost- und Westeuropa und den Vereinigten Staaten, die in der Regel ein Semester am Institut verbringen. Von dieser Gemeinschaft werden die Aktivitäten des Instituts konzipiert und realisiert.



THE IWM IS ...

DAS IWM IST ...

Klaus Nellen, Permanent Fellow: »To me the IWM is a magic place: Most of the year I'm sitting here, at the same spot, and nevertheless I'm always on my way. I can hardly imagine living without the new ideas and experiences our Fellows are bringing with them time and again.«

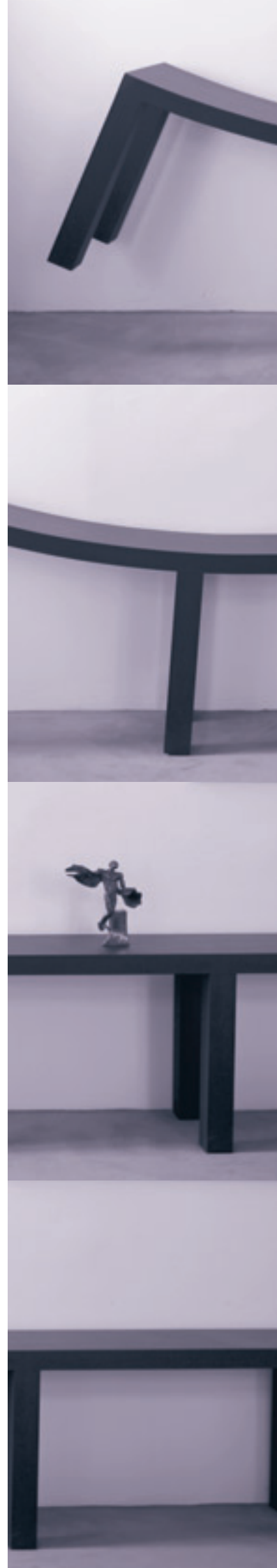
»Das IWM ist ein magischer Ort für mich: Den größten Teil des Jahres sitze ich hier, auf demselben Fleck, und bin doch ständig unterwegs. Ich kann mir nur schwer vorstellen, ohne die immer wieder neuen Ideen und Erfahrungen zu leben, die unsere Fellows mitbringen.«

János Mátyás Kovács, Permanent Fellow: »A place in Austria where I don't have to be the Hungarian. A scientific community where I don't have to be the economist. An institution that, at the same time, helps exercise my national and professional egos without asking. An institute for advanced study, which has not forgotten about Eastern European Studies so many years after the 1989 revolutions. A European establishment that stretches over the Atlantic. A liberal environment where I could forget what self-censorship means. A group of colleagues who taught me how one can work hard and smile at the same time, and who generously tolerate the disorder in my office. Reading in the Institute's library, I often recall the *bon mot* of some 'Austo-Hungarian' writers from the 1930s. When asked why they love to work in the Kaffeehaus, they answered this:
"I am not at home, yet I do not have to take the fresh air."«

»Ein Ort in Österreich, wo ich nicht der Ungar sein muss. Eine wissenschaftliche Gemeinschaft, wo ich nicht der Ökonom sein muss. Zugleich eine Institution, die mir Raum für mein nationales und professionelles Ego gibt. Ein *institute for advanced study*, das auch viele Jahre nach der 1989er Revolution die Osteuropäischen Studien nicht abgeschrieben hat. Eine europäische Einrichtung, die über den Atlantik reicht. Ein liberales Umfeld, in dem ich vergessen konnte, was Selbstzensur heißt. Eine Gruppe von Kollegen, die mich gelehrt hat, wie man hart arbeitet und trotzdem lächelt, und die großzügig die Unordnung in meinem Büro toleriert. Wenn ich lesend in der Bibliothek sitze, fällt mir oft das *bonmot* einiger austro-ungarischer Schriftsteller der 1930er Jahre ein: Gefragt, warum sie die Arbeit im Kaffeehaus lieben, sagten sie: „Man ist nicht z'Haus und doch nicht an der frischen Luft.“«

Cornelia Klinger, Permanent Fellow: »To this day, for me, the IWM has retained the spirit of freedom and adventure which characterized its very beginning when it wasn't yet an institute but a wild idea in the heads of three crazy young people. And up to now this freedom must be defended against the straining necessities of everyday life, tight resources and bureaucracy. The adventure of thinking, writing and discussing freely is a treasure which should be cherished and preserved every single day.«

»Bis heute hat das IWM für mich jenen Geist von Freiheit und Abenteuer behalten, den es ganz am Anfang hatte, als es noch gar kein Institut, sondern nur eine wilde Idee in den Köpfen von drei verrückten jungen Leuten war. Und bis heute muss diese Freiheit verteidigt werden gegen die Notwendigkeiten, die der Alltag, die knappen Ressourcen, die Bürokratie mit sich bringen. Das Abenteuer, frei zu denken, zu schreiben und zu diskutieren, ist eine Kostbarkeit, die es jeden Tag neu zu schätzen und zu bewahren gilt.«



INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SCIENCES

AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY

The Institute for Human Sciences (IHS) was established at Boston University in November 2001 as a forum for non-partisan debate, research and education in the matters of international - especially transatlantic - relations, introducing European insights and experiences to American debates on major social and political issues, and bringing American perspectives to bear on European discussions.

IHS speakers are drawn from the ranks of politicians, journalists, and academics, as well as writers, poets, and human rights workers. In 2006, guests of the Institute included, among others, Chancellor of Oxford and Newcastle Universities Chris Patten, Mark Leonard of the Center for European Reform, political scientist Oliver Roy, former German defense minister Volker Rühle, Polish poet Julia Hartwig, Boston University Professor and poet Rosanna Warren, NPR commentator Andrei Codrescu, and human rights advocate Fatos Lubonja.

In particular, the IHS sponsors (together with the IWM) a long-term European-American comparative project on Social Solidarity and the Milena Jesenská Fellowship Program for North American Journalists, allowing mid-career journalists to spend up to three months at the IWM in Vienna pursuing research on a European topic of their choice.

In January 2007, the IHS began to collaborate with the European Commission Delegation in Washington DC in bringing knowledge of the European Union, its policies, and institutions to a broader North American public through a series of public forums with European Ambassadors, to be aired on WBUR, New England's largest public radio station, as well as through the creation of a new website featuring stories from Europe, interviews, podcasts, and a virtual discussion forum.

Board of Directors

Timothy Garton Ash Director of the Center for European Studies, St. Antony's College, Oxford; member of the IWM Academic Advisory Board
Irena Grudzinska Gross (Executive Director), Professor of Modern Languages and Literatures, Boston University • **James Hoge**, Editor-in-chief, *Foreign Affairs* • **Ira Katznelson**, Ruggles Professor of Political Science and History, Columbia University; Vice Chair, IWM Academic Advisory Board • **Michael Mertes**, State Secretary, Commissioner for Federal, European and Foreign Affairs, State Chancellery of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

Das Institute for Human Sciences (IHS) wurde im November 2001 an der Boston University als ein überparteiliches Forum für Diskussion, Forschung und Bildung in Hinblick auf Fragen internationaler und besonders transatlantischer Beziehungen gegründet. Das IHS soll durch seine Arbeit europäische Einsichten und Erfahrungen in die amerikanischen Debatten über soziale und politische Themen einbringen. Gleichzeitig macht es auch die amerikanische Perspektive für europäische Diskussionen fruchtbar.

Zu den Vortragenden am IHS zählen Politiker, Journalisten und Wissenschaftler, Schriftsteller, Dichter und Menschenrechtsaktivisten. Im Jahr 2006 sprachen unter anderen Chris Patten, Rektor der University of Oxford und der Newcastle University, Mark Leonard vom Zentrum für Europäische Reform, der Politikwissenschaftler Olivier Roy, der ehemalige deutsche Verteidigungsminister Volker Rühle, die polnische Dichterin Julia Hartwig, die Dichterin und Professorin der Boston University Rosanna Warren, NPR-Kommentator Andrei Codrescu und Menschenrechtsaktivist Fatos Lubonja.

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Seit Januar 2007 kooperiert das IHS mit der Delegation der Europäischen Kommission in Washington DC in einer Reihe von Projekten, die einer breiteren amerikanischen Öffentlichkeit Wissen über die Europäische Union, ihre Politik und Institutionen vermitteln sollen. Geplant sind dazu unter anderem eine Reihe von Diskussionen mit europäischen Botschaftern, die von WBUR, der größten öffentlichen Radiostation New Englands, gesendet werden, und die Gestaltung einer neuen Homepage mit Europa —bezogenen Debatten, Interviews und einem Diskussionsforum zu europäischen Fragen.

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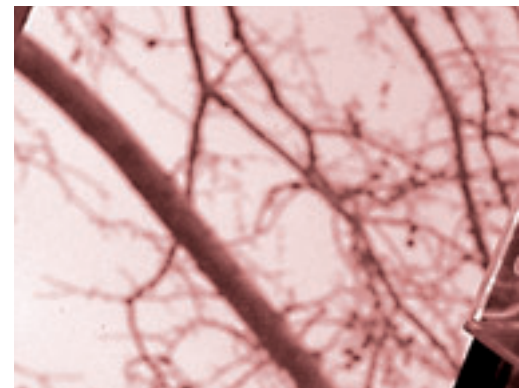
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