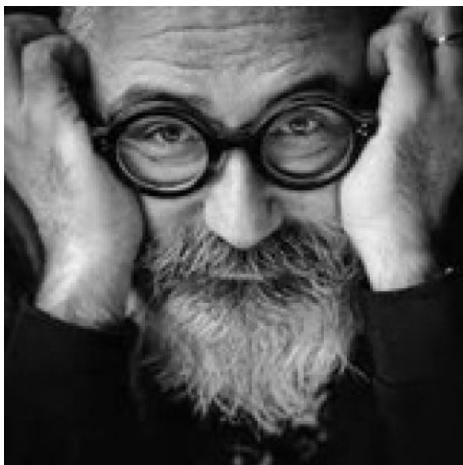




Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen
Institute for Human Sciences

Neuankommende IWM Fellows im Oktober 2025

Im Oktober nehmen acht Fellows ihre Arbeit am Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen (IWM) auf. Unter anderem heißen wir den Soziologen Rogers Brubaker willkommen, der sich Ende des Monats im Rahmen der IWM Lectures in Human Sciences dem Aufstieg von Genderidentität als gesellschaftlicher Kategorie widmen wird.



Piotr Augustyniak

Krakow University of Economics
October – December 2025

The Contemporary Crisis of Modern Subjectivity and Its Early Greek Alternative

Piotr Augustyniak continues his research on the sources of the contemporary crisis of modern subjectivity, whose roots, as shown by Heidegger and Adorno, can be traced back to the classical era in Greece. This subjectivity, in striving to liberate itself from the blind forces of nature and to secure control and safety, reaches its peak in consumerist, technological, and globalized modernity. Here, Augustyniak finds particular promise in early Greek thought, a period when the Enlightenment-modern vision of the subject had not yet begun to take shape.



Rogers Brubaker

University of California, Los Angeles
September – November 2025

Gender Identity: The Career of a Category

Rogers Brubaker will deliver the 2025 *IWM Lectures in Human Sciences*. The lectures, and the short book that will be based on them, will analyze the remarkable career of the category “gender identity.” From its obscure mid-20th-century beginnings in the context of psychological assessments of intersex individuals, the category “gender identity” has become a fundamental “principle of vision and division of the world,” to use Pierre Bourdieu’s phrase, written into laws, regulations, and court decisions, and embedded in organizational policies and routines. Widely understood as a basic component of selfhood, it has altered what Ian Hacking has called “the space of possibilities for personhood.” Today, of course, gender identity is being challenged on multiple fronts.



Anna-Maria Kotliarova

Translator and publisher

October 2025

Ludwig Wittgenstein: Über Gewißheit [On Certainty] (GER > UKR)

The aim of this project is to translate On Certainty (Über Gewißheit), a work written by the Austrian philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein, from German into Ukrainian. In this work, which consists of a collection of remarks that were only published posthumously, Wittgenstein examines the foundations of knowledge and the concept of certainty while raising fundamental

questions about how we can know with certainty what we think we know.



Yannis Ktenas

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

October – December 2025

The Relevance of Karl Mannheim in an Age of Generalized Suspicion

The Hungarian sociologist Karl Mannheim conceived the critique of ideology as a process of “unmasking” which reveals the close relationship between every thought and a given socio-historical condition: ideas reflect certain “social situations” among different classes and social strata. Originally, this critical tool enabled us to demonstrate “the unconscious interests”

of our political opponents. However, since all thought turns out to be linked to the vital interests of a given position in society, the concept of ideology is generalized; one can use it to analyze “not just the adversary’s point of view but all points of view, including his own.” For Mannheim, this process of “reciprocal unmasking,” however liberating, can end up undermining faith in thought as such; it leads to a generalized suspicion of everyone in relation to everything.



Paul Stubbs

The Institute of Economics, Zagreb

October – December 2025

Socialist Yugoslavia and the Global South in the Long 1970s: Exploring the Contradictions of Decolonial Solidarity

During his fellowship, Paul Stubbs will work on a book-length manuscript exploring socialist Yugoslavia's internal and external politics, and the inextricable links between them, in what he terms “the long 1970s.” This was a kind of “interregnum” or—in Gramsci’s terms—“open historical period” in

which the collective voice and agency of the Global South was increasingly assertive and cohesive in global governance and geopolitics at the same time as a global capitalist order began to consolidate in terms of neoliberalism, structural adjustment, and a move away from the UN towards the International Financial Institutions.



Alexander Strupp

University of Vienna and University of
Kaiserslautern-Landau
October 2025 – March 2025

**Mensch und Phantasie. Untersuchung der
anthropologischen Grundlage von José Ortega y
Gasset's Kulturphilosophie**

Das Forschungsprojekt beschäftigt sich mit der
Philosophischen Anthropologie und
Kulturphilosophie des spanischen Philosophen José
Ortega y Gasset. Ausgangspunkt ist die Frage, was
alle Menschen gleichermaßen auszeichnet, damit

jeder Mensch zu unterschiedlichen Zeiten und an unterschiedlichen Orten ein jeweils
anderer sein kann. Eine Antwort auf diese Frage nach dem gemeinsamen Grund der
faktischen Mannigfaltigkeit menschlicher Lebensformen und Kulturen will das Projekt
durch eine Untersuchung der Phantasie geben.



Maria Todorova

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
October – December 2025

**Homo Academicus – Homo Politicus: An
Academical-Political Biography of Philip E.
Mosely**

Philip Edward Mosely (1905-1972) has been
remembered as the “the Cold War’s organization
man.” The world’s leading Sovietologist, he was at
the center of shaping what came to be known as
Russian and East European studies. Yet, the praise
for his administrative talents has entirely

overshadowed his early scholarly contribution, his work on diplomatic history, and
especially his analysis of ethnographic materials and the photographs he took in the
1930s in Southeast Europe. Indeed, he emerges as an excellent anthropologist avant la
lettre.



Igor Torbakov

Uppsala University

October 2025

Constantinople/Istanbul in the Russian Political Imagination, 1913-1923

The project seeks to fill a historiographic lacuna by examining the prominent place Constantinople occupied in the Russian political and historical imagination. The study intends to explore how the “Tsargrad myth” exercised Russian imagination throughout the crucial decade of 1913-1923—that is, before and after the watershed of 1917. It focuses on the period when

Russia’s Tsargrad myth reached its peak in the years of World War I (when Constantinople seemed almost within reach), before the abrupt anticlimax of the immediate postwar years, when Russians indeed came to Constantinople in huge numbers—not as glorious victors, however, but as wretched refugees from a collapsed empire.

Rückfragehinweis:

Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen

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