

Relocating Borders: a comparative approach

Second EastBordNet Conference, 11-13 January 2013

Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.

Main Building (Hauptgebäude) - Unter den Linden 6, 10099 Berlin.

Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz (Doro 24) - Dorotheenstraße 24 10117 Berlin.

www.eastbordnet.org

PROGRAM

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Introductory Remarks

Relocating Borders: a comparative approach

Welcome to the second EastBordNet conference, “Relocating Borders: a comparative approach,” made possible by the kind generosity of COST and Humboldt University. The conference marks both an end, and a beginning. It marks the completion of the investigative work for the EastBordNet research group, which began in January 2009, and was funded by COST in order to develop “a new approach for studying changes in the Eastern periphery of Europe,” with a particular focus on border processes. EastBordNet brought together researchers from 27 countries, and as many of the papers to be presented at this conference will demonstrate, we have more than achieved our goal. The key to developing the new approach was to refuse to take borders for granted: rather than assume their existence and go on from there to analyse their effects, we began from the position of questioning what ‘border’ and ‘borderness’ actually means, and looked into how that was diversely expressed across time and space. And we also brought together a diversity of voices – different disciplines, different academic traditions, different interests and focus.

This conference is no exception: rather than keep our conversation to ourselves, we have opened it out to all scholars with an interest in this field. The conference organizers were delighted by the response to the call for papers of so many researchers working in so many different areas of border dynamics; and we were equally delighted by the participation of our distinguished guests: Daniel Libeskind, Thomas Hylland Eriksen, Caren Kaplan, Saskia Sassen, Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, and a special thank you to ABORNE, the African Borderlands Research Network, for collaborating with us in organizing a special round table session. The diverse voices and approaches they bring is essential to making the comparative approach possible.

The conference also marks a beginning. Having spent the last four years collating together our collective knowledge and expertise, visiting research sites, and drawing together ideas in intensive workshops, we have identified both some promising results and a strong idea about where we should go next. The results are to be published in a new book series, *Rethinking Borders* (Manchester University Press), and some of the papers presented at this conference are destined to be published within that series. As we wind down the work funded by COST between now and July 2013, we will be focusing on completing those writing projects, and launching the series with a set of texts aimed at showing the key results of the work. The *Rethinking Borders* series also welcomes any proposals for manuscripts from scholars who would like to publish new approaches towards the study of borders from any scholarly field and covering any aspect of borders and border dynamics.

On the basis of these results, we are also developing new research, and look forward to the new phase of EastBordNet as a research-generating network, rather than a research-collating network.

On behalf of the Relocating Borders Conference Committee, I would like to warmly welcome you to the conference, and hope you have an excellent time over the three days.

Sarah Green, Chair, EastBordNet and COST Action IS0803

Panels Listed by Date and Time

Session No.	Session Type	Session Title	Room
Friday			
09:00-10:40 Friday			
377	Keynote Lecture	Relocating Borders: Locations so far and Visualising borderlands. Chair: Sarah Green, University of Helsinki, Finland. Discussant: Lena Malm, Independent Photographer, Finland.	Fritz Reuter
11:00-12:40 Friday			
310	Panel	Bordering and de-bordering: Experiences of the EU - Russia common neighborhood	1.501
306	Panel	The Construction of Region: Water, Environmentalism and Tourism	1.601
324	Panel	Divided Cities/Inner-city Divisions	1.604
333	Panel	Gender Equality Across Borders	1.605
345	Panel	Knowing you Knowing me? The Borders and Identity dance	1.606
352	Panel	Religious boundaries in the borderlands: regulating and blurring	1.607
364	Panel	Media, Cyberspace and Music: knowledge borders	1.608
301	Panel	ABS-sponsored Panel 1: Comparative Analysis of Borders, Border Environment and Health	Senate
13:40-15:20 Friday			
372	Panel	Border Protests, Politics, Beliefs and Ideologies	1.501
335	Panel	Sex, Labour, and Reproduction Across Borders	1.601
326	Panel	Identity formations and memories of belonging	1.604
SES000 00341	Panel	Politics of Internal Borders	1.605
349	Panel	Working borders	1.606
358	Panel	Arts, aesthetics and borders	1.607
369	Panel	Visualizing, Displaying and Digitalizing Border Politics	1.608
368	Panel	Borderlands, Hybridities and Desires	Senate
15:40-17:20 Friday			
304	Panel	Falling off the Map: Peripherality and Remoteness on the Border	1.501
323	Panel	State borders vs. everyday border practices	1.601
325	Panel	Constructions and Representations of Eastern Borders	1.604
336	Panel	Gendered Borders and Borders of Gender	1.605
354	Panel	EU, migrants and labor	1.606
362	Panel	Berlin, borders	1.607
370	Panel	Border-ness and Border-making	1.608
363	Panel	Work, Trade, Smuggling and Money Borders	Senate

17:40-19:40 Friday			
376	Keynote Lecture	Special Session. Daniel Libeskind	Audi-Max
379	Sponsored Panel	Relocating Borders in Berlin	Audi-Max
Saturday			
09:00-10:40 Saturday			
373	Keynote Lecture	Between the fixed and the fluid: Overheated boundaries and regulated flows. <i>Thomas Hylland Eriksen</i> - University of Oslo	Fritz Reuter
11:00-12:40 Saturday			
305	Panel	A Complex Experiment: The Creation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, its Frontiers and Nations	1.501
314	Round Table	Border Techniques	1.601
363	Panel	Assemblages, Topologies and Techniques: Border theories	1.604
309	Panel	Border Crossings: Passages and Thresholds on European Borderlands	1.605
353	Panel	Euroregions	1.606
342	Panel	Artistic reflection of borders	1.607
332	Panel	National Belonging and Gender Performance	1.608
307	Round Table	'Now You see Me - Now You Don't' - The Elusive Nature of Borders	Senate
13:40-15:20 Saturday			
374	Keynote Lecture	Ontologies of Aerial Observation: Panoramic Reconnaissance and the Pre-History of Air War. <i>Caren Kaplan</i> - University of California at Davis.	Fritz Reuter
Sunday			
09:00-10:40 Sunday			
316	Keynote Session	ABORNE Roundtable - Borders and Knowledge Production: a comparative perspective	Fritz Reuter
11:00-12:40 Sunday			
367	Panel	Border Arts	1.501
320	Panel	Relocating Borders – Relocating People	1.601
340	Panel	Reopenings and Border Sociality	1.604
356	Panel	Europe and its Eastern borders	1.605
337	Panel	Pasts and Futures - Enemies and Friends	1.606
344	Panel	East meets West – together or apart	1.607
351	Panel	Transnationalism, 'new borders' and urban religions	1.608
315	Panel	Redrawing the EU financial and value borders	Senate
13:40-15:20 Sunday			
371	Panel	Building Polity Borders	1.501
302	Panel	ABS-Sponsored Panel 2: Shifting Borders: Impact on Peoples	1.601

313	Panel	Boundaries, Collective Agency and Authoritative Rule: A Missing Layer in the Liberal Democratic Discourse	1.604
322	Panel	Agriculture and Resource Management across Borders	1.605
343	Panel	Border shifts in times of uncertainties	1.606
350	Panel	Out of time and out of place	1.607
359	Panel	Architecture and borders	1.608
355	Panel	EU, Turkey, Islam (Otherness)	Senate
15:40-17:20 Sunday			
365	Panel	Biometrics, Regimes, Beliefs and Technologies	1.501
308	Panel	Moving Borders, Borders Created: Traces, Bodies and Time	1.601
321	Panel	(De-)Constructions of Locality in Literature and Film	1.604
330	Panel	Work, Trade and Commerce as border setters	1.605
338	Panel	Language and Cultural Borders	1.606
347	Panel	Ambiguous rights	1.607
361	Panel	Objects, scales and peripheries	1.608
334	Panel	Gender and Sexuality Activism Challenging Borders	Senate
17:50-19:30 Sunday			
375	Keynote Lecture	Expulsions: A Category for Our Age. <i>Saskia Sassen</i> - Columbia University.	Fritz Reuter

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306	Panel	The Construction of Region: Water, Environmentalism and Tourism	Fri.	11:00	1.601
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377	Keynote Lecture	Relocating Borders: locations so far and visualising borderlands	Fri.	09:00	Fritz Reuter
379	Sponsored Panel	Relocating Borders in Berlin	Fri.	17:40	Audi- Max

General Information

Venue Details:

The meetings will take place at two venues at the Humboldt-University Berlin

1. **Main Building (Hauptgebäude)** - Unter den Linden 6, 10099 Berlin. (Senate room and the Audi-Max theater)
2. **Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz (Doro 24)** - Dorotheenstraße 24 10117 Berlin. (Fritz Reuter, 1.501, 1.601, 1.604, 1.605, 1.606, 1.607 and 1.608)

Public transport:

U-Bahn: U 6; S-Bahn: S1, S2, S25, S5, S7, S75: Friedrichstraße: (walking distance to main Building: approx. 10 min., walking distance to Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz: approx. 7 min.)

Bus: 100, 200: Staatsoper or Lustgarten (walking distance to main Building: approx. 3 min., walking distance to Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz: approx. 10 min.)

Tram: M1, 12: Am Kupfergraben, Georgenstraße/Am Kupfergraben, Universitätstraße (walking distance to main Building and Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz: approx. 3 min.)

Registration, Refreshments Breaks, Lunches and Information

Registration

Registration will be carried out at Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz on the **6th floor**. The Information desk will be open every day starting from 8.30.

Pre-Registration, on Thursday January the 10th from 17:00 to 19:00 in the **main foyer** of the Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz.

Refreshments

Refreshments will be available during breaks at Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz on the 5th and 6th floor, in front of the Fritz Reuter-Saal and in the Main Building in front of the Senatssaal.

Lunches

Which are included in the price of registration, will be served at the Cum Laude (Restaurant), Universitätsstraße 4, 10117 Berlin (situated in the west wing of the Main Building) - (see map: Campus Mitte)

Conference Dinner (Only for PREREGISTERED conference members)

Sarah Wiener – Das Kaffeehaus

Leipziger Straße 16, 10117 Berlin

Public transport:

U2 Mohrenstraße (walking distance approx. 5 min.)

U2 / U6 Stadtmitte (walking distance approx. 3 min.)

<http://www.sarahwiener.de/de/restaurants/das-kaffeehaus/>

Internet

WI-FI will be available to registered participants (please ask for passwords at the registration desk).

W-lan at Humboldt-University can be used via eduroam: <http://www.eduroam.org/>

Guide of HU for eduroam (available only in German)

http://www.cms.hu-berlin.de/dl/netze/wlan/config/eduroam/standardseite?set_language=en&cl=en

Participants who are not able to use eduroam on their Computer can get log-in details for the HU-Meeting network at the reception desk.

Cafés offering Wi-Fi nearby the venue (partly with password that needs to be asked at the waiters):

Meyerbeer Coffee, Universitätsstraße 2/3a, 10117 Berlin

Starbucks Coffee, Friedrichstraße 96, 10117 Berlin

Pure Origins Estate Coffee, Georgenstraße 193, 10117 Berlin

Wonderpots, Georgenstraße 194, 10117 Berlin

Café Chagall, Georgenstraße 185, 10117 Berlin

Copy Shop:

Sprint out Copy Shop, Georgenstraße 190, 10117 Berlin

Tourist information on Berlin:

Basic information:

<http://www.visitberlin.de/en>

<http://www.berlin.de/international/index.en.php>

Public Transport:

<http://www.bvg.de/index.php/en/index.html>

Exhibition “Border Experiences. Everyday life in a divided Germany.” Tränenpalast (nearby Friedrichstraße Train-Station)

<http://www.hdg.de/fileadmin/static/english/berlin/traenenpalast-am-bahnhof-friedrichstr/>

Berlin Wall memorial

<http://www.berliner-mauer-gedenkstaette.de/en/>

Overview on ongoing exhibitions and museums:

<http://www.berlin.de/international/museums/index.en.php>

Emergency phone numbers:

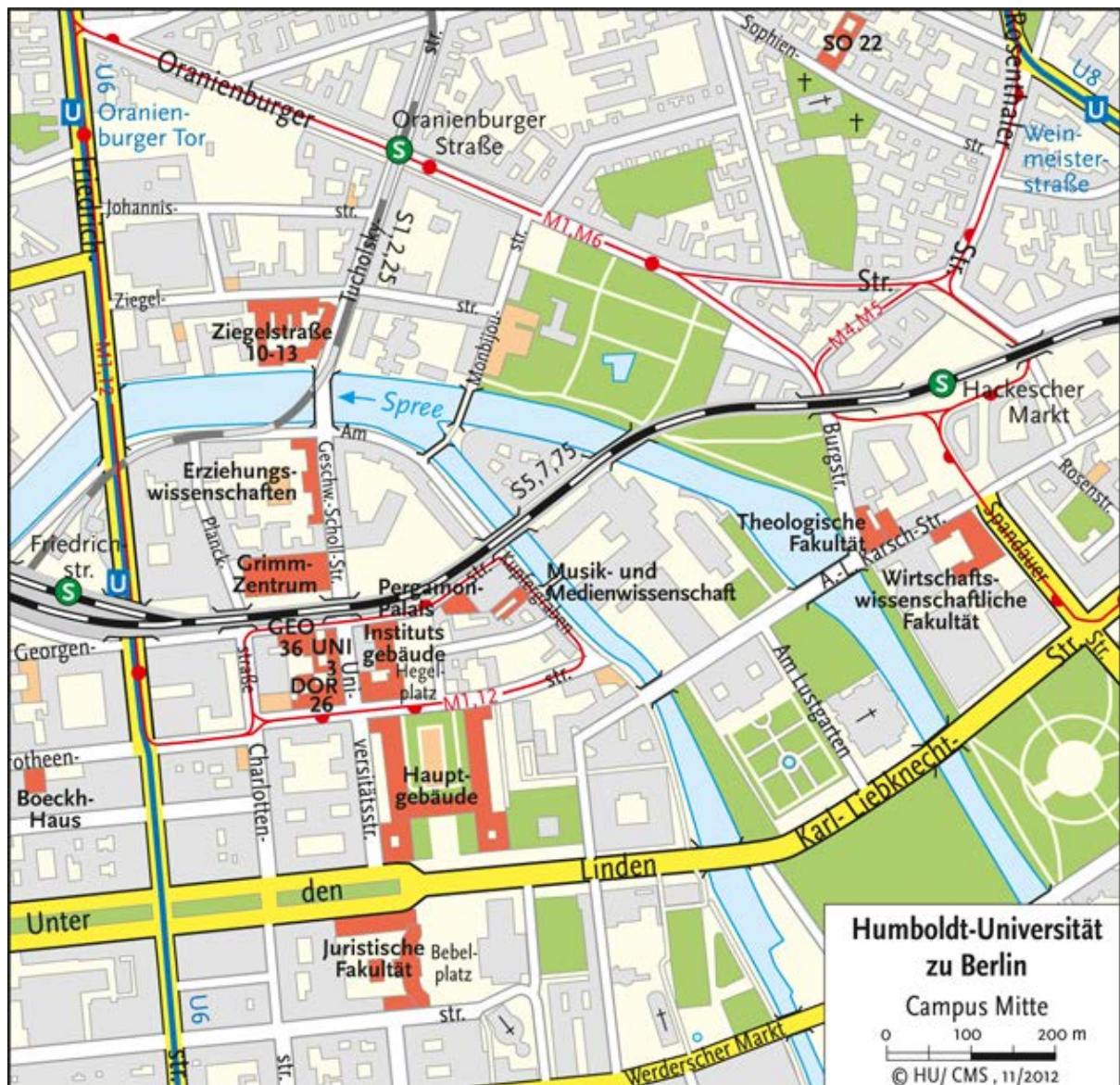
Police / Fire brigade / emergency medical service: 110 or 112

Rozita Dimova: +49 – (0)1522 – 85 22 687

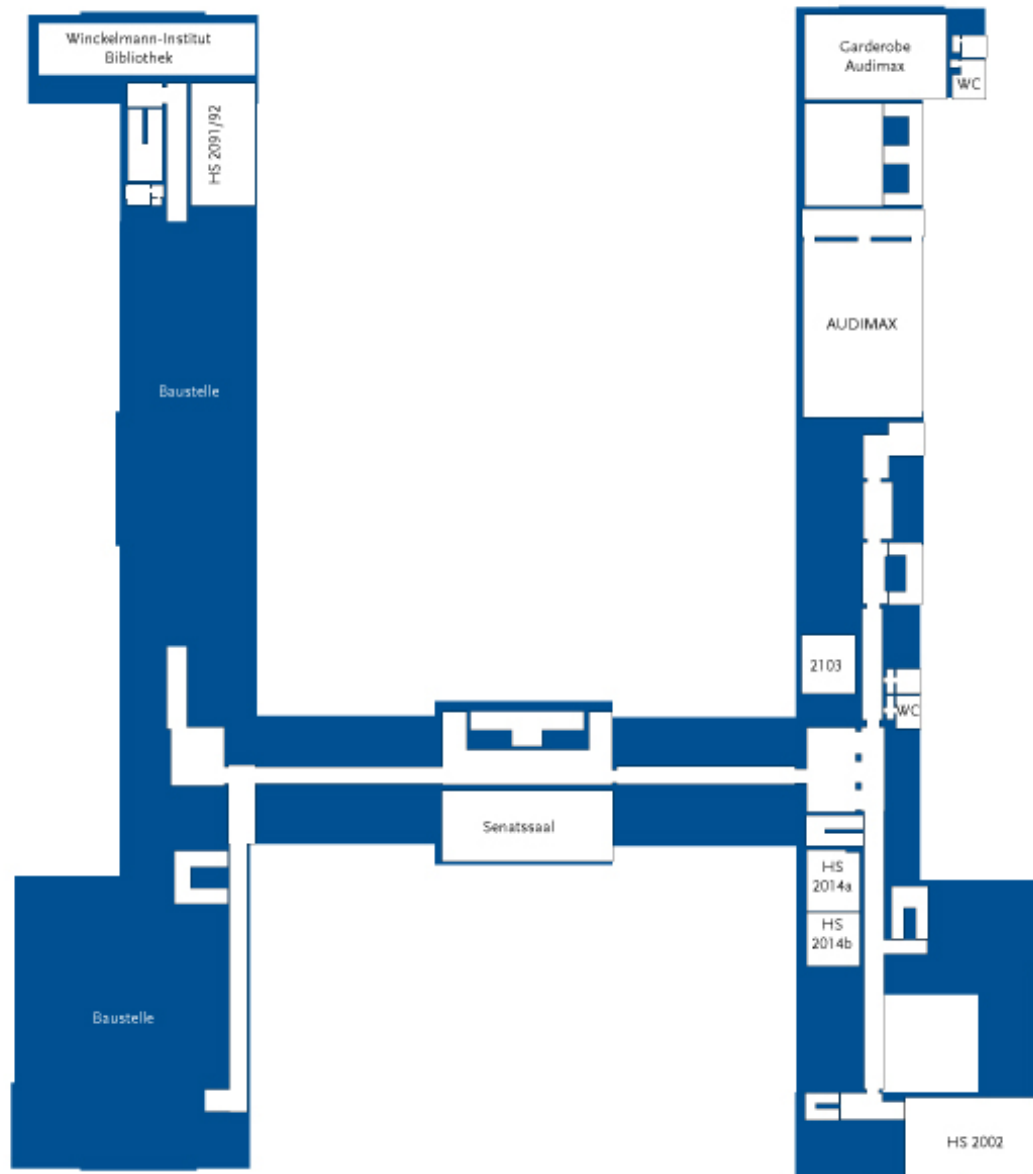
Katharina Tyran: + 49 – (0)177 – 89 51 077

Taxi: +49 – (0)30 – 21 01 01

Humboldt University Campus Map

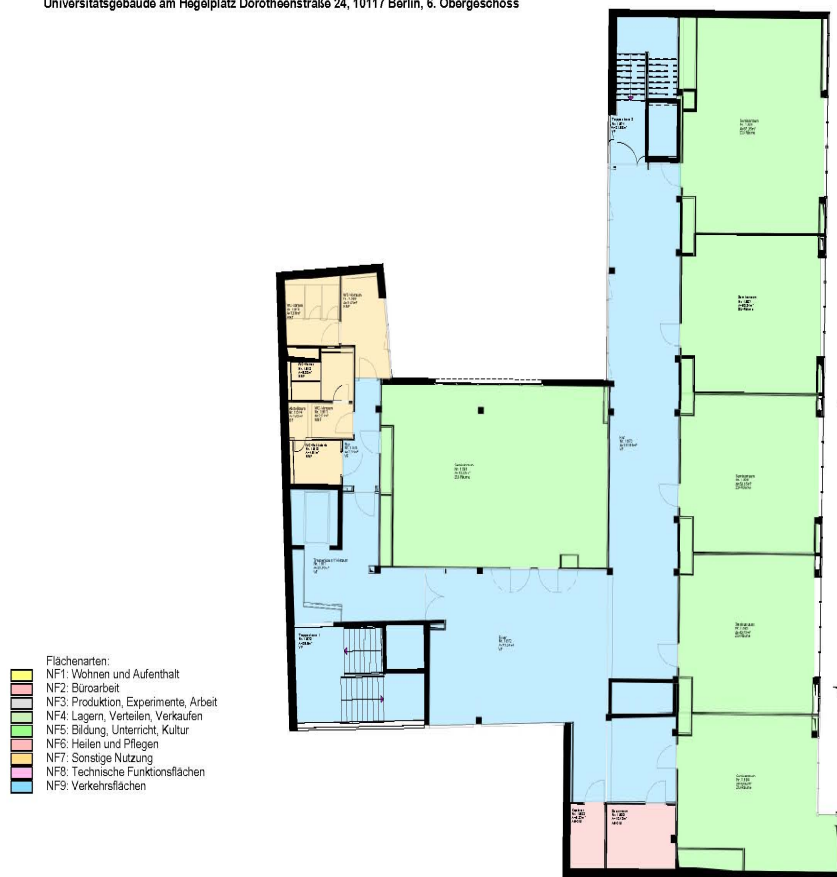


Main Building Map



Conference Floor Map

Universitätsgebäude am Hegelplatz Dorotheenstraße 24, 10117 Berlin, 6. Obergeschoss



Photography Exhibition – Visible and Invisible Borders

As part of the EastBordNet project, Lena Malm has been photographing visible and invisible borders. The photos from Greece, Turkey, Latvia, Cyprus, Israel, Kosovo, Germany and Palestine are exhibited in the Institutsgebäude am Hegelplatz on the 6th floor and in the Cum Laude restaurant.

Book Exhibit

The book exhibit will be situated on the 5th floor of the Institutsgebäude on Hegelplatz and will display the latest titles of several academic presses.

Full Program

Friday 11th January 2012

09:00 – 10:40	Relocating Borders: locations so far and visualising borderlands
	Fritz Reuter Room (Panel 337)

Chair: Sarah Green, University of Helsinki, Finland.

Discussant: Lena Malm, Independent Photographer, Finland.

Discussant: Katharina Tyran, Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin, Germany.

Discussant: Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel.

Session Abstract:

This welcoming session will launch the conference with a short overview of the approaches and findings of EastBordNet from the Chair of EastBordNet, Sarah Green, which will include a discussion of the theme of this conference and how both the concept of 'relocation' and comparison have informed the work of the network. This will be followed by a discussion of the photography work that has been done during the last four years by members of EastBordNet in various research locations across the eastern peripheries of Europe. The photography project brought together borders researchers from across the European region with a professional photographer, Lena Malm, in a series of research trips over the last four years. In the spirit of developing understanding through comparison (as reflected in the conference theme as a whole) and through approaching a problem from different epistemological vantage points, the researchers each brought their own expertise to the research area of the local host, while the photographer explored both the borderland regions and the researchers' mutual engagement with it through her camera lens. Given the complex relationship between visibility and borders (often, photography around borders is prohibited; and sensing the existence of a border is rarely done solely through what can be seen), this was a complex task. The outcome is being published in a book, *Relocating Borders*, that will be made available to all registered participants of the conference.

11:00 – 12:40 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
310	Bordering and de-bordering: Experiences of the EU – Russia Common neighborhood.	1.501

Chair and Discussant: Jochen Franzke, University of Potsdam.

Discussant: Philipp Casula, University of Basel, Switzerland.

Session Abstract:

The panel is envisaged as a continuation of research cooperation of a group of Berlin-based international experts with expertise in the EU - Russian trans-border relations. It will highlight the various semantic and political contexts of the concepts of bordering and de-bordering as applicable to the spheres of a) direct interaction between Moscow and Brussels, b) relationship between Russia and individual EU member states, and c) policies of Russia and the EU in the post-Soviet regions ("new Eastern Europe", Caucasus and Central Asia). The purpose of the panel is to inscribe the most recent developments in the EU's and Russia's common neighbors (Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus) in the broader debate on a wider Europe, which contains strong normative components with a bordering potential.

Papers:

Stefan Meister, DGAP, Germany.

Post-Soviet Border Conflicts: Implications for the EU and Russia.

Stefan Meister (DGAP/German Council on Foreign Relations) in his presentation will compare different border regimes in ethnic conflicts in the post-Soviet region: Moldova/Transnistria and Georgia/Abkhazia. He will discuss how different can borders function, and what are the repercussions for the EU - Russia relations. Dr. Meister is going to argue that dealing with the post-Soviet conflicts is increasingly a matter for EU-Russia relations in the common neighborhood. This is due to the growing engagement of the EU in its Eastern neighborhood in the framework of the Eastern Partnership. With the EU's involvement in the Russian-Georgian war in 2008 an EU-monitoring mission has been established. As a result EU-observers have direct contact to Russian troops on the Georgian-Abkhazia/South Ossetia border. The EU is also engaged with an EU-monitoring mission on the Transnistrian-Ukrainian border. Russian troops are supporting the Transnistrian side in their border control and play a key role for securing the Abkhaz and South Ossetian border. While the Transnistrian-Moldovan border is permeable for local people, the Georgian-Abkhaz border is more or less closed. At the same time, Georgia and Moldova are in different geopolitical contexts with regard to Russia: Russia is a direct neighbor to the Georgian separatist regions but it has no direct land connection with Moldova. This has implication for Russia's policy regarding both conflicts. While for the EU the main goal is to make the borders permeable through trust building and people to people contacts the Russian side wants to secure its influence on the separatist region in securing the borders.

Susan Stewart, Deutsches Institut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit, Germany.

Towards a more porous border? The EU visa dialogues with Russia and Ukraine

compared.

Susan Stewart (Stiftung Wissenschaft & Politik) will present a paper entitled "Towards a more porous border? The EU visa dialogues with Russia and Ukraine compared". She will compare the visa dialogues the EU conducts with Russia and Ukraine. These dialogues go beyond the rhetorical to include practical cooperation in the sense that a certain degree of visa facilitation has already been achieved, and the next step towards visa liberalization is envisioned through the ongoing implementation of an "action plan" with Ukraine and a series of "common steps" with Russia. Both Ukraine and Russia are striving to achieve a visa-free regime with the EU. However, Ukraine has unilaterally abolished the visa requirement for EU citizens, whereas Russia has not done so. The similarities between the processes described reveal an overarching EU approach to borders in its eastern neighbourhood. However, significant differences in the development of the dialogues point to differing attitudes towards borders in Russia on the one hand and Ukraine on the other, as well as to a certain differentiation of the EU approach with regard to Russia, a "strategic partner" and Ukraine, a participant in the Eastern Partnership initiative. The observed variation in the attitudes and approaches of the three actors (EU, Russia, and Ukraine) towards border-related issues stems from their diverging perceptions of the respective roles and places of the three within a wider Europe.

Andrey Makarychev, Guest Professor, OstEuropa Institut, Freie Universität Berlin.

From near abroad to a common neighborhood: the changing contours of post-Soviet regionalism.

Andrey Makarychev will present the paper "From near abroad to a common neighborhood: the changing contours of post-Soviet regionalism". The author will claim that there are different regimes of interrelations between Russia and the EU in the neighboring regions, which can both strengthen and weaken borderlines between these two key actors. Based on specific examples of the Baltic Sea, Black Sea and Caspian Sea regions, the authors will single out the most successful examples of de-bordering projects, as well as the most resilient experiences of border-making/strengthening.

Anastasia Stepanovich, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Germany.

On normative borders in the EU-Russia relations.

In her paper "On normative borders in the EU-Russia relations" will argue that search for an appropriate strategy to ensure greater convergence has become one the major challenges for the EU-Russian relations. Therefore, the objective of dissolving the normative border through gradual normative convergence was codified in the politico-legal framework underpinning the Strategic Partnership. Yet normative convergence can be roughly conceptualized in two different ways, which expose divergent concepts of normative rapprochement: the first being instrumental ('regulatory convergence') and preferred by Moscow, while the second, containing substantive elements with a normative-ethical dimension, pushed for by the EU. Lately, Russia undertook further economic reforms for the WTO membership, yet convergence around the proclaimed 'common' political values generated by a political spill-over effect has so far failed to materialise. Instead, Russia reinvigorated the sovereignty rhetoric and selectively adapted in the socialisation process for utilitarian purposes whilst rejecting the EU attempts of irritating normative hegemony. But unless the EU perceives Russia back on the track of integral normative rapprochement, laying foundation for enhanced cooperation, including free movement of people, seems to be extremely problematic. Drawing on categorisation of ideal-types border interactions suggested by Martinez (1996) provides insights into understanding the EU unwillingness for realisation of an open-border scenario with Russia. Existing major political differences stall achieving the

fourth stage (integration), while the current level of cooperation on the EU-Russian border reached the third stage (interdependence) only. In view of Moscow's attempts to push the visa abolishment matter through, this is a serious challenge to the EU political value-laden agenda, shedding light on its *bis dato* rather an 'exclusionist' position.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
306	The Construction of Region: Water, Environmentalism and Tourism	1.601

Chair: Nataša Gregorič Bon, Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

Discussant: Madeleine Hurd, Södertörn University, Sweden

Session Abstract:

The panel explores the creation and recreation of regions in the European "East" and beyond. These constitute a type of polity and involve processes of redefining borders, which both mirror and challenge national boundaries. The panel particularly addresses those regional borders that run through water (seas, rivers, lakes and canals), not least as affected by two major region-building impulses: environmental movements and tourism development. These border-transgressing concerns link actors, attitudes and policies on local, national and international levels, allowing for layers of regional border-drawing processes. The panel inquiries into the processes by which regional borders might be constructed in the interplay between terrestrial and watery spaces. It postulates that borders drawn through or because of water function differently from those drawn over land. Historically, border-drawing processes have looked different when performed on a watery basis. Waters often adjoin different nations; nations share water in a way they do not share land. Witness the existence of "international waters", which lack a land-based equivalent; while even "national" waters are open to arguments of supranational usufruct long abandoned for land. Looking at water-based border-drawing, thus, opens up to alternative, fluid and transgressive ways of drawing and negotiating polity borders.

Papers:

Dmitry Nechiporuk, The Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation.

Common area, different zones: the paradoxical interaction between the Baltic Sea maritime borders and the Sea's hot spots.

This research is devoted to the so-called hot spots of the Baltic Sea - the fouled and polluted areas of the Baltic Sea. The Helsinki Commission marked these elusive environmental borders both within and between the Baltic Sea states in 1992. Despite the allocation of these spots in various countries, their sizes coincide with the national borders only conventionally. Unlike more or less stable national borders, hot spots can disappear or spring out all over the Sea. Some of the hot spots are the common problems for the adjacent states; other national hot spots have been deleted from the official list by 2012. The main research question is how do hot spots redesign the traditional maritime borders and create new common space within the Baltic area? The conceptual framework of this project is pointed by an American anthropologist Robert Alvarez. The study of Mexican-US border by Alvarez gives us an important methodological assumption of the border. This anthropological approach is very valuable for present research, because it helps to show a complex process of formation of common space of the Baltic Sea, divided into variety of the maritime borders and

environmental zones. As a result, contrast, contradiction and paradox are the central characteristics help me formulate the key questions of my research.

Emilio Cocco, University of Teramo, Italy. Liquid lands, solid seas.

A Social Ecology of Maritime Frontier Regions at the Eastern Peripheries of Europe.

My paper discusses comparatively the process of modern nation-state building at the Eastern peripheries of Europe. Particularly, it deals with the process of making and remaking the borders in maritime frontier regions. Accordingly, I propose a social ecology of the maritime frontier regions at the Eastern peripheries of Europe as a way to systematize the complex phenomena of emergence, dislocation and crossing through the borders. I argue that in these areas, the traditional maritime based social settings have been progressively transformed by the social emergence of political borders mediated by modern territoriality as a principle of exclusivity. In other words, the shaping of modern nation-states also means the social emptying of the shared maritime spaces in favour of the exclusive national rights. Moreover, I claim that nation-state building in these areas triggers a symbolic exchange between the sea and the land, which on one hand pushes the land based nation-state to the territorialization of the sea and, on the other one, turns the same land-based societies into watery spaces. In this context, old maritime affiliations are revived within newly shaped regional frames, which sometimes support national discourses and sometimes work against them. Hence, maritime regional legacies plays ambivalent roles in places like the Adriatic, the Baltic or the Black seas. In my paper, I reflect on the abovementioned issues with reference to some selected case studies, which reveal the importance of tourism and environmental concerns as bordering and debordering factors.

Anaïs Marin, Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Finland.

Bridging neighbourhood relations in contested borderlands: reconciliation through green tourism development, the cases of two cross-border canals.

Most Central and Eastern European countries experienced border shifts in the 20th century. As a result several natural and architectural landmarks became divided by a new state border, thus exacerbating post-war traumas and resentment. Yet since the end of the Cold War some reconciliation initiatives have built specifically on these divided landmarks. Concern for a local "common good", such as a forest or water ecosystem deserving preservation, or an architectural monument in need for restoration, were oftentimes the driving belts of these attempts at "bridging" neighbourhood relations. The prospect of financial support from the UNESCO or the EU often determined a preference for cross-border cooperation projects with an environment-friendly label. The belief in the attractiveness of untamed borderlands for "green" tourists and of "lost" territories for nostalgic neighbours suffering from a "stump syndrome" also pointed to the potential of sustainable tourism for overcoming peripherally problems. This was the case in two contested Eastern borderlands of the EU where a divided canal became the symbol and cornerstone for cross-border tourism development using "green" transport modes: the Saimaa canal (Finland-Russia) and the Augustow canal (Poland-Belarus). This paper analyses and compares these two cases of successful "bridging" in highlighting how concern for preserving the common local heritage led to "border-breaking" initiatives that contribute to relocating an otherwise closed Schengen border. Illustrative of this border "relocation" is that joint "green" tourism projects were launched, including the opening of cross-border cruises which on the Saimaa canal are operated visa-free. Hence sustainable trans-boundary water management, the paper argues, is a powerful driver for building good-neighbourhood relations across contested borders. This finding should contribute to theory-building in the scholarship on "border relocation" in Eastern European peripheries and open new research tracks regarding the interplay between

waterways and geopolitics.

Spela Kalcic, Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia.

The "Smooth" Places of the Sea and the Desert: The Ethnography of Liveboards and Housetruckers in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Sahara,

The present paper is based on ethnographic field research in the Mediterranean and the Sahara between 2006 and 2012 and focuses on a special group of peripatetic nomads, that is housetruckers and liveboards whose provenance is that of the Global North. Its aim is 1) to ethnographically reflect the question how nowadays the sea and the desert can provide settings for countercultural lifestyles based on displaced, mobile and fluid economic strategies and work practices; and 2) to contextualise cultural perceptions of the sea, the desert and the movement through remote and boundless landscapes. Namely, in the last two decades Eastern Mediterranean and Western Africa with the Sahara and the Atlantic coast became a harbour for many people who adopted mobility as a way of life and who travel, live and work in sailing boats or various converted vehicles. Their mobility practices create alternative spaces of freedom within nationally bounded spaces detached from restrictions set by sedentary societies. Here we argue that deserts such as Sahara represent a land-based equivalent to international waters: they both adjoin different states and function as landscapes of supranational usufruct. The idea of »smooth« and boundless place that requires irregularities instead of striation and regulation (Deleuze & Guattari 1988) will be followed through the case of liveboards and housetruckers. Their experiences of deterritorialization in perpetual motion, practices of mobile dwelling that epitomise ideals of individual freedom and self-sufficiency will be contextualised within broader cultural-historical framework of ideas and practices attached to the sea and the desert.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
324	Divided Cities/Inner-city Divisions	1.604

Chair: Mary Dellenbaugh, Humboldt University, Germany

Papers:

Mary Dellenbaugh, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Geography Department, Germany.
Territorial establishment through Spatial Appropriation: Reactionary Place-Making in Berlin-Mitte after German Reunification.

Space is used in the process of cultural production by imbuing parts of the landscape with symbolic capital, specifically names, objects, or characteristics that fit the hegemonic world view. These acts select an appropriate version of historical events to portray as 'the' past by selecting from among the many possible historical discourses (Wodak, 1994). The inculcation of these ideologies into the landscape makes them ordinary, even banal, and allows the politicized historical narrative to become part of the 'natural order' through 'a process of formalization and ritualization, characterized by reference to the past, if only by imposing repetition' (Hobsbawm, 1992, p. 4). In contested territories, in particular colonies and (former) war zones, space plays an important role in the struggle for cultural dominance (Rose-Redwood, Alderman, & Azaryahu, 2010). This process is particularly visible in Eastern Europe, where the neoliberal shock after the collapse of socialism left an indelible mark on the landscape, most noticeably through the supposed 'democratisation' of urban

landscapes in cities like Prague and Bucharest (Tolle, 2010). On the former 'front lines of the Cold War', Germany's new capital city Berlin, the need for distance from Germany's socialist past was acute. This presentation will examine the appropriation of space for cultural production in Berlin-Mitte directly after German reunification as a way of establishing cultural legitimacy in contested landscapes. The presentation addresses three interconnected processes of appropriation of space in Berlin-Mitte: the removal of socialist symbolic infrastructure, the alteration of the city form, and the metamorphosis of the downtown into a capitalist city center.

Katarzyna Puzon, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland.

Borders in Post-war Beirut.

By and large, Beirut tends to be regarded as a divided city which has been severely marked by the civil war (1975-90) as well as both ethnic and sectarian tensions. Although it has formally moved into a post-conflict stage, the Lebanese capital remains the metropolis which struggles with its past, now mainly due to urban development projects (Shami 2001, Sawalha 2010) characterised by the privatization of reconstruction of the postwar urban space resulting in, among others, inequalities in patterns of urban settlement and the provision of public services. During the wartime the Beirut Central District (BCD), in particular, was viewed and experienced as a contested place, the epicenter of violence and no-man's land with its demarcation line, i.e. the Green Line running through the city. In the aftermath of the civil war new actors emerged, such as international companies and hotels, and the BCD began to function as the main stage for the reconstruction process along with its market-led strategy, turning the city center again into a space avoided by Beirut is. This paper seeks to analyse how the post-war reconstruction project reintroduced borders among city dwellers of Beirut as well as urban spaces. Further, it investigates the strategies that urban residents employed in order to contest these boundaries and negotiate their role in the city rebuilding strategy.

Ana Aceska, PhD Student, Department of Sociology, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.
'Ready-to-go solutions': urban planning and policy work in the divided city of Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The war in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina left ruined residential areas, destroyed religious objects, bombed busts and empty squares. As such Mostar became the most challenging Bosnian project that many foreign urban planners, policy-makers and various international bodies undertook. In their joint attempts to unify the city, they managed to complete several ready-to-go urban planning projects including the creation of a Central Zone and the reconstruction of the Old Bridge as an imposed symbol of united Mostar. Ready-to-go policies in divided cities almost always involve top-down approach to creating "common spaces". In Mostar, they these policies very expensive, but useless in most of the cases. When the international experts left the city, the Central Zone never became recognized as such by the city dwellers themselves and the Old Bridge remained a symbol of unity only in the foreign press and CNN-type reports. This paper will shed a critical light to these hegemonic planning practices in divided cities. It will give an insight to the idea that all these policies take for granted the travelling concept of ethnically divided city. In the context of Mostar they all failed to recognize that ethnicity is important in the everyday lives of the city dwellers, but not in every context and not to everyone in the city. What they also failed to recognize is that besides ethnicity, here morality, neighborliness and taste are as well vastly defining the everyday interaction of people from different ethnic backgrounds.

Caterina Miele, University of Naples l'Orientale, Italy. Borders of Citizenship.

Notes on Segregation and Space-crossing of Roma People in Naples.

The object of this paper is to trace an history of Roma people's presence in the city of Naples based on the notion of border as a shifting and complex concept. My aim is to discuss the notion of border starting from the analysis of interactions between areas and peoples traditionally considered marginal within the European space. According to Balibar, the term border is undergoing a profound change in meaning. The borders are no longer entirely situated at the outer limit of territories, but dispersed everywhere. At the same time, the zones called peripheral, where cultures confront one another and differences in economic prosperity become more pronounced and strained, constitute a laboratory of interethnic relations and modern citizenship. As a border-zone (both at a national and European level, both in an economic and political sense) the city of Naples and its interactions with a minority people are a significant example of the complex dynamics of construction of material and symbolic borders within the EU area. I will analyze the way in which local authorities have tried to assure control on some groups of Roma people - coming from East Europe - through their sedentarization and segregation in peripheral district of the city. Furthermore, I would consider how the conception of space-crossing held by Roma people gave them the opportunity to force the internal border and to give their contribution to the construction of a different model of citizenship and cultural identity.

Alexei Kiryukhin, V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine. **Russian-Ukrainian Euroregions as a tool for the European integration.**

Trans-boundary cooperation on the EU external borders is a key priority for the European Neighbourhood Policy and EU strategic partnership with Russia and Ukraine. Increase of interregional and cross-border cooperation (in contemporary European practices it has a general term "territorial cooperation") could be possible in the conditions of constant improvement of state and regional regulatory and legal frameworks, emergence of new cooperation tools on the regional and local levels. Russian-Ukrainian frontier gradually becomes a key element in the European Border system, because it reflects two different geopolitical models related to the European Union - a partnership model, selected by Russia, and an assimilation integration model - a strategic direction for Ukraine. Euroregions in Russian -Ukrainian cross-border area are regarded as territorial institutions of long-term partnership having special cooperation competences and capable of focusing different resources to solve the most urgent tasks of cross-border regions structural upgrading. This new approach is targeted to create added value of the territories that are directly adjacent to states frontiers. As of today, there are four official Euroregions - "Dnepr", "Yaroslavna", "Slobozhanschina" and "Donbas". In Euroregion Slobozhanschina, which is an experimental and innovative phenomenon, it is expedient to organize and officially register ECG - a body to control trans-boundary cooperation according to the contemporary European practices.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
333	Gender Equality Across Borders	1.605

Chair: Haldis Haukanes, University of Bergen, Norway

Papers:

Iordache Costela, University of Craiova, Romania.

Demographic changes of gender in post-communist Romania.

The population evolution in time, the changes which take place in the age structures and the

demographic transition have a series of particulars for the feminine and masculine population. The natural decrease of population started in 1992 when, the negative natural balance registered for males advanced the positive natural growth for females but, starting from 1994, when also the feminine population registers a natural decrease, we find the negative natural balance for both sexes. If, in 1994, the negative natural balance for masculine population was 13,8 times higher than the one registered for feminine population, after year 2000 the situation begins to even up, so that in 2010 the natural decrease of masculine population reaches to be 1.6 times higher than the one for the feminine population. The age pyramid truly reflects the chronicle of generations, emphasizing the disparities between the population age and sex structures. The Romanian population continues to be characterized by a numerical surplus of the feminine population, both for the table and for the age groups over 45 years. Following the continuous decrease of birth rate, the intensification of migratory flows and the emphasis of the over-mortality for the adult masculine population is emphasized the demographic aging of the population, especially the feminine one in rural areas. The changes which take place into the demographic behavior also reflect in the structure of population regarding the civil status. Wedding rate, divorce rate and migrations are other phenomena which registered transformations in the last decades.

Alexandra Siotou, Department of History, Archeology and Social Anthropology, University of Thessaly, Greece.

Borders of love: the case of Albanian and Bulgarian migrants in Greece.

The proposed paper will present some preliminary results of an on-going anthropological research on love and migration. The specific research investigates the gendered dimensions of migration focusing on the love stories of Albanian and Bulgarian men and women, who came to Greece as migrants and particularly lived in a provincial town named Volos. The narratives, the practices and understandings of love and sexuality constitute a privileged tool to study people's experiences of cross-border mobility, of belonging and of their collective identities. This particular paper seeks to explore if emotions of love and erotic desire consist and serve as powerful motivations for mobility and for the risks taken in crossing boundaries. In this context my aim is to understand how migrants' love affairs and emotional experiences in the host country and the home country reconceptualise the cross-border mobility and the experience of migration. Further, analysing migrants' narratives on their erotic relationships I will show in which ways they renegotiate their gendered and sexual identities in a transitional third space, between the host country and the home country. Finally, I will discuss the role of new communication technologies in reshaping migrants' erotic relationships and the concept of border.

Haldis Haukanes and Marit T. Ostebo, University of Bergen, Norway.

The politics of translation: Gender quality and aid in Norway and Ethiopia.

During the last decades gender equality has emerged as a widely accepted political goal in global development and human rights discourse. Theoretically underpinned by notions of autonomy and individualism and accompanied by specific policy recommendations, gender equality appears to be conceptualized in a rather homogenous way in these discourses. But which transformations of meaning occur when these "global" ideas and recommendations are relocated, i.e. interpreted and/or attempted operationalized by actors outside the "global discursive space"? This paper pays attention to how the concept of gender equality 'travels' across borders. Based on policy analysis and ethnographically informed studies it examines conceptualisations of gender equality in Norwegian aid policies, among Norwegian and Ethiopian gender experts and finally among rural Ethiopian women in the Oromia region. Our analysis shows that there are many similarities between the global and national level, but

also significant differences. The variety of meanings that the concept takes on while travelling are investigated and explained with reference to contextual and political factors; i.e. a myriad of historical and current political and cultural values, practices and discourses which interact in shaping both its content and effects.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
345	Knowing you Knowing me? The Borders and Identity dance	1.606

Chair: May-Len Skilbrei, Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies, Norway.

Papers:

Nebi Bardhoshi and Olsi Lelaj, Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Art Studies in Tirana, Albania. **National identity, border areas and millennial nationalism: Case studies in the articulation of pragmatic and ideological identities in three border areas (Greek-Albanian border, Albanian-Kosovo border, and Albania-Montenegro border).**

The nation is being called to "arms" again in the Balkans. In Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and Kosovo nationalism is once again emerging as a call to salvation. The national identities are asking the everyday individual to commit to their oaths given to the nation and country. This paper aims to understand the articulation of identities especially national identities in border areas in times of crises. By focusing in personal biographies taken from Albanian migrant workers in Konitsa (Greek-Albanian border), Torbesh minority in Prizren area (Kosovo-Albanian border), and Albanian minority in Kraja (Montenegro-Albanian border), we will explore the fluidity of national identities when the individual faces and is confronted with physical, political, economic and social borders).

Irena Weber, University of Primorska, Faculty for Tourism Studies Turistica, Slovenia. **Counting on our people. Construction of symbolic regional borders through tourism.**

While research on the relationship between international borders and tourism is well established less attention has been paid to the processes of construction and maintenance of symbolic regional borders through travel and tourism. The paper tackles the particular category of our people, tourists from former Yugoslavia that travel and spend their holidays on the territory of the former state and are perceived and received as a group apart from the foreign tourists or the second home owners. Interpretation beyond the general notion of nostalgia focuses on fluid relationships among the perceived "in-groups" that symbolically maintain the regional borders. Drawing on unstructured interviews and Delphi conference the paper also analyses Turizmijada the yearly gathering of students from all the Republics of former Yugoslavia who study at Tourism colleges and faculties. Established in 2008 with a main purpose to develop a student network on the territory of the former state Turizmijada re-uses selected Yugoslav iconography to build a sense of regional belonging and a positive regional image within the symbolic borders for the generations that have been born shortly before the disintegration of Yugoslavia or after.

Zdenek Uherek, Institute of Ethnology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Tidemarks of the Eastern Borders of the EU in the Minds of Eastern Immigrants to the Czech Republic.

The paper reflects on the idea that frontiers delimit large groups of people with the same interests and most markedly are represented by state borders. Even if groups of people cross

the borders and live in other states for a long time, the tidemarks of the borders and the original location of the immigrants are still reflected in their minds. In my contribution, I show that the tidemarks of the frontiers reflected on by the immigrants and the majority surrounding are revived at moments of social tension, of the decrease of the standard of living and on the basis of other factors. They significantly affect the choice of the economic as well as leisure-time activities even with the second generation of the immigrants. The paper builds on the results of enquiries of immigration groups from Ukraine and Russia. The author asks how a new identity and territoriality are formed with these groups in the post-immigration period. If they integrate into Czech society, it is fitting to ask what this Czech society, augmented by an immigration element, will be like. Will it be more tolerant, will it be Ukrainophile, or Russophile, or will it be xenophobic of specific social and ethnic groups? Will these immigrants weaken the distinctiveness of the eastern borders of the European Union? Will there be more pro-European people or on the other hand more EU citizens that criticize the EU?

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
352	Religious boundaries in the borderlands: regulating and blurring	1.607

Chair: Margarita Karamihova, St. Cyril and St. Methodius university of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Papers:

Margarita Karamihova, St. Cyril and St. Methodius university of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria.
Muslim Pilgrims at Orthodox Christian Holly Shrines.

The paper questions postulate of dichotomy between Christianity and Islam through studying pilgrimage to different Orthodox Christian shrines in Bulgaria visited by pilgrims affiliated to both religions. The formulated questions required the use of a complex of methods for gathering and analyzing relevant data. Legends related to establishment or "rediscovery" of pilgrimage sites has been placed in the center of the analysis as a secondary source of data, on the one hand, and as a text subject to a content analysis, on the other. The research started from classical Ethnological methods - structured and semi-structured interviews, participant observations, free conversations (1990 - 2012). There were conducted more than 300 interviews during fieldwork in Orthodox Christian shrines. Web based resources concerning mixed pilgrimages were analyzed as well. I argue that cross-culture expertise of Christians and Muslims allowing mixed pilgrimages, supports and develops safe space and a regime of active tolerance during mixed pilgrimages. It is based first on motivations and basic similarity of the structure of the rituals. Second, pilgrim's strong believes that the strange holly place and/ or the Others as a whole are more powerful to solve problems of critical importance in life circle or/ and in community development which allows permeability of borders. Living in mixed regions people managed to develop deep knowledge about neighbors' culture (ritual year, divine protectors). This second mental map works parallel with spiritual map of believers and functions as main factor which defines permeability of religious borders. In times of political tensions it is in use to keep cohabitation.

Jovan Maud, Universitat Gottingen, Germany.

New Routes for the Venerable Ancestor: Growth Triangles, Tourism, and Sacred Geography in the Thai-Malay Borderland.

In southern Thailand one of the most prominent sacred presences is that of Luang Pho Thuat, a renowned Buddhist monk who is supposed to have lived in the region centuries ago. Although an ostensibly ancient figure, this saint has only come to prominence since the 1950s through the actions intermediaries who have rediscovered his presence in the landscape. These excavations have been intertwined with political and economic processes in the modern South, including the symbolic consolidation of the Thai nation-state and the commercialisation of sites for religious tourism. This sacred geography is not confined to Thailand but crosses into northern Malaysia, though the latter has remained relatively undeveloped. Recently however, there have been attempts to develop the Malaysian sites under the auspices of the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle in order to promote tourism and economic development in the borderland. To this end new instances of scholarship, mediumship, and entrepreneurship have been recruited to confer new sanctity, and legibility, to the landscape. This paper considers these latest elaborations of this sacred geography, and in particular the convergence of transnational governance with new efforts to imagine the borderland as a shared cultural space. The paper shows place-making and production of the sacred to be inseparable from contemporary political and economic processes, even as they are constructed as the rediscovery of ancestral presences inherent in the landscape.

Mónika F. Molnár, Research Center for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Hungary. Borders Between Muslims and Christians. Ottoman -Habsburg Frontier in Southeastern Europe.

The frontiers of the Ottoman Empire, like frontiers elsewhere in the early modern world, were not defined and represented in terms of linear boundaries. Ottoman history is one of constantly moving frontiers. In neither territorial nor political terms did the early Ottomans take over an existing state. The study of Ottoman frontiers is intimately linked to that of Ottoman expansion and contraction. Behind the rhetoric, the Ottomans had a realistic view of what they called the *serhad-i mansura* (= the victorious frontier) it was dictated less by ideology than by the nature of the threats to Ottoman interests. The treaty of Karlowitz (1699) was a turning point in the history of the relations between the Ottomans and the European states, and the following process of drawing the borderline (1699-1701) in the south-eastern part of Europe, can be called a relocation of the border, from the viewpoint of the ethnically mixed population living at the frontier zone. Furthermore these people were living on the crossroad of three religions: Catholic, Orthodox and Muslim. In my paper I shall investigate on the one hand the theoretical problems of the frontier between the Ottoman Empire and the Western countries (15-19th centuries), and on the other - on the basis of published and unpublished primary sources - the creation of the first modern borderline after Karlowitz.

Agnieszka Pasięka, Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Austria.

Making a borderland: religious, ethnic and local identities in the Polish-Ukrainian borderland.

My paper discusses the dynamics of religious pluralism in the Polish-Ukrainian borderland. Taking under scrutiny the experiences of the inhabitants of this multireligious -Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic - area, it describes a set of local practices which simultaneously challenge and sustain religious boundaries. It argues that such practices constitute the local borderland in which religious boundaries are maintained and in which religion continues to perform the role of a marker of difference, but it does nonetheless not preclude continuous processes of 'blurring' boundaries. Moreover, it demonstrates that 'blurred boundaries' are both a product of everyday concerns and a condition of joint activities, and that the process of making the boundaries less 'bright'—highlighting what is

common instead of what is different—does not revoke difference. The dynamics of 'common' and 'different' appears to be crucial for the understanding of the peculiarity of the borderland in shaping people's practices and, simultaneously, of the relevance of such practices in the making of the borderland. In other words, the encounter of different religious and ethnic groups in the borderland does not result in the formation of a 'supra-' or 'syncretic' identity, but it indicates a process which embraces differences and enables people to draw on them. Ethnographic evidence presented in the paper demonstrates that such an ability to build on diversity goes along with people's attachment to the locality, and that it is the interplay between religious, ethnic and local identities to be crucial in the process of 'making a borderland'.

Antonio Maria Pusceddu, University of Cagliari, Italy.

"We are all in one": Relocating boundaries on the Southern Albanian frontier.

The paper examines the interplay between borders and religions, trying to frame the issue within larger issues concerning the political and social meaning of religious identities in the Southern Balkans. It focuses on a Muslim feast on the Southern Albanian frontier, attended by a religiously mixed population, in a region marked by intense migration to Greece. The event provides a useful opportunity to analyze the several layers of inclusion and exclusion that operates in everyday life, given the spatial and temporal compression of the occasion in which they are performed. The paper raises questions on how symbolic boundaries between groups, locally negotiated and reproduced, interact with the state border and with the competitive national imaginaries of Albania and Greece. It tries to explore the polysemic dimension of places and memories and the ways they are socially enacted with reference to larger political layers. As a sensitive borderland, it provide a fruitful ground to investigate how symbolic boundaries interact with a State border, how they are variously performed, located and relocated according to complex patterns of segmentation. Finally it elicits a rethinking of boundaries in terms of changing interconnections between different levels of self-identification and mutual recognition.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
364	Media, Cyberspace and Music: knowledge borders	1.608

Chair: Ana Hofman, Scientific Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

Papers:

William Davis, Lund University, Sweden.

Benedikt Boucsein, ETH Zurich, Germany.

Knowledge and Tourism - An Approach.

This paper shall introduce the term Knowledge Tourism, explain and frame it as a mode of knowledge production and what this means. It shall also offer an insight to how it should evolve: it is logical for a knowledge-based society to develop a form of knowledge tourism in many shades and forms, however, is its current modality static and its productivity linear?

We claim that when understood better, it can be an essential tool to contribute toward the benefit of both the country of origin and the host country in terms of identity, education and heritage. The paper will serve as a primer for the discussion of territorialization and knowledge production in different, unknown or foreign contexts.

Anita Ogurlu, Birkbeck College, UK.

Penetrating Borders: 21st Century Empire Games.

Economic depression has witnessed a surge in imperialist aggression through economic, border/territorial and ideologically driven expansion. How are notions of borders and their penetration shifting in war economy? Balibar addresses economic fragility citing violence of the North over the South. He discusses increasing xenophobia against the 'stranger' and the continual need to erect impenetrable walls (hyper-borders) between geopolitical spaces of states/nations by fencing off areas of entry into EU and American polities. Yet how are masses of the North encouraged through technology to penetrate borders of the South in a violent manner by playing along with imperialist expansion?

This paper engages issues around new technologies used by the military and gaming industry to create war games that preempt real-time wars in strategic locations across the globe. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Huntington launched "Clash of Civilizations". Players transcend borders and partake in violence/pillage beyond their borders/cultures. Arendt cited Engel's definition of 'violence as the accelerator of economic development however Heidegger's notion of "enframing" suggests our Being is that of a "standing reserve". Since times of the Crusades, the poor are convinced to partake in far-off battles, to take back lands and treasures from so-called 'brethren' who unjustly stole it.

Noam Lapidot-Lefler and Azy Barak, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley Academic College , Israel.

The effects of Online Disinhibition - Lack of boundaries facilitates human behavior in cyberspace.

With no physical, geographical or psychological constraints, cyberspace offers a space in which there are no borders. The online disinhibition effect is a psychological effect which is seen in the lowering of behavioral inhibitions in the online environment. The effect of psychological restraints, which often cause people to block or conceal emotions and leave their needs undisclosed, is lessened in cyberspace, as seen in various online interpersonal behaviors. Furthermore, interpersonal interactions on the Internet, may be linked to the perception of cyberspace as a unique kind of transitional psychological space, or an 'intermediated zone' that serves to mediate between Self and Other, thus extending the communicant's 'inner self' or contributing to feelings of 'presence' and 'flow'. The present research studied the impact of three factors typical of online communication: Anonymity, invisibility and the lack of eye-contact, on the inducement of the online disinhibition effect. The findings suggest that of the three variables, lack of eye-contact was the chief contributor to the negative effects of online disinhibition. Lack of eye-contact plays a major role in triggering behaviors related to online disinhibition. The current study suggests employing a new concept: Online Sense of Unidentifiability. This term is broader than anonymity, yet it includes specific components; namely, non-disclosure of personal data, invisibility, and lack of eye-contact (and possibly other significant components yet to be investigated).

Ana Hofman, Scientific Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia.

SOUNDS IN ACTION: (Re)Locating global flows in postsocialist spaces.

The potential of performing arts in capturing the turbulences, unpredictment and fluctuating of the contemporary world is already recognized in humanities and social sciences. Particularly in the spaces characterized with a specific 'traffic between the posts' (post-socialist, post-conflict, post-Fordist, post-industrial, post-capitalist), the arts are able to catch complex and dynamic realities, emerging of multilayer levels of belonging and new collectivities - particularly in terms of social locations and emotional attachments associated

with them. This paper looks to postsocialist border spaces from the global perspective, trying to go beyond the West/East dichotomy. It attempts to look at the ways the current moments of global transformations (formulated also as a post-capitalist transition) affected the local transitional narratives, simultaneously including the significance of socialist experience in understanding and negotiating the global transformation. Paper will focus on the crossborder musical networks, which function as a specific entities of musicians, organizers and fans, flowing between offline and online collectivities. Under the examination will be a transnational music network "Guca na Krasu" founded on the Slovenian-Italian border, which involves people from Italy, Slovenia and migrants from former Yugoslavia. The idea is to show the ways borders are involved into renegotiation of the postsocialist subjectivities by affecting social relocation of people involved in the musical event. Paper will discuss the (sound) actions, which enable imagining postsocialist borders as global spaces and try to catch their vivid, vital and transformational nature.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
301	Comparative Analysis of Borders, Border Environment and Health.	Senate

ABS-sponsored

Organizer: Christine Thurlow Brenner, University of Massachusetts Boston, USA

Chair: Christine Thurlow Brenner, University of Massachusetts Boston, USA

Discussant: Mark Lusk, University of Texas at El Paso, USA

Session Abstract:

Relocating borders through a comparative lens allows us to focus on specific policy issues. This Association of Borderlands Studies sponsored panel focuses on the changing dynamics in environmental and health issues in North America. The panel will also explore the historical development of borderlands studies and its contribution to comparative administration of border issues

Papers:

Christine Thurlow Brenner, University of Massachusetts Boston, USA.

The Role of Comparative Analysis in Borderlands Studies.

The Association for Borderlands Studies (ABS) is the premiere scholarly association focusing exclusively on border issues. Its early emphasis was on the US-Mexico borderlands; however, today the association has membership throughout the globe. As an association it celebrates multidisciplinary approaches to border research. Geopolitically contested spaces are analyzed by political scientists and geographers. Natural resource management is examined from both a public policy and a scientific dimension. The movement of peoples across borders and the integration of migrants into new communities concerns sociologists and public administrators. The history, language(s), literature and art of the borderlands are also an important aspect of scholars' prismatic lens. This paper analyzes ten years of the Journal of Borderlands Studies (2011 - 2001) to determine the primary thematic, geographic, and methodological focus of borderlands scholars. It also explores the way the study of borderlands has shifted during that time span.

Irasema Coronado, University of Texas at El Paso, USA.

Whither the Border Environments: US-Mexico-Canada.

The North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) was a side-treaty of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which came into effect January 1, 1994. The NAAEC, signed by the governments of Canada, Mexico and the United States, sets forth principles and objectives concerning trade policies and the environment, conservation, environmental protection and sets forth concrete measures to further cooperation on these matters between the three countries. This paper will examine the roles that environmental NGO's in the three countries, as NAFTA and the NAAEC have been implemented. Prior to the implementation of NAFTA, environmental NGOs in the three countries were important actors as the agreement was unfolding. Now almost, 18 years later, what has happened to these NGOs over time vis-a-vis their influence on environmental policy making, and most importantly, has the NAAEC been effective in protecting the environment of the three countries.

Julie Collins-Dogrul, Whittier College, USA.

The Homogenization of Cross-border Organizing: A Historical Comparative Analysis of Health and Environment.

While border scholars have studied transnational environmental organizing, few have focused on transnational organizing around public health. This paper compares border health and border environment arenas and shows that while their organizational histories diverged before NAFTA, they converged after the agreement passed. Cross-border health activity stretches back to WW II, and was led primarily by government public health professionals organized in voluntary groups. Few organized against NAFTA. In contrast, cross-border environmental organizing is more recent and grassroots, with most activity sparked by opposition to NAFTA. Despite their different organizational histories, today, both arenas have grown, bureaucratized, and are populated by specialized government agencies. The comparison suggests that NAFTA legitimized cross-border organizing which ignited a formalization process. NAFTA's homogenizing effect on health and environmental organizing is interesting given their disparate organizational histories and provides lessons useful in predicting how new trade agreements may influence organizations in other border regions.

12:40 – 13:40 Lunch Break

13:40 – 15:20 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
372	Border Protests, Politics, Beliefs and Ideologies	1.501

Chair: Thomas Lundén, Sodertorn University, Sweden.

Papers:

Thomas Lunden, Sodertorn University, Sweden.

Religion, regulation and border space in northeastern Europe.

The governing of religion is perhaps most clearly visible in the regulation of the teaching of religion and civics in the schools. In border communities two often very different systems of regulation are confronted. In the daily lives of inhabitants of (more or less) open boundaries, local experience is often deviating from the regulation of teaching and behavior valid for the whole territory of a state. Do the proximity of another state and the influx of people and ideas across the border influence the local implementation of state regulation? Eight towns in four border areas of northeastern Europe were selected for a study of the regulation of religious (and civic) education; Norway - Russia, Finland - Russia, Estonia - Latvia and Poland - Germany. Furthermore the local school situation on the Finland-Sweden border was considered. The areas represent very different types of regulation of the teaching of religion, ranging from formally strict secularism to an almost taken-for-granted teaching of the hegemonic religion, with very different systems of regulation in-between. In spite of the fact that all the areas chosen have considerable osmosis of people and culture, the teaching was found to take little consideration to the local situation.

Eran Razin, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

City boundary-drawing: A tool of governance, an expression of identity, a measure of control.

Notions on the diminishing significance of city-boundary delineation refer to the shift from hierarchical government structures to horizontal networks and functional arrangements that blur the significance of boundaries, to the effects of globalization, and to the blurred distinction between urban and rural space. I argue, however, that notwithstanding the significance of the above processes, city-boundary delineation remains as crucial as ever for urban governance. Drawing lessons from several Israeli examples that refer to both realms of local governance and geopolitics, I show the enduring role of boundary delineation in neoliberal spaces associated with the emergence of new modes of regulation. Neoliberalism has used redelineation of municipal boundaries as a cost saving measure, and the privatization of space has been associated with the construction of new intra-urban boundaries. Partnerships and cooperation mechanisms are limited in their capacity to substitute the need for the imposition of local boundary changes. Moreover, the role of local boundaries as expressions of identity, particularly evident in conflict-ridden areas, has not diminished, becoming intertwined with governance and efficiency discourses. Hence, borders and territories are as crucial as ever in urban governance, and the challenge is how to diminish their exclusionary and fragmenting roles without resorting to unrealistic notions on borderless spaces of a network society. Examples aim to link geopolitics and public administration, including local government amalgamations, governance and borders in urban

emergencies, inter-municipal cooperation, future governance scenarios for the Jerusalem region, municipal boundary conflicts and the emergence of privatized spaces.

Giorgos Tsimouris, Panteion University, Greece.

Casino capitalism, immigration and the re-bordering of fascism: welcome to Greece.

The consolidation of the 7% of votes won by the Golden Dawn, the Greek Neo-Nazi party, during the second round of the elections of June 2012, shocked Greek society. Their success is closely associated with their anti-immigrant action over the last years in Athens and other Greek cities. Their main objectives are the complete persecution of legal and non-documented immigrants from Greece and the placement of mines in the Greco-Turkish border to stop immigrants entering Greece. Defining Greekness in ethno-biological terms, they define immigrants as criminals violating both the territorial and symbolic borders of the nation. The increasing presence of neo-Nazis over the last years deals with the retreat of the state from the provision of public goods such as welfare services and security. The deterioration of life in the urban centers under the austerity measures imposed over the last years by EU-IMF provided fertile space for the fascist project and the interconnections of this paramilitary organization with the Greek Police facilitated their murderous endeavor. Their action brought up anew issues around the protection of Greek territorial borders and the re-bordering of Greekness at the center of Athens by contaminating aliens. The fact that Golden Dawn makes extensive use of popular understandings of Greekness drives me to explore their discourse on the territorial and symbolic borders of the nation in the framework of hegemonic ideas around Greekness and its borders. Furthermore, the rise of fascism in Greece should not be seen as an accident, but as 'a chronic of death foretold' framed by market fundamentalism and casino capitalism of the EU-IMF neo-liberal policies.

Dimitra Gefou-Madianou, Panteion University, Greece.

'Eyes shut, muted voices': Narrating the post civil war era through a monument.

The recent construction of a memorial commemorating the community's 'Resistance' against Nazi occupation during the Second World War and the ensuing Greek Civil War, as well as the burning-down of the village, has brought to the surface enduring political conflicts and tensions within the community. In a period of apparently conciliatory politics and a flourishing civic ethos, the memorial has provoked contradictory memories and discourses about the events which took place during that period, offering voice to conflicting versions of 'history' that surround different orders of political power at different levels of abstraction.

Drawing on a number of life histories of informants, both right- and left-wing (survivors of exile), whose lives have been affected by the events of that time, the paper attempts to discuss the ways in which an inability to deal with traumatic events of the past at the level of consciousness leads to novel conceptualisations of evil at a symbolic/imaginary level, which themselves belong to individual, family as well as collective institutional mythologies. Furthermore, the paper inquiries into the manners in which retrospective construction of mnemonic loci, narratives, texts, representations or even 'practices of remembering' and disquieting politics ethnographically transform such conceptualisations of evil in idiomatic languages. It also attempts to uncover muted, inchoate, or latent and painful memories, which challenge the national hegemonic discourse, and the politics of institutionally-organised forms of forgetting.

Mohammad Massalha, Gal Levy and Ilana Kaufman, Open University of Israel, Israel.

Redrawing internal boundaries: The 2011 Social Protest in the eyes of the Palestinian citizens of Israel.

The social protest which has erupted in Israel in Summer 2011, had opened a new angle for

examining the social and symbolic national boundaries that divides the Israeli citizenry. Perhaps for the first time in such a scale, Palestinian citizens took part in a widespread grass root protest that emerged from the midst of the Jewish urban young middle class. Chanting, in the name of "the people", for "social justice" the protesters asked for a reversal of the neo-liberal economic agenda, without specifying who (nationally speaking) "the people" is, while deferring the question of the resolution of the national conflict to an unforeseen future. This ongoing research explores how Palestinian citizens who participated in the protest have dealt with a twofold dilemma: (a) the inclusiveness of the term "the people", which ignored the boundary between them and Jewish Israeli settlers in the Occupied Territories; and (b) the sidestepping of the socio-political national boundary which separates Jewish and Palestinian Israelis. The broad theoretical hypothesis is that the social struggle may signify a change in the Palestinian citizen's conceptions with regards to the potential re-drawing of the internal boundaries along exclusively national lines. Questionnaires, composed of mainly open-ended questions are given to Arab participants asking for their view of the relationship between the protest and the hitherto main concerns for their collective claims for equality and social justice, and for resolving the Palestinian national quest.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
335	Sex, Labour, and Reproduction Across Borders.	1.601

Chair: Venetia Kantsa, University of the Aegean, Greece

Papers:

Daphna Hacker and Orna Cohen, Tel Aviv University, Israel.

When the National Border is Pressured by the U.S.: The Case of Shelters for Survivors of Human Trafficking in Israel.

Israel defines itself as a Jewish nation state with a strong interest in solid borders that secure the Jewish majority. However, since the late 1990s, Israel's borders are challenged, as it has become part of the global phenomenon of human trafficking for prostitution and a destination for migrant workers subject to exploitation by their employers and for men and women from Africa who arrive in Israel seeking asylum after suffering severe abuse by kidnapers and smugglers. This paper is based on an intensive fieldwork in the two Israeli shelters for victims of human trafficking, which included interviews with policy makers, professionals and survivors. In the paper we will focus on the impact of the U.S. Annual Trafficking in Persons Report on Israel's borders policy. The report, which ranks the nations of the world in three tiers system and threats in economic sanctions, is experienced by Israeli authorities as a major force needed to be addressed. We will argue that on the one hand, this monitoring encourages Israel to invest substantial resources in the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking, and by that to modify its borders policy. On the other hand, this pressure does not destabilize the national ethos, with its suspicion and resentment towards "strangers", "illegal immigrants" and "infiltrators" who cross the borders without permission. Hence, the shelters' staff and tenants are facing, ambiguity about the objective of the shelters, insecurity as for the future of its tenants, and immanent tension between therapeutic needs and lack of civilian status.

Venetia Kantsa, University of the Aegean, Department of Social Anthropology and History, Greece.

Expertise in hope: Borders, assisted reproduction technology, and bioeconomy.

Assisted reproduction in Greece is a widely used technique. According to the European IVF-monitoring (EIM) Consortium, Greece, -whose population is approximately eleven million-, has more than sixty assisted reproduction clinics and medical centers. Legislation and regulation in Greece allows for preimplantation genetic diagnosis, embryo freezing, anonymous sperm and egg donation, embryo donation and surrogacy, research on genetic material and gives access to these technologies to married and non-married heterosexual couples and single women, giving Greece one of the most liberal profiles among European countries. The outcome is that Greece has gained a fame as a cross-border reproductive paradise. Issues of fertility and reproduction have captured the attention of ethnographers of Greece, especially in relation to the so-called demographic problem that is attributed to undernatality. In a context in which infertility is seen as a break of in the future, assisted reproduction is regarded as the cure for infertility and is represented as hope for one's individual and for the nation's future. Biomedical experts, who cure infertility, act as agents of hope and brokers for future investments, while, at the same time, they intervene to provide new definitions of kinship and to decide who is eligible to become a parent and who is not. Through the site of assisted reproduction, a neoliberal discourse of investment and choice intersects with more "traditional" legacies of kinship and reproduction as investments for the future, in the process enabling the growth of a biotechnology closely related to a bioeconomy while simultaneously reinforcing normative conceptualizations of gender, age, sexuality, health, and ethnicity.

Minna Viuhko, HEUNI & University of Helsinki, Finland.

Transnational trafficking in human beings - examples from Finland.

The paper discusses human trafficking and related exploitation taking place in Finland in the 21st century. Finland is studied as a destination country for trafficking for sexual exploitation and trafficking for labour exploitation. Victims of prostitution-related trafficking are mainly foreign women coming from the adjacent eastern and southern regions. Victims of trafficking for labour exploitation are both women and men, and they come to Finland from different parts of the world. The presentation focuses particularly on the means of control that the offenders impose on the victims of human trafficking. There are not many indications of total "prison-like" conditions, but there is evidence of serious human rights violations regarding e.g. the circumstances and conditions where the victims are working and living. The traffickers, procurers and employers use different means of control. Strict rules and long days, low salary or no salary at all, fines, debt bondage, force, threats and lack of right to choose when to give up the work or prostitution are common ways of controlling the victims. The paper is based on the author's doctoral dissertation (in progress), which analyses transnational human trafficking and related exploitation. The specific perspective of the study is that of the exploitation processes, their dynamics and the organisation of the (criminal) activities. The data for the study consist of interviews of experts, interviews of victims, court data and police pre-trial investigation material.

Niina Vuolajärvi, University of Eastern Finland and National Gender Studies Doctoral Programme, Finland.

Migrant sex work in Finland.

The paper will be based on the preliminary findings of my ethnographic fieldwork among migrant sex workers in Helsinki, Finland. The fieldwork is a part of my ongoing PhD research. In the PhD project, I approach sex work as a gendered form of precarious labour

and income, which can facilitate migration and provide alternative survival circuits for women to whom it is otherwise hard or impossible to access resources and a sufficient income, because of labour market regulations or immigration policies. In other words, I look at both, the reasons for women to migrate, and the institutional and personal conditions and reasons affecting women's decisions to earn livelihood in the sex industry. The analyses of the role that state policies and immigration status have, in producing precarious living and working conditions, are at the center of the research. The theoretical background of the research is situated within critical migration studies, feminist theory, especially feminist postcolonial and queer theories, as well as on theories on precarity and affective work. The fieldwork has begun during the summer 2012 and will be conducted among street and bar workers, and in Thai massage parlours. In the presentation, I will give an overview of the institutional and legal framework of migrant sex work in Finland and discuss the preliminary findings in the light of my theoretical framework.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
326	Identity formations and memories of belonging	1.604

Chair: Aija Lulle, University of Latvia, Latvia

Papers:

Pinar Karababa Kayaligil, Ph.D. candidate, Middle East Technical University, Turkey.

The Borders of Representation: The case of Karl Marx Stadt/ Chemnitz.

The present paper discusses mainly the still existing borders between East and West Germany which is now constructed via the representation of the East Germany over the case of Chemnitz (Former Karl Marx Stadt.) The main focus is on the impact of representation in preserving the existence of previously constructed borders and transforming the content of the parts belonging to the represented part of the border. The discussion has two parts in which the first part deals with the post-reunification narration about the past of Chemnitz as the Karl Marx Stadt of East Germany which is represented mainly in the sights, museums and monuments (one of which is the famous Karl Marx head) in the city and the imitation of the former life with souvenirs (coloured Karl Marx heads or small Trabis and the non-eastern past with wooden souvenirs from the Erzgebirge mountains as the symbols of an ideologically clear new life of the city). The second part discusses over the subject of built memory, how the above mentioned representation affects the new generation who were born just before the Reunification as East German citizens and whose identity is still related with being East German or still suffering from being from Eastern part of Germany basing on the interviews made with the university students.

Lana Peternel, Institute for Migrations and Ethnic Studies, Croatia.

From Roots to Weeds - Adolescents' Notions of Belonging and Alienation.

This paper explores the phenomena of "the Host" and "the Other" in the context of post-war Croatia. It interprets adolescents' sense of belonging and alienation and describes the construction of new social boundaries among youth. Furthermore, it contextualizes these phenomena in the political climate of the aftermath of the war in Croatia in the 1990s. The research draws on longitudinal fieldwork from 2002 to 2012 carried out in Croatia in war-affected regions bordering with Bosnia and Serbia and is based on detailed interviews and discussions with adolescent populations of different backgrounds (ethnic, religious and

language minorities, immigrants and displaced persons). The paper argues that the sense of belonging and alienation can only be analysed through recourse to the war and to the way in which social space was shaped in its aftermath. It shows that belongingness is a contested site filled with conflicting subjectivities and imposed circumstances in different realities.

Christophe Sohn and Frederic Durand, CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg.

Toward a relational approach to borders. The case of cross-border governance networks in Europe.

The spatial recompositions which have affected social, economic and political relations within the cross-border regions have to a large degree been understood using the concept of "rescaling", whether in terms of territorial restructuring (deterritorialisation, reterritorialisation) or through the articulation of different geographical scales. Despite the fact networks of actors play a determining role within the development of a multitude of cross-border institutional arrangements and discursive assemblages, little work has been done within the relational approach which seeks a reconceptualisation of the region as an open space structured by a variety of flows and relations. Based on a comparative research involving four European cross-border metropolitan regions (the Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai Eurometropolis, the Greater Region centered around Luxembourg, the tri-national metropolis of Basel and the Centroepe region between Vienna and Bratislava), this paper aims to investigate the significance of the border through a relational approach. More specifically, the objective is to examine the role and the effects of the border in the construction of cross-border governance networks. To achieve this, the territorial setting of each cross-border region will be confronted with the functional space build upon a structural analysis of information exchanges among organizations.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
341	Politics of Internal Borders	1.604

Chair: Irena Sumi, European Centre Maribor, Slovenia

Papers:

Sonja John, Humboldt University Berlin and TU Dresden.

Politics of Distrust - Bordering in Native America.

This proposed paper will take a closer look at the interrelationship between border regulations and trust levels where the United States of America and the indigenous nations of the continent are concerned. The focus on trust encompasses both the political concept as well as the realm of emotions. The trust responsibility is a legal doctrine rooted in bilateral treaties between the U.S. and indigenous nations and reaffirmed in statutes, court decisions, and policies. Under this trust responsibility, the U.S. has a legal obligation to protect indigenous assets and provide fundamental services. While stricter border laws on the North American continent increasingly disregard inherent sovereignty rights of its first nations and, thus, violating the trust doctrine, they also affect the trust relationship on the emotional level. By failing to look beyond the temporal boundaries of the U.S. to the existence of original inhabitants prior to and thus outside of American political history, the imposition of colonial rule restricts sovereign rights of indigenous peoples in space and time and continuous to expand feelings of distrust. According to "affective turn" theorists, affects arise in the capacities to act and be acted upon, between the power to affect and the power to be affected.

Continuous land and resource theft through unilateral violations of borders and international treaties are manifest in current socio-economic conditions and the predominant feeling of distrust. How, what I term 'politics of distrust,' fuel new dynamic conflicts in indigenous-white relations will be the focal point of this paper.

Irena Sumi, European Centre Maribor, Slovenia.

Choreographies of knowledge: from trespassing to surpassing the borders of scholarly production.

Interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary knowledge have long been a cherished, if direly underachieved goal in scholarship. While until recently hesitantly trespassed boundaries remain rigid not only between "science" and "social science" and "humanities," but also between traditional disciplines harnessed into the three, we are witnessing a novel demand for highly specified knowledge such as, e.g., "circular migration specialist" that come with an area specialisation, and an angle that is described as "economic," "international," or "global." Given the shift in academic policies towards an all-encompassing "financialisation" of the research and teaching professions and institutions, and the various political processes that somewhat fatalistically sum up as "neoliberalism," the paper proposes that the choirs of scholarly knowledge as were assembled in post-WWII period are thrown into choreographies of repositioning that are not entirely, and not even primarily, directed by any inner logic of scientific advancement, let alone knowledge integration or synthesis. Disconnections such as the ideologically defined rift between the natural vs. human sciences on the large plane, and competing structures of knowledge such as e.g. psychology vs. neuropsychiatry, or paleo-anthropology vs. population genetics, have become a reality that threatens to spin out of control much as eugenics has in the decades leading to WWII. These realities of disconnection are usually presented, and justified, as the imperative to shift towards "useful" and "applicable" knowledge. It will be proposed that the processes of trespassing of fields of knowledge so far did not lead to surpassing their boundaries, but to passing off of very non-scientific ideologies.

Anna Szklarska, Jagiellonian University.

Deconstructing Borders? On the Possibility of Trans-border Local Community.

Border regions seem to be an ideal target of research due to a crisscross of bottom-up influences - civic, local and state, as well as European influences. Moreover, the regions forming parts of a Euroregion - a cross-border structure, special form of cooperation over the borders - are subject to reciprocal influences of the member states involved. Meanwhile, the borderland is not only a peripheral area, needing special action aimed at socio-economic activation, but also an interface, a transient zone, and thus - an area of good potential and a bridge between cultures. Consequently, borderland regions with their local communities stand an extraordinary chance of development, constitute testing grounds for European integration, and eventually, have a prospect of becoming a true, pluralistic, democratic European community. Euroregions can thus be considered bridges in the process of European integration. They are reciprocally bound by economic interests; so there is premise for regional/in-center economic integration, and the social bond can be built upon the sense of common, local and European identity. Euroregions can be treated as a certain, new and specific type of culture. They can become sites for building a new European identity, for being places where Europe grows into one again, where certain goals are pursued above political divisions.

Marie Huber, TU Berlin, Germany.

Building for Borderland - The IBA 1984/1987 Plans for the Border Areas in West-Berlin.

When the decision for a new International Building Exhibition (Internationale Bauausstellung - IBA) was made in the late 1970ties in West-Berlin, the political situation and reality of the divided city was clear. The cold war had come to an end with the four-power-agreement, living in peaceful coexistence seemed to become normality. An example in which this becomes quite evident is the urban development plans for West-Berlin Continuous and extensive subventions from West-Germany made it possible that urban development was not so much financially restricted, so the focus was on concepts and ideas, also regarding the problem of an inner-city borderland. In the announcements for the competitions and in the precedent statements was the requirement for a sustainable and long-lasting solution. Several projects were realized immediately for the building exhibition in the mid-80ies. One important example is Peter Eisenman's "Haus am Checkpoint Charlie" (former american-GDR border station), that is aligned with the local street grid as well as with the global Mercator grid to create a symbolic connection of the secluded island of West Berlin to the rest of the world. These and other projects, such as the never realized redevelopment plans for the Moritzplatz (a square next to a big border station) give a vivid insight to the minds of people and their perspective on the world they live in.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
349	Working borders	1.606

Chair: Marie Sandberg, University of Copenhagen

Papers:

Xymena Kurowska, Central European University, Department of International Relations and European Studies, Hungary.

Shifting the Border, Translating the Border. The Genealogy of Polish Assistance to the Ukrainian Border Reform.

The paper analyses a particular case of a two-tier shifting of the Eastern EU border in connection with the Schengen enlargement. It grounds historically the process of the Polish Border Guards (PBG) transforming from the object to subject of reform assistance, from an apprentice of German services preparing the Polish entry into Schengen to a deputised EU teacher who encounters defiance while assisting with the reform of Ukrainian border services not slated for enlargement. The paper departs from the assumption of subjectivity being a result of concrete historical and social change to investigate how the self-understanding of PBG featured in these two historical moments and how the experiential knowledge of transition matters in the encounter with the Ukrainian services. This micro-perspective based on interviewing middle-rank officers and ethnographic network analysis aims at a better understanding of the politics of normative change at the level of human constellations rather than through analysing a sanitised institutional discourse. With such rationale, the paper maps out different meanings of border that structure political discourse at the intersection of geopolitical, historical, and bureaucratic imaginary and how individuals make sense of these junctions in their professional and personal interactions in transnational settings.

Regine Paul, University of Bath, UK.

Re-conceptualising migration policy as 'border-drawing': States, public law, and the differentiation of migrant statuses.

This paper critically reviews existing migration policy literature and proposes a re-conceptualisation of 'borders' in order to better capture the differentiating impact of legislation on migrant statuses. Most research concentrates on explaining the 'control gap' between restrictive admission policies and actual migratory flows. Borders are understood as territorial demarcation lines which lose their effectiveness when migrants cross them without permission. This notion of borders, however, entails a bias towards physical border controls, a dichotomisation of inside/outside, and blindness towards the various stratification mechanisms within countries. To overcome these analytical shortcomings, I propose a Bourdieusian reading of migration policy. I contend that states powerfully channel migratory flows by means of public law, that is the regulation of admission and residence rights. States make use of their 'symbolic power' over 'legitimate classification' to draw borders between several 'legal' and 'illegal' positions for migrants. Based on this process of 'border-drawing' states allocate highly differential statuses to the thus sorted individuals with far-reaching consequences for the rights they can access. Evidence from a comparative study on labour admission legislation in France, Germany and the UK is used to illustrate the analytical value of the border-drawing concept.

Irina Culic, Babes-Bolyai University, Romania.

The Limits of the State: A Critical Look at Canada's Economic Class Immigration Policy.

My paper proposes a critical look at the Canadian immigration policy, which selects qualified immigrants under the Federal Skilled Worker class, according to government's view of labour market demand for the Canadian economy. This specific research site allows us to understand how, by embedding applicants for immigration into complex bureaucratic, emotional, economic, and symbolic entanglements during the process of selection, the Canadian state creates and disciplines an 'external population' of subjects of various states. Based on interviews with economic immigrants from Romania to Canada, for which the average waiting time for the period under study was about 48 months, 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Windsor and Toronto between 2009-2011, diaries, blogs, memoirs, and discussion forums, my paper discusses the process of the practical production of the borders of the Canadian state, and proposes to rethink the notion of state as idea, subjective experience, bureaucratic materialisation, and performative accomplishment.

Marie Sandberg, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Roos Pijpers, Radboud Universiteit, the Netherlands.

Doing borderwork in work-places: a multi-sited comparison of Polish migrant labour in Denmark and the Netherlands.

This paper focuses on EU intra circular labour migrants and the(ir) practicing of multiple borders. By focusing on the concept of the multiple border (Andersen & Sandberg 2012) we wish to pay attention to the different, yet related ways that borders are enacted in and through practices of circular migrants crossing intra EU borders. One important border that continuously has to be dealt with by circular labour migrants is 'the paper border'. The paper border is enacted, sustained and transcended by migrants and other, institutional as well as private actors who are employing, recruiting, transporting or housing migrants across borders. The paper brings together two projects on Polish circular migrants in Denmark (Sandberg) and in the Netherlands (Pijpers 2007, 2010). Prompted by the similarities and differences between these two cases, the paper further wishes to address comparative approaches to

studies on borders and circular migration practices. Often, however, comparison is made on the basis of pre-assumed grounds and components, of a tertium comparationis is identified prior to the comparison in question (Soerensen 2008). The paper will therefore discuss issues of 'comparativism' versus 'comparison as an achievement' where the latter aims at establishing the comparative sites as outcomes rather than as a starting point.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
358	Arts, aesthetics and borders	1.607

Chair: Ana Djordjevic, University of Graz, Austria

Papers:

Ana Djordjevic, University of Graz, Austria.

19th Century photography as means of contesting borders and discourses in the Balkans.

The invention of photography enabled visual constructions of what was considered culturally distinctive and representative of the newly established national states in Southeast Europe. Because of the relatively high costs involved in the pursuit of photographic activities, photographers sought to secure their income by offering their services to their fellow citizens and by trying to get support either by the state or by researchers - mostly Western European ones - and art institutions whom they anticipated to form a symbiotic relationship with. It is therefore hardly surprising that 19th century photographers mainly recorded noted and respected contemporaries or rather ethnographically significant scenes and topics. At the same time photographs took upon several meanings for their owners. They were collected, kept and exchanged as objects of pleasure and expressions of friendship, mutual affection and collective memories. At the same time they documented, reinforced and contributed to a large extent to personal identity building and to strengthening of the feelings of belonging. An analysis of this visual heritage both gives insights into what was historically considered memorable and tells about how it has reshaped and relocated material and conceptual borders. In my presentation I will demonstrate the multiple usages and functions of (photographic) portraits. My aim is to elaborate in which ways the developing elites had tried to visually distinguish themselves from the "Other" and how those Self-Other relations were negotiated and modified through photography. Further I will discuss the potentials of photography in shaping contested discourses of status, power and Gender.

Bjarge Schwenke Fors, The Barents Institute, University of Tromsø, Norway.

Kirkenes, Norway- A Border Theme Town.

Kirkenes is a small Norwegian town close to the Russian border in the extreme northeastern periphery of Europe. The town used to be totally dependent on mining. The mines were, however, shut down in the early 1990s. At the same time, following the end of the Cold War, the Russian-Norwegian border reopened. These two events resulted in a radical place reinvention process in Kirkenes, a search for a new economy and identity. In this process the border was identified as a new resource, as something one could sell and build local identity around. The tourism industry began to develop border tourism. Cultural entrepreneurs started to specialize on "border art" and on selling "border experiences" to visitors. A border museum was opened and a border festival was set up in the town. Kirkenes also gradually established itself as a major destination for all kinds of political and academic border-related

conferences and meetings. Over the years a border "theming" of the town has taken place. In my paper I will describe this theming in detail and discuss its rationality and implications. My findings are based on several months of anthropological field research in the Norwegian-Russian borderland.

Marta Traquino, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Lisbon, Portugal.

To a Meeting State.

This paper presents a reflection on the art project "To a meeting state" which was based on a 'proposal for action' directed by me to the visitors/participants. Metaphorically, the published invitation suggested: "For the possibility of the space extension. In the conscious choice of its activation. To a convergent state. For the time that is given in the attention that founds. In the matter of which flows.". It happened from Nov. 21 to Dec. 4 (2011) at one of my apartment's rooms, located on the top of one of the seven hills of Lisbon (city's center), parallel to the Tagus River. The visit was exclusively made by two persons at a time, previously agreed between them. I was present to receive them, to open and close the door of the space (a small room with a window) and for conversation at the end (if they desired). The action's moment was totally private between the two persons, with no possibility of visual record. Inside the room there was a cylinder on the ground (a berber rug rolled up, produced by nomads), a continuous sound of a forest brook and a handwritten text in a paper, on the wall, with the following 'proposal for action': "1. Unroll the rug on the floor; 2. Seat down on the rug in front of the other person; 3. Stay in silence; 4. Listen; 5. Change places with the other person; 6. Stay in silence; 7. Listen; 8. Roll up the rug as it was found.

Terri Warpinski, University of Oregon, USA.

Surface Tension: The border and subjectivity, a narrative in two geographies.

This presentation consists of more than 60 projected documentary photographs from my current project Surface Tension along with an oral discussion of those images. The project Surface Tension is informed by experiences and observations which span over a decade of time and travel across, around, and among the U.S. - Mexico and Israeli - Palestinian borders and borderlands. Between 2000 - 2010 both regions saw the construction of physical barriers between states and their accompanying brutal expressions of power. Newly articulated boundaries emerged during the placement of the barrier structures in each of these locations and each case there was a resulting 'de facto' border relocation as the these structures, for differing reasons, veered from the formally agreed upon national boundaries. In this work, in photographing two sets of landscapes that have each been re-purposed to articulate division, one familiar and one foreign, I provide a parallel reading. My commentary encompasses an overview of the project and a discussion of the multiple destabilizing narratives articulated through radically differing constructions of subjectivity within the complex of issues inherent in these two locations; while also inviting consideration of other analogous movements such as the seeming intractability of the current reigning geopolitics and, when considered in an historical context, the inevitability of change over time. For a sample of the visual material that will be presented, please visit:

<http://terriwarpinski.visualserver.com/portfolio.cfm?nK=15062&nS=0#>

Johan Schimanski, Spelling of Institute: University of Tromsø, Norway.

The Bordering of the Sensible: Border Politics and Border Poetics.

Referring to specific literary negotiations of Eastern European border zones and arguing for the need for investigation of imagined borderlands in cultural production, this paper reexamines the theoretical framework of border poetics from the point of view of Jacques Rancière's exposition of politics and aesthetics. Border poetics is an analytical formation which

asks us to be aware of not only of the various effects in the micronarratives of individual border crossings, but also the way in which the work of representation, narrativization, figuration, and aestheticization is integral to both border crossings and to bordering processes in general. It challenges us to connect the political and aesthetic, and this paper examines its theoretical underpinnings by relating it to Rancière formulation of the relationship between politics and aesthetics and especially to his conception of the "distribution of the sensible". A recent negotiation of the Norwegian-Russian borderlands is Cecilie Enger's novel *Himmelstormeren* (2007), based on the life of the historical woman Ellisif Wessel (1866-1949), social activist and photographer. The Kafkaesque novel *The City & The City* (2009), by London author and scholar of international law China Miéville, is a theoretically sophisticated crime noir set in the fictional Central/Eastern European twin cities of Beszel and Ul Qoma, presided over by the mysterious executive force the "Breach". The paper focuses on the sensible in both cases as it relates to their handling of borders, in Enger through the motif of the photograph and in Miéville through the practice of "unseeing" the other city.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
369	Visualizing, Displaying and Digitalizing Border Politics	1.608

Chair: Susan Ball, University of Paris 8, France

Papers:

Savas Boyraz, Konstfack University Collage of Arts Crafts and Design – Stockholm, Sweden.

Face to Face The blade has two edges, both cutting down our flesh...

The project "Face to Face" is a Photographic journey over the mountainous borderline between four countries; Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria... A Journey towards the center of an invisible landscape. While providing a brief historical background of a highly controversial political geography, I explain about my personal connectedness to the region and its inhabitants and also elaborate on the motives behind my artistic methodology. The text is an attempt to understand and express the artistic, historical and personal motives behind a long-term photographic project that is taking place in one of the most problematic areas of the world; Kurdistan, and the borders of the four nation states dividing it. My work, dealing with perceptions of border realities, is in two chapters. The first chapter covers a set of journeys I made throughout the area between Iraq and Turkey. Whilst on these journeys I performed a photographic portrait project, making portraits of borderland inhabitants. Chapter two is the distribution stage; on 28th December 2011, in the Roboski village of Uludere (Southeast Turkey), thirty-four teenage smugglers carrying tobacco, rice etc. from Iraq to Turkey were victims of a deadly attack by Turkish warplanes. Referring to this incident, one image made in Iraq is smuggled into Turkey in the same way for an exhibition.

Lena Laube, University of Bremen, Germany.

Enforcing remote control. Converging measures of extraterritorialized border controls in the U.S., Austria and Finland.

Liberal states of the OECD world face increasing and more diverse cross-border mobility. Countermeasures include the relocation of border controls from actual borderlines to the countries of origin, to transit countries and to the area in front of the territorial borders.

Instead of passively awaiting migrants, tourists or asylum seekers, nation states shift the locations of control. Within this process of "remote control" (Aristide Zolberg) destination countries introduced instruments such as visa policies, the deployment of airline liaison officers or controls on the high seas to extraterritorially intervene into mobility. The proposed paper understands this shift of borders as a re-location of the interaction between a mobile individual and an entity that represents the state's authority to control territorial access. It draws on a document analysis covering the period of 1970-2010 and expert interviews with government officials conducted in the United States, Finland and Austria. The data allows to assess how these countries reorganize their borders under conditions of globalization. Although these very different countries first followed different paths to "push the borders out" (Interview, U.S. Customs and Border Protection), the data shows that the countries in question are characterized by an ongoing process of convergence of their border policies. However, the country comparison reveals that different motives drive them to do so. Moreover, it will be argued that relocated controls enhance the selectivity of borders because they enable the destination country to keep borders open for desired mobility while erecting ever more barriers to the "unwanted".

Pierre Monforte, Department of Sociology, University of Leicester, UK.

Spaces and Counterspaces in the Protest Against Border Controls: The case of No Borders UK.

As the marches across US cities in the spring of 2006 have shown, undocumented migrants use public visibility (or exposure) as a strategy of protest. The urban public space (the streets) in particular appears to be a strong and meaningful locus for collective action: in the course of their protest, undocumented migrants expose their presence in the territory in order to contest their exclusion from citizenship. In this paper, I seek to explain why and how the strategy of visibility is central in the collective actions of undocumented migrants and the groups supporting them. For that, I explore the spatial dimension of collective action and show how these actors re-appropriate the public spaces from which they are initially excluded through the "staging" of their presence in them. My main argument is that this strategy is central because it is a redefinition of the limits of the spaces of citizenship. Moreover, exploring the emotional dimension of collective actions, I argue that this strategy is central because it permits to demonstrate publicly their existence as human beings, and so to raise feelings of pride and of empowerment. My argument will be illustrated empirically through the analysis of the spatial dimension of the collective actions carried out by the NoBorders UK network, a network active for the rights of migrants in the UK.

Ozgun E. Topak, Queen's University, Canada.

Digital Borders and Migrant Rights.

The metaphor of "Fortress Europe" can no longer adequately capture the ways in which European borders are operating. Rather than physical lines that separate Europe from the outside, the European borders could be better understood as diffuse networks of technologies that operate inside and outside of the EU. The development of the EU-wide large-scale database systems such as Eurodac (2003), Visa Information System (2011) and Schengen Information System I and II (1995/2013) and Commission's "New Border Package" (2015) is followed by the development of the European external border surveillance system (Eurosur) (2013) by the EU border agency, Frontex. Eurosur would combine the databases with new technologies such as satellites and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) at the sea and land borders. In this paper, taking Greece-Turkey border as a case study, the transformations in the European external air, land and sea border controls and internal surveillance over migrants will be discussed. Particular attention will be paid to the impacts of these new bordering

techniques on migrant lives and ethical, political and political-economic consequences of these developments.

Susan Ball, University of Paris 8, France.

Sites and modalities of border photography.

Over the last two decades an increasing number of photographers have turned their attention to borders (David Bacon, Robert Leutheuser, Lena Malm, Josef Schulz, Terry Warpinski, Adam Reynolds, etc.). Part of the reason for this has been the perceived need on the part of these photographers to redress the visual representations of borders as presented in press reporting. This work has been exhibited and published by the photographers themselves, and become part of the diversity of approaches which together comprise the embryonic discipline of 'visual studies'. In one of the key texts in visual studies, Gillian Rose (2007) suggests a framework which distinguishes between three different sites at which the meanings of an image are made, and three different modalities operating at each of these sites. This paper is based on interviews with three photographers who have worked on three different borders over extended periods of time (Anthony Haughey, UK/Republic of Ireland; Karl Hoffman, Mexico/USA; Melanie Friend, UK 'Immigration Removal Centers'). It sets out to examine the sites and modalities of their work, paying particular attention to the photographers' use of multimedia, and its potential for providing depth and nuance to the understanding of borders.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
368	Borderlands, Hybridities and Desires	Senate

Chair: Marica Rombou-Levidi, Epirus Technological Institute, Greece

Papers:

Nir Gazit and Efrat Ben-Ze'ev, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel.

An Ethnographic Exploration of the Israeli-Egyptian Border Zone: The Perspective of the Jewish Border Population.

During the past decade, the Israeli-Egyptian border has witnessed a growing influx of African migrants crossing north. Many are asylum-seekers escaping war and political persecution. By now, 2012, there are over fifty thousand such migrants residing in Israel. This phenomenon, alongside the trafficking of drugs, sex workers, weapons, as well as the concentration of militias in the Sinai Peninsula, have turned this border, previously relatively tranquil, into an active zone, occasionally violent. This study, part of a larger ethnography of the border zone, discusses the Jewish-Israeli population residing on the border. More specifically, it explores what is the role of local civilians in shaping the border dynamics, particularly in light of what so far has been a vague and erratic government policy. Our study is based on qualitative research at the border zone, mainly interviewing and observing, as well as the analysis of media coverage, official documents and declarations. It revolves around three main issues: First, we wish to consider the reactions of the local population to the humanitarian challenge posed by the constant stream of exhausted migrants. Second, we explore their perception and reaction to the security threat looming behind the border. Finally, we ask what kind of reciprocal relations exist between the local inhabitants (often subsidized by the government as a frontier population) and the security forces stationed along the border. We demonstrate how border dynamics are often shaped by localized informal practices rather than merely

official policies and regulations.

Aysegul Akdemir, University of Essex, UK.

Border Crossing Practices of Alevis in Europe: the Case of the UK.

Migrant transnationalism has a significant impact on globalization and reconfiguring nation-state borders. This paper examines immigrant Alevis' transnational engagements in the UK. Alevis are the second largest belief community in Turkey, yet they have been subjected to armed attacks in history and they still face widespread discrimination. So immigrant Alevis' transnational practices are aimed at recognition and improvement of Alevis' rights in Turkey. Alevi diaspora is very transnational, having attachments both with Turkey and other diasporas. They lobby at the EU level, actively use the media to convey their message to a large audience and organize commemorative events of armed attacks against them to keep the memory of the community alive. These transnational practices challenge the concept of nation-state borders, so it should be seen that borders are challenged by transnational practices of contemporary migrants. Although the material borders continue to exist, diasporic Alevis' transnational activities influence Turkish politics, which can be grasped as a challenge to the idea of solid national borders. Also the literature suggests that immigrants with social and economic resources engage in transnational practices rather than marginalized ones. I intend to see how the socio-economic status and education level influence Alevis' participation in these practices.

Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel. Liron Lavi, Tel Aviv University, Israel. Robin Harper, York College, CUNY, USA. Ora Nakash and Anat Shoshani, IDC, Israel.

Home and Away- Hybrid Perspective on Identity Formation in 1.5 and 2nd Generation Adolescent Immigrants.

Immigration is not only about changing countries, but also shifting identities. Immigrants develop their identity from diverse sources as they navigate through multiple cultural worlds separated by various borders. This is more true for adolescent immigrants who are navigating developmental identity borders as they confront conflicting national identity options. Recent studies among first-generation immigrants point to the age at migration as a crucial factor of identity formation. These studies, claim that the socio-cultural and psychological experiences of the 1.5 generation are unique, differing from the experiences of adult immigrants and second-generation adolescent immigrants. In this light, we examine the variation in identity formation in a special population of 1.5 and 2nd generation immigrants who have different birth places but share unstable permanent immigration status prospects – the children of temporary labor immigrants in Israel. We explore how these two groups perceive different aspects of their national identity in relation to the host country and origin country. Our findings show that even for immigrants with similar immigration status, generationality affects identity development. We find that although both groups identify themselves as bi-cultural, and both share a hybrid perspective of their identity; one group, 1.5, view there and not here as their main identity, while the 2nd generation, relate to themselves as here and not there. We explain the difference in identity development between 1.5 and second generation immigrants by referring to the different impact of social structures on different generational groups.

Serge Weber, Universite Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallee, France.

Intimacy, desire and power: Migrant workers' bodies and the profit.

How significant is intimacy in international migration processes ? This paper aims to give some answers to this question with a field research material gathered in Rome, Italy, and

during trips accompanying migrants returning home, mainly in Romania, but also in Ukraine and Poland. Migration can be seen as a social mobility process and as the result of personal interests, that migrant build when designing their migration project and during the migratory experience, made of opportunities but also of problems linked to facing discrimination, administrative precariousness or anxiety. In the frame of a particularly opportunistic migration policy in Italy, made of dequalified jobs, labour niches, paternalism and 'familialist' strategies, domestic jobs networks linked to the care labour market are the main entry for migrant women : their gendered assignation in the intimacy of their employers is sharpened, mixing oppression and privacy. Many males find an unexpected opportunity to make possible the « resistance to gender change » (Welzer-Lang). Many other ways are given to find a job and make possible the success of migration experience, but most of them combine social and sexual positions: sex is not absent of social mobility throughout the apnea of labour migration. Marriage, romance and encounters take various forms, involving mainly Italian men and eastern European women.

Marica Rombou-Levidi, Epirus Technological Institute, Greece.

Reshaping conceptualizations of the border in post 1989 Prespa, Northern Greece.

On the Greek and, simultaneously, European borders, legal and illegal border crossing is an everyday practice affecting human relations and perceptions of difference while transforming conceptualizations of the border. Today, the increased penetrability of Greek borders is largely associated with the Aegean Sea and refugees from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran arriving in Greece from Turkey. However, this phenomenon was initially triggered by the fall of socialist regimes in the Balkans in 1989 and the flow of Balkan refugees/immigrants into Greece. In the twenty years that have passed since 1989, the inhabitants of Prespa in Western Macedonia -Slavic and Greek speaking Greeks designated as locals, post 1920 refugees from Turkey, settlers brought in by the Greek government in the 1950s, and post 1989 immigrants from Albania- have acquired significant experience in relocating borders. Understanding this experience can be instructive both in terms of theory and policy making.

In my paper I will focus on encounters caused by migratory movements of the last twenty years. I will argue that these encounters have often been mediated by work and marriage practices, which, not surprisingly, are gendered. By drawing on life narratives of both local and immigrant women I will discuss human relations articulated in everyday practices within the framework of the rural household.

15:40 – 17:20 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
304	Falling off the Map: Peripherality and Remoteness on the Border	1.501

Organizer: Franck Bille, University of Cambridge, UK

Chair: Nayanika Mathur, University of Edinburgh, UK

Session Abstract:

Fredrik Barth's (1969) seminal argument that borders act as sites of encounter remains central in border studies: however strict border control may be, all borders are inherently porous. Inherently, they are zones of economic and cultural exchange, as well as sites of frenetic (and often illegal) commercial activity. Thus the relaxation of border regulations and the emphasis on free trade, meant to facilitate international exchange and cross-integration, has not always had the consequences intended. The lifting of borders within the Schengen zone in the 1990s for instance had a negative impact on numerous border towns and villages. Right in the middle of Europe, these former sites of exchange and occasional contraband have turned into non-places, mere blurry dots in the landscape as vehicles whiz through. As a result residents of such places can feel that their town, in spite of its geographic centrality, has suddenly become peripheral and remote. The papers in this panel will explore the under-theorized notions of peripherality and remoteness in a variety of border contexts and from the perspective of anthropology, history and geography. They will address the contradictory effects of border relaxations/openings and the multiple ways in which 'remoteness' and 'peripherality' come to be discursively and affectively shaped, politically encoded and pragmatically experienced.

Papers:

Caroline Humphrey, University of Cambridge, UK.

Scale and perspective at 'remote' border sites.

Some political borders run, almost by default, through terrain that constitutes a physical barrier and at the same time is of relatively low value to the populations of either side. Doreen Massey (2006) writes that in the current enthusiasm for emphasising the social, fluid and open-ended constructedness of 'place' we should not forget the 'agency' of such physical objects; she argues not that they are unchangeable, but that the scale of their alterations (e.g. geological) is quite different to that of human tasks and memories. This paper will argue that sites on such borders are remote in two senses. They are defined as 'remote' by the metropolitan agencies that make such classifications in relation to an imagination of the national inhabited space, and are remote in a scalar sense, i.e. depending on the far wider (or far smaller) space-time that the actors refer to. Massey's notion of 'landscape as provocation' and Edwin Ardener's idea (1987) that remote areas are 'event-dense' and 'full of strangers' will be used to explore the subjective perceptions of life in such places. It will be suggested that these may work against the dominant understandings of what remoteness means, and that the very existence of the border - particularly one that has become relatively open - will produce new scalar perspectives that affect the ways that inhabitants understand their 'remoteness'.

Nayanika Mathur, University of Edinburgh, UK.

"Life is elsewhere": a 'remote' town in a border state.

This paper attempts an ethnography of remoteness by focusing on spatial stories through which a borderland town in India is narrated. The town - Gopeshwar - functions as the administrative headquarter of a district in India's recently created state of Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand, which shares borders with Tibet in the north and Nepal in the west, was carved out as a distinct Himalayan state in 2000 after a sustained period of agitation for it. The statehood movement that was waged in the 1990s was fought on the ground of the historic and systematic neglect of this Himalayan region within the larger state of Uttar Pradesh. This paper asks what the reshaping of internal national borders of 2000 has done for people's experience and imagination of Gopeshwar. Premised on close to a year's ethnographic research in the town, it argues that the creation of the new state has, ironically, accentuated the historic sense of remoteness of town residents. The paper focuses on local narratives that located "life" elsewhere, largely in the plains areas of the new state. The redrawing of borders has allowed for heavy industrialisation and modernisation to occur within the more circumscribed space of a smaller state. Viewing this rapid transformation in the plains from atop their mountainous existence has allowed for an even deeper sense of peripherality to develop amongst Gopeshwar residents.

Henryk Alff, Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany.

Detached Border Encounters: Large Trade Flows and Small-Scale Exchanges at the Kazakhstan-Xinjiang Border.

For more than two decades the Sino-Soviet border between the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) was almost completely closed to exchange of people and commodities. After the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991 exchange resumed between the immediate border communities of Zharkent and Khorgos with remarkable, almost unexpected pace. But this was short-lived. Currently trade turnover in consumer goods between Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China is predominantly brokered at hub bazaars in Urumqi and Almaty, located several hundreds kilometres inland from the border. While the borderland population's agency in trade remains limited, top-down modernisation efforts to upgrade infrastructure and 'centralise the periphery' are controversial. The paper explores local representations of state power, development and exchange in the Kazakhstan-Xinjiang borderland town of Zharkent and the everyday social practice and discourses they generate. I aim to outline the contextual peripheralisation of this borderland community living at a crucial juncture of multi-level modernisation attempts, but who remain nonetheless largely bypassed by commodity flows. In doing so, I want to state that everyday life trajectories of the borderland population perpetuate a subjective positioning in space, which constantly reinforces perceptions of 'remoteness'.

Franck Bille, University of Cambridge, UK.

Doubly Remote: Narratives of peripherality and abandonment in a Siberian border town.

Blagoveshchensk was established in 1858, as a frontier outpost staking out Russian presence in an uncharted East. During the socialist period it developed into a town through the creation of industries and a subsequent steady influx of migrants from western Russia. In spite of its considerable distance to Moscow, in practical terms Blagoveshchensk remained close to Moscow thanks to state subventions which made air transport affordable to all. However since the end of the socialist period in 1990, ties to the capital have become frayed: travelling to Moscow has become so expensive that it is now cheaper to fly there via Beijing. The

drying up of other forms of state support has further conspired to make local residents feel peripheral and remote, abandoned by the capital, on the very edge of the state. Similarly, if the town continues to see itself as an outpost of Russian cultural presence in the East, former assumptions of cultural superiority have been deeply undermined. In the last two decades, a new town, Heihe, has rapidly mushroomed opposite Blagoveshchensk, right across the Amur river. Brightly lit at night in a wide array of colours, the emerging hypermodernity of Heihe is increasing the sense of peripherality experienced by Blagoveshchensk residents. Not merely geographically remote, they have come to feel culturally irrelevant. Looking across the river from a town previously styling itself as a beacon of progress and modernity in the East, they have become passive spectators of a modernity that is largely eluding them.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
323	State Borders VS. Everyday Border Practices	1.601

Chair: Na'amah Razon, UC San Francisco & Berkeley, USA

Discussant: Lila Leontidou, Hellenic Open University, Greece.

Papers:

Damir Josipovič, Institute for Ethnic Studies, Slovenija.

Who are the people resisting two nations in no-man's land: Three cases from the Slovenian-Croatian border in a comparative perspective.

Slovenian-Croatian border is currently of paramount interest for the researchers and experts of both countries in question. The pertinent lay public is by no means excluded from that interest since it meticulously monitors every step of both political establishments. Meanwhile, the so-called European perspective of Croatia disclaims such 'public interventions' as the last phase of simultaneous preparations to advocate them before the arbitration tribunal is evolving. The provisional access to EU, however, does not ensure Croatia to enter the Schengen space consequently. Though not unexpected, the "fortress Europe" might want to accelerate that process in order to 'relocate' the complicated and screechy pocket-case border dispute between Slovenia and Croatia to lower, say regional, level. Croatia, on the contrary, has itself had unsolved border disputes with the bordering Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Montenegro. And this fact might prolong the Croatian entering into the Schengen Agreement. But what about the local population within those border pockets of no-man's land along the Slovenian-Croatian border? How do they cope with the ongoing contemporaneity of unsolved situations in different settings? The author analyzes three different cases from the same border in a comparative perspective: one at the far south-western border sector near Dragonja River and the Piran bay renowned by eternal Joško Joras's struggle; another from the far north-eastern section around Mura River; and the third lying centrally in the 'gerrymandered' border knot of several kilometers of borderline entangling the local houses and premises below the Gorjanci/ Žumberak (Uskokengebirge) mountains.

Na'amah Razon, UC San Francisco & Berkeley, USA. Karen Ross, University of Indiana, USA.

Defining where the borders lie: tracing everyday border practices in Palestine/Israel.

In an article examining identity issues in Israeli bilingual schools, Bekermen (2003) writes: "Indeed, in Israel there seems to be no way out. You are always a national, religious, or

ethnic something and you stick, or are stuck, to it." In this paper we challenge the way Bekerman, and other Israel/Palestine scholars, assume borders to be permanent entities. Drawing on qualitative research in the fields of education (KR) and healthcare (NR) in the region, we trace the daily practices through which borders are actively made. We use two case studies from our research to ask: Why are borders drawn in particular places? What are individuals marking when they chose to name the dividing line as "Palestine/Israel" or "Arab/Israeli" or "Jewish/Muslim"? We argue that tracing these linguistic and daily practices of border-placing reveal the active work individuals partake in to stabilize and naturalize borders. We suggest that while borders creates clear markers for individuals, they are by no means universal or natural. In other words, the act of placing borders serves to mark differences, yet these differences shift constantly as individuals make the choice to (re)define themselves and others. Through an analysis of the material practices of border-placing in Israel/Palestine, we seek to develop an analytic to conceptually discuss, and research, the fluidity of borders.

Polina Koriakina, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany.

The measure of public in a city space

1989 is the year of the European post-war society's fracture. The beginning of the collapse of the Soviet Union was reflected by the fall of the Berlin Wall. Nowadays, the wall is a scar, an invisible boarder, a starting point from Berlin to the Russian Ural Mountains - the Eastern European periphery. The periphery's transition was more painful and overextended, than in other courtiers, located closer to the former GDR, whose urban structure and culture were more similar to the Western Europe. Private property did not exist in the Soviet Russia in general; the society was fully involved and inspired by communism till early 80's. After Perestroika, the country faced up a new reality. The border between public and private domain shifted; the borders between rich and poor districts appeared. There can be observed a troubling tendency of privatization of public areas by business elite. Major companies privatized former public zones- for their own commercial proposes; religious institutions building up city's public spaces. Thereby former places became semi-private or private. The international society is in search of the political self-determination. The past few years have proved that the globalisation process led to the crisis. The failure of communism and the weakness of capitalism have transformed public attitude, and the movement 'Occupy' began. Similarly, the Arab spring has changed the citizens understanding of the state in the Middle East countries. The wave of the world revolutionary movements influenced Russia... So how public, open and democratic is a European periphery's city space today?

Peter Casny, University of Vienna, Austria.

Borders and their implications to changing balance of power - The Role of the Caucasian Region.

What are the major characteristics of the mode of changing balance of power? Since last decade the South Caucasus came more and more in focus of main important global powers. The regions behind the new borders in Caucasus are part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, an instrument of integration. This work evaluates the competence of the EU to promote international security, on the example of a region with a high impact on mutual interests. The South Caucasian states became an important target of strategic action, like their biggest financial supporter, the USA, the old and new hegemonic neighbour, the Russian Federation and the rising power China. The consideration of the political links between the global powers in this field should depend on the current needs. Considering the aspect that the relations across borders determined by issues, such as transporting infrastructure and security policy, the focuses are on possibilities of the EU to regulate different interests

considering the repositioning from the current global players.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
325	Constructions and Representations of Eastern Borders	1.604

Chair: Peter Bugge, Aarhus University, Denmark

Papers:

Peter Bugge, Aarhus University, Denmark.

'Eastern Europe' in University Textbooks after 1989: New borders of knowledge, new knowledge regimes?

The collapse of the Communist bloc in Europe brought heated political debates on how to organize post-Cold War Europe, with the argument quickly centering on whom to let into the European Union and why. Politicians, east and west, widely used historical arguments as the former competed in a scramble to have their true European credentials recognized, i.e. to rid themselves of the stigmatizing labels of being "Eastern" or "Balkans." They were seconded by historians, whether directly as deliverers of appeals to politicians and the public or indirectly when debating the nature and continued relevance of established paradigms. With the EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007 a new political geography has emerged, but the question remains how dominant mental maps of Europe have responded to these changes. Based on a brief presentation of the main features of the dominant 'knowledge regime' on Eastern Europe before 1989, the paper analyzes a sample of English language university textbook surveys of European history and related subjects from the 1990s and beyond to investigate how far established Cold War conventions have been modified. Key questions include: How much weight is now given to the region that was until 1989 called "Eastern Europe"? How are the region and its borders defined? What qualities are ascribed to it, and how are the borders drawn of what is at all considered worth knowing about as "Europe"? I will conclude with some reflections on how the mode of production of such textbooks affects these outcomes.

Vanja Celebicić, University of Manchester, UK.

More than lines on a map: representing borders visually

This paper revolves around a paradox: while most ethnographies on borders argue that borders are never just lines, they include at least one map which visually presents borders as static lines. This creates a tension between what we see (or what we are being shown) on these maps and what we read (or what we are being told) in ethnographies. In this paper, based on research among school-leavers in a border town between Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina, I suggest a use of maps that are more attuned to peoples' daily experiences of borders. I show how the maps made by the school-leavers as well as 'city tours' they took me on can be used in order to create maps that visually represent what most ethnographies on borders argue: that borders are more than just lines.

Ekaterina Melnikova, researcher at the Department of Eastern Slavic Studies, Russia.

'Locality' in local museums of the Finnish-Russian borderlands: post-Soviet experience.

The paper is concerned with the issue of 'locality' as it is represented in local (kraevedcheskie) museums of the Finnish-Russian borderlands. Relying on approach of Arjun Appadurai I view locality as primarily relational and contextual rather than as scalar or

spatial. In the world where people do not live "locally" anymore owing to the increased mobility, the processes of globalization, including the information access and modernization of the economy, 'locality' still survives and is valuable and productive concept. I consider local museums as the sites of production, support and reframing of locality. The issue is especially vital in the region of Ladoga Karelia which was ceded by Finland to the USSR in the 1940s. People who live there from the middle of the 1940s are not local by birth and came from different regions of the USSR. After the borders were "opened" in 1994 the relations with Finns who lived on that territory before the war became a part of the every-day life of newcomers. Local museums in the region are considerably oriented at Finns who visit Karelia within so called "nostalgia tourism". Local dwellers do also visit the exhibition. Thus I am asking here: How locality is shaped in local museums? How the pre- and postwar past of the landscape is inscribed into representation of locality? And what is the role of local museums in producing of local identities in the borderlands? The paper is grounded on the materials of the field expeditions to Ladoga Karelia in 2008-2012 years.

Henrik Lebuhn and Birgit zur Nieden, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany.

Borderwork in the City: Language Schools and Migration Control in Berlin, Germany.

Since the first signing of the Schengen Agreement, Europe's borders have been changing profoundly. New actors, rules and institutions have emerged and transform the character of the European border regime. We will argue that cities play a crucial role in this process. They have become an important arena, where the re-categorization and re-scaling of spaces and borders, and the expansion and diversification of the modes of control and enforcement take place. The dynamics are contradictory, however: On one hand, local state agencies, as well as private and semi-private institutions on the local scale increasingly participate in the monitoring and in the enforcement of migrants' legal statuses. On the other hand, local actors and institutions also play an important role in carving out place-specific spaces of rights and recognition for migrants. In order to illustrate the theoretical argument, we will present findings from an empirical case-study from Berlin, Germany, that looks at how the monitoring of migrants' legal status has been written into the regulation of so-called 'Integration Courses' for immigrants. The courses are offered by private and public institutions, such as language schools and adult education centers, and aim at the empowerment and integration of immigrants. However, instructors who teach these classes have to check the passports and visa status of students, and forward copies of their documents to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. Our case illustrates the dual process of negotiating, shaping, and interconnecting urban practices of border control and citizenship and the formation of urban borderspaces.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
336	Gendered Borders and Borders of Gender	1.605

Chair: Elissa Helms, CEU Budapest, Hungary Session Abstract:

Papers:

Terje Toomistu, University of Tartu, Estonia.

Introducing the world of the waria in Papua: community and self-expression.

For generations, male-to-female transgenders warias have been recognized as a distinct social group in Indonesia. Although warias are strongly stigmatized and relegated to an outlaw zone

of the modern Indonesian society, they are socially relatively accepted in their certain position and roles. This socially constructed and limiting zone for the waria has made the waria community orientated, which has consequently led towards some forms of shared gender performance and patterns of life-style, which also includes sex work. Different from most parts of Indonesia, Papua does not have a long history of the presence of the waria. Since the 1970s the world of the waria ("dunia waria") has largely travelled to Papua along with migrant warias, who are performing as role models for indigenous Papuan warias. In this paper I draw on my fieldwork experiences in 2011-2012 in Jawa and Papua. I interviewed around 45 warias, including the indigenous Papuan warias. That was preceded by an independent research for a documentary film *Wariazone* earlier in 2011. Besides taking a closer look at some constraints under which the construction of gender performance occurs within the dunia waria, I also show how the so-called zone for the waria has created its space in Papua and thus making the becoming a waria quite visible.

Elizabeth Feder, Designer and Writer, San Francisco, CA, USA.

Elvia Wilk, Writer and Editor, Berlin, Germany.

Entrance Strategies: Towards a New Conversation About Gender and the Built Environment.

This paper begins by tracing complex zones of gendered inclusion and exclusion through historical paradigms of western architecture, from the place of worship to the bath house to the parlor. Starting with typologically divided spaces, the paper moves towards identifying recent conjectures of gender fusion in space. Drawing from potent figures such as Haraway's Cyborg, which deconstructed the male/female divide by dissolving other dichotomies upon which it rests, this paper proposes a leap forward from gender's interconnection with technology to virtuality, exploring contemporary consequences of virtual bodies in space. Discussion of gender's relation to architecture has diminished drastically in the last two decades, partly due to its relegation to queer studies and identity politics, and to Neoliberal viewpoints that purport equality regulated by market tendencies. When confronting dichotomies, this solution becomes one of homogenization rather than fusion. To link contemporary readings of gender, architecture, and virtual space, this paper examines two recent projects that use virtual mapping to visualize the question of boundary: Berlin-based *replacé*, and *Decolonizing Palestine*. Conceptions of gender and architecture are shifting in response to one another; through these case studies, re-examining their relationship becomes possible.

Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola, University of Oulu, Finland.

Masculinity of 'border visual'.

This presentation discusses the visual knowledge of borders from the perspective of gender and masculinity. Theoretically it brings together feminist and 'critical border studies' approaches to borders. The documents of The Finnish Border Guard (FBG), which is responsible for controlling the Finnish borders and the EU-Russian border, are used as an example of the masculinity of 'border visual'. In particular, the analysis focuses on masculine and heterosexual representations and imaginings of border guarding, incidents and confiscation in the journal *Rajamme Vartijat* ("The Guardians of Our Border"), which has been published by the FBG service since 1934. The 'border visual' and masculine performances of the border are analysed within the context of wider socio-cultural discourses of gender and cross-border mobility, especially in relation with the European Union and its Neighbourhood.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
354	EU, Migrants and Labor	1.606

Chair: Kristine Mueller, Berlin, Germany

Papers:

Giacomo Orsini, Department of Sociology, University of Essex, UK.

The porous fortress: the European external border as temporary permeable barrier. Analysis of the implementation and the impact of EU border management and migration policies in Malta.

At the very core of the building of the European citizenship resides the construction of the Schengen space of free movement of people: to the dismantling of EU internal borders corresponds the construction of a progressively broadening European external boundary. In this context Malta, as a recently accessed EU member state, became part of this widening border. As one of the most visible consequences, since 2004 the island-state became the destination of thousands of boat-migrants coming from the coasts of north-Africa. Following EU directives and policies the national response to such unexpected phenomena has been articulated mainly through the opening of numerous detention centers and the creation of diverse legal statuses for migrants. As a direct effect of such implementation of EU migration and asylum policies a quickly growing population of migrants and refugees get stuck in the small island for years facing very difficult life conditions, unable to access the local formal labour-market. Thus, as a result of a three months field study carried out in Malta in 2009 this paper analyses how EU migration and asylum policy have been locally implemented since the 2004 European accession of the country, trying to uncover some of main related dynamics and impacts characterising the moving margins of the Schengen space of free movement of people.

Kristine Mueller, Berlin, Germany.

Bettina Bruns, Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Germany.

Shifting borders of legitimacy: changing patterns of (in)formality in cross-border trade.

While informal aspects generally make up an essential part of life everywhere, the legitimacy of using informal practices in economic, social and political relations shows strong variations across societal contexts. In large parts of post-socialist transformation economies, informal economic practices continue to form a widely spread way of securing ones livelihood. As public organizations fail to comply with the law, working solely on the basis of official business activities seems almost impossible for many. State borders and their related differentiations in goods and prices have long functioned as an important additional resource for nearby inhabitants, enabling them to profit from the advantages of cross-border trade. Even within these border-related contexts of strong official regulation, informality has always been a normality. As a basic trait of actions and interactions, it has helped to smooth the path of cross-border mobility and trade, for actors from both sides of the border. The Schengen border regime, relocated eastwards by the EU enlargement, challenges this long established situation. With a package of homogenization and formalization, it not only imposes a rigid structure on border-related economic activities, but also causes a new negotiation of the fine lines of legitimacies of informality within these contexts. The paper discusses how inhabitants at the external EU borders in Eastern Europe perceive these changing patterns of formality and informality, and reveals the effects of relocations of legitimacy within the everyday practices of these actors.

Jaume Castan Pinos, University of Southern Denmark, Department of Border Region Studies, Denmark.

Border indivisibility versus border volatility: the case of Kosovo.

Borders are human artifacts and as such they are volatile and vulnerable to human transformation. For the past two decades this assertion has become obvious in the Balkans with the disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and the eruption of multiple states. The most recent example, Kosovo, declared its independence in February 2008. Article 2 of its new constitution states that the 'territorial integrity of the Republic of Kosovo is intact, inalienable, indivisible and protected by all means'. This case of partition has transformed the frontiers of the region but it has not resolved 'the border issues'. On the contrary, the new boundary redrawing has created more challenges (and potential for conflict) in the form of dozens of Serbian ethnic enclaves whose allegiance is (overwhelmingly) not towards Pristina but towards Belgrade. Relying mostly on fieldwork research, the article aims to explore the relation between those challenges and the principles of 'territorial integrity', 'indivisibility' and 'inalienability' mentioned in the Kosovo constitution. To do so, the article will succinctly analyse the political realities of Serbian ethnic enclaves in Kosovo differentiating the territories north of the Ibar-the ones which have territorial continuity with Serbia- with the isolated enclaves south of the Ibar. The final part of the article will assess the approach of the central Serbian government and its formulas to solve the 'Kosovo problem'.

Sara Kahn-Nisser, The Open University of Israel, Israel.

Time, space and Norm Diffusion: Core Labor Standards in the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Norms are important dimensions of communities, and of their borders. The diffusion of norms and border-transmutation are closely related, and indeed locked in iterative reciprocal construction. My paper aims to explore the convergence points between norms and border-shifts through a case-study of the diffusion of Core Labor Standards (CLS) in EU-acceding Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC). It is by now firmly established that the historical processes leading up to border-shifts, and the relative positions of veterans and newcomers shape cognitive and formal-institutional borders. However, important questions remain open, specifically regarding the role of various social agents, and the interaction among these agents in the construction and reconstruction of borders through norm diffusion. This is due mainly to the relatively narrow chronological and geographical scope of previous research. My paper proposes an extended time/space perspective, and exemplifies the promise of such a panoramic approach. It presents new finding regarding labor rights trends in Europe between 1998-2009 and shows how these findings shed new light on norm diffusion, labor rights, EU enlargement and other issues. Formulating a discursive institutionalist approach to norm diffusion I will propose a conceptualization of the respective roles which various agents play in the process of norm diffusion, through a typology which discerns between three spatial levels (Global; Regional; Local), and three time-frames (Ex-ante; Per; Ex-post, -Accession). The combination of these dimensions creates a matrix, which helps us make sense of existing research and formulate future agendas.

Zuzana Sekeráková Búriková, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic, Slovakia.

The EU enlargement and the Slovak au pair migration to the UK.

Au pairing combines elements of paid domestic work undertaken by temporary migrants, cultural exchange defined by national and international law (European Agreement on Au Pair

Placement 1969, Immigration Directorates' Instructions 2003), and basic living arrangements. Drawing on broader ethnographic research concerning au pair institution and particularly experience of Slovak au pairs living in London, this paper examines consequences of the EU enlargement for Slovak au pair migration. Before entering the EU, au pairing was one of few possibilities enabling young Slovaks to get British visas for a longer stay in the UK. Indeed, Great Britain has been the main destination of Slovak au pairs, where they belong to the most numerous groups in absolute numbers. However, even after the opening of the British labour market for the new EU countries the numbers of Slovak au pairs do not decrease. The first part of the paper will reveal why au pairing is still an attractive option for many Slovak migrants. The second part of the paper will analyse changes the EU enlargement brought to the lives of the Slovak au pair migrants, in particular I will focus on increasingly informal character of the migration, different power relation between the au pairs and employers, relationships (especially with men) outside the host households, Slovak community in London (e.g. social life, understanding of class, legal information).

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
362	Berlin, Borders and other Borders in Diverse Urban Settings	1.607

Chair: Sarah Lund, University of Oslo, Norway

Papers:

Ranka Gasic, Institute of Contemporary History, Belgrade, Serbia.

Belgrade as a Border City - A Global Frontier as a Space for Freedom.

The paper analyses two phases in the history of Belgrade as a border city: the 19th century unique case of a state capital on the frontier, and the 20th century capital of socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia as a global frontier between the two blocks. In both cases, the city represented a space of political, professional and personal freedom. In the 19th century it was a place of refuge for journalists and politicians from the Habsburg Monarchy (whereas those from Serbia also took refuge in the nearby Austrian border town of Zemun). Professionals and domestic staff found in Belgrade a new opened labor market, and people from Belgrade crossed the river in search of job opportunities and personal freedom from family ties, and in order to escape arranged marriages. Therefore the geopolitical position of Belgrade as a global frontier had a major role in transforming the society and family in the 19th century Serbia. In the 20th century, however, the border was "relocated" from the political to the cultural sphere. Comparing these two historical phases, the paper focuses on the continuity of Belgrade as a global frontier on the one side, and the relocating of its border character from political to cross cultural border.

Bernard Reitel, Universite d'Artois, France.

From the Wall dividing a city to the « city of the Wall »: the former border traces and its new urban meanings in a changing Berlin

Our aim is to understand what happens to a border that had a significant international impact during decades, before it was dismantled. The Berlin Wall was a border attesting the conflict between two political and ideological systems. It seems to maximize the function of separation while it minimizes strongly the function of relation. This question is all the more crucial as this border was built in an urban area and deeply divided the city. Our hypothesis is that there exists a tension in the intention of the public authorities. On one side, they want to

create urban continuity by erasing a part of the city's memory. On the other side, they try to develop the memory against the expansion of urban space such as it is conceived in a capitalist system. First, we will try to clarify the concept of "border-city" which defines an urban system influenced by the features of international borders. The second step will show features of the 'debordering' process in articulation with spatial integration. The aim of the local public bodies is to build a new single urban system by giving a new meaning to the whole urban area taking into account some of the heritages. Third, we will carry out an analysis of the plans of the Senate of Berlin concerning the spaces freed by the dismantling of the border. The intention is to bring a new meaning to these areas, incorporating them to the urban space as well as keeping the city's memory.

Natalia Carolina Villamizar-Duarte , Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Faculty of Arts, Colombia.

Urban Borders: a lab to explore alternatives analysis and design in urban territories.

Considering the need to define new categories to understand the city and the urban phenomena, in a context of unquestioned growth and increased urban territories, arises a question about the delimitation of urban borders, a concept still under construction and a topic of constant debate in both theory and practice. Urban border as a new territorial category has associated multiply meanings that are continuously changing. The understanding of multidimensional influences in each city establishes an understanding of community appropriation, use and shaping of these territories, aspects that viewed from a temporal dimension lead to question the notion of growth and the definition of border. For its multiple condition where elements from different domains coexist, intertwine, move and transform is not surprising that the borders are now a space where various debates focus and spatial strategies are finding a laboratory to experiment different attempts to solve both a physical and a conceptual problem. From architecture and urbanism arise the question about the shaping of these territories, a question that cannot be isolated from other dimensions crucial to redefine the criteria for establishing limits in urban areas according to contemporary challenges: such as climate change (geographical boundaries), governance and the invention of global cities (administrative boundaries).

Natalie Gravenor, EYZ Media, Germany.

The Berlin Wall as Projection Screen and Wall of Sound

Especially (but not only) in the last decade of its existence, the Berlin Wall served as a popular location for music clips and musical performances. Both experimental films and mainstream promo videos used the (mostly Western side of the) inter-German border to convey the twin Cold War emotions of excitement and fear; as a colorful, graffiti-covered backdrop; as a conceptual projection screen (both figuratively and literally) but also as the starting ramp for pop musical missiles to „liberate" those on the other side. The gaze from the Eastern side was usually directed at other landmarks in the city center. If the Brandenburg Gate happened to get in the frame, the nearby "Anti Fascist Bullwark " was carefully concealed. The Wall's opening and eventual dismantling were both conditions for and symbols of hope and new possibilities. Berlin, German and international music acts shot clips in hip, commie-retro chic post-1990 Berlin, their videos often referencing the headspinning political developments. To this day, the area where the Wall once stood still is center stage - be it tourist attractions and recreational spaces like East side Gallery or Mauerpark or the temporary autonomous zones the Fall of the Wall opened and which are being closed by increasing commercialisation of public space. This presentation will show music clips, experimental short films, news footage and installations from artists who showed both the East and West sides of the Wall, such as Die Todliche Doris, Silly, U2, Rio Reiser, Ramona

Welsh and many others. The works will map the border space in terms of its imagination function and examine the role music played in both maintaining the Cold War myth and facilitating the Wall's fall as well as charting current urban developments.

Sarah Lund and Solrun Williksen, University of Oslo, Norway.

Berlin Borderlands; Exploring the Here-and-Now Through the There-and-Then.

Berlin as object of reflection is part of our joint project on what we loosely call Old Europe, a project which looks at ways in which certain European cities important to our own biographies activate memories and connect our past to the present. Our goal is to view cityscapes as agents of this process. We explore the interface between aspects of the city and the unexpected welling up of such memories within the contemporary context of revisiting. Multiple visits to East Berlin in the early 70s was the initial point of departure, along with relationships/friendships that were important to these numerous reunions in the remote East, where the Wall needless to say played an important experiential role. The city today cannot be separated from these intimate recollections and they become interwoven with new encounters during contemporary walkabouts in a unified Berlin. Earlier friendships and even significant books., like Bonhoeffer's *Widerstand und Ergebung*, collide in memories of place and with our former selves in making new acquaintances. Thus, the paper seeks to explore the nature of memory in the context of the Berlin cityscape then and now, and we will attempt to offer time perspectives on Berlin through the interplay of memoir, travelogue and critique of cultural space.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
370	Border-ness and Border-making	1.608

Chair: Eleni Myrivili, University of the Aegean, Greece

Papers:

Lukasz Kaczmarek and Pawel Ladykowski, The University of Szczecin, Poland.

Trans-Border Suburbanization in Szczecin.

This paper examines the process of the Szczecin trans-border suburbanization enhanced by the relocating of EU and the Schengen Zone borders. EU's enlargement has created conditions for a resurgence of a borderland space with its flow of people and ideas that had been strictly limited since 1945 when Szczecin previous German inhabitants were displaced. The resentments and memory of difficult past remained evident after 1989. These discourses now seem to be gradually replaced by the discourses and practices of the cultural borderland (re)emerging after decades of political, mental and ideological blockade. Personal contacts made in search of a better living result in reshaping social landscape and attitudes towards the past and 'alien' heritage and space. This process includes the expansion of Szczecin, which becomes a trans-border metropolis gradually encompassing more and more distant suburbs regardless of their recent geopolitical position. Poles attracted by the low real-estate prices in the underpopulated German neighbourhood are extending City on the other side of the border. These constant fluxes and movements beg the question on whether and how identities and representations of both borderland groups are transformed. The paper draws on observations and reflections deriving from the ethnographic research conducted in Szczecin and its Polish-German surroundings since 2009.

Werner Breitung, Sun Yatsen University, China.

Relocating Hong Kong's borders.

During the transitional period of 50 years from 1997, Hong Kong belongs to China, but the previous political, economic and social differences are supposed to be leveled through only gradual convergence. As a consequence, the border regime is also undergoing gradual change. It maintains the function to separate the poor from the rich and citizens with different rights and different degrees of freedom from each other, but it has become more permeable over the time. Cross-border mobility is increasing, and many Hong Kong people establish a new or second home in the surrounding Pearl River Delta. Interestingly, when choosing a property to buy, many Hong Kong people have opted for gated communities which are often invested by Hong Kong money and especially advertised on the Hong Kong market. This development of bounded enclaves in a time of a loosening border regime is here addressed as a relocation of Hong Kong's boundaries both in space and in scale. In comparing the two types of borders within the same framework, the author contends that it is time to scrap the academic border discourse from its limitation to the political dimension and national scale. Instead, he addresses borders as social constructs in time and space, with certain functions and implications, regardless of their political scale. The Hong Kong case, in which the political meaning and scale are fluid, is an intriguing example for this argument.

Darius Dauksas, Vilnius University, Lithuania.

Blurred Identities and Shifting Borders: Cases from Lithuanian and Polish Borderlands.

The identities of border areas are influenced by changing state borders; those borders mark not only the political boundaries but also question the loyalty of the people living in those border areas. Anthropologists have documented many cases where the state borders were drawn while ignoring ethno-cultural boundaries, which resulted in the changes of the situation of domination - a group that constituted the majority before drawing the borders suddenly became a minority. In the paper I will present data from fieldworks in Lithuanian and Polish borderlands: from Vilnius region (Lithuania) - town of alaininkai; Seinai region (Poland) - town of Punkskas. Vilnius region is mostly populated by people who consider themselves as Poles and this territory has a history of shifting political borders (it belonged to the Poland until the first half of the XX century, and later to Lithuania); Seinai region in Poland is also a good example of shifting political borders and multiple identities. This area is mostly populated by people who consider themselves as Lithuanians. This region was a part of Lithuania for a very short period but until now people living in this region has different attitudes towards their belonging to the state. Those two cases from border areas suggest focusing on the issues of identity formation in relation to the state/states (both historical and contemporary). Notions of border, border areas present a fruitful arena of studying multiple and shifting identities of people who are in many cases seen as minorities -as a result of shifting state/states borders.

Sylwia Dołzbłasz, University of Wrocław, Poland.

Cooperation and competition relations among local self-governments in the Polish-German borderland.

The borderlands, due to their specificity, are areas where both cooperation and competition relations are established. In the European integration process these relations may be subject to strong intensification. Removing a number of barriers facilitates the establishment of borderland cooperation. However, at the same time it increases the competition pressure from areas adjacent to the state border. In particular it relates to the development of competitiveness of territorial units. The Polish-German borderland is area with great

disproportions in the socio-economic development level. In recent years it has also been subject to great transformations, due to, among others, a change in the function of the Polish-German border (transformation from the function of a strong barrier in the period before Poland's entry into the EU in 2004 into its great opening after Poland's entry into the Schengen Area in 2007). The main purpose of this article is to assess the cooperation and competition relation in the Polish-German borderland in dynamic terms. The aim of the study is also to describe the character of relationships, to evaluate the intensity of co-operation and the level of competitive pressure and to describe the effects of co-operation. The empirical analysis was based on the results of the survey carried out in the borderland - on the Polish side among municipalities (LAU 2), and on the German side among Kreise (NUTS 3). The study was conducted in 2011 and selected features were compared with the results of an analogous research carried out in 2003.

Eleni Myrivili, University of the Aegean, Greece.

Aspasia Theodosiou, Epirus Institute of Technology, Greece.

Virtual Prespa: nation states and "border-ness" online.

This paper discusses and analyzes the Prespa Region, a multi-national, cross-border region in southeastern Greece, through its virtual presence on cyberspace. The virtual explosion of on-line posts regarding Prespa today is already productive of a certain type of visibility: the conservation and sustainability discourse constructed around the distinct natural environment of Prespa looms large on the web and tends to constitute an inseparable attribute of a variety of cultural or political articulations regarding Prespa. Against this predominance of the environmental discourse which tends to "override" national boundaries, we will be also looking at the ways that Prespa Lake borders have been rearticulated in various national, international, regional travel websites and blogs. Our inquiry will also focus on Prespa cross-border tourism which, as is also the case with the environmental discourse regarding Prespa, involves EU policy and cross-border INTERREG projects. In approaching the Prespa border as a vantage point, a "meeting place" where a diversity of accounts, policies, documents, and stories seems to merge, converge and diverge, we are concerned with questions regarding: the different forms national borders come to take; the bordering practices that inform and are informed by Prespa's web-presence; the different senses of border that are generated between heightened transnational environmental issues and the strictly bordered state-centric tourist spatialities.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
366	Work, Trade, Smuggling and Money Borders	Senate

Chair: Zeev Rosenhek, Open University of Israel, Israel Session Abstract:

Papers:

Latife Akyuz, METU, Turkey.

At the Edges of the State: Economy, Daily Life and Culture on Borderlands: the Case of Hopa.

In this study, border economy and its effects on daily life of people living in this areas have examined and the concept of "border culture" has discussed as a whole way of life. I have two main assumptions in my study. Border regions are the center of certain economic activities that cannot be found in any other location within the nation-state and these economic activities, i.e. the border economy lies at the root of the rapid transformations in

border regions. When using the concept of border economy, we refer to an economy that affects the border regions directly, comprising of suitcase trade, international transportation, sex work and especially supported by trafficking. In addition, the side sectors that these sectors create such as hotels, restaurants, beauty shops, etc. are main components of the border economy. The transformation that the border creates is experienced and interpreted differently by different ethnic groups, genders and occupational categories. I have planned to approach this study in two main sections, based on these two assumptions. This work is planned as a qualitative work that contains sociological and anthropological approaches with social, cultural and economic dimensions. Oral history and in-depth interviews have comprised the methodological structure of the study. I have based my field research around the unit of household. In households belonging to different ethnic groups (Laz and Hemsin), from different vocational groups (worker and artisan) we have conducted separate in-depth interviews with men and women.

Robin Harper, York College (CUNY), USA.

Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel.

Here One Moment... and Gone the Next?' Remittance as a Social Visibility Tool.

Economic welfare is considered to be one of the main reasons people decide to leave their homeland and their families to become migrant workers (MW). In many poor countries, human labor is as much an export as any good and expected remittances serve as a critical source of income for the families and communities left behind. In some cases, there are villages comprised only of young children and their grandparents, the people that left for work become 'absent-present' from the lives of their loved ones. In this paper, based on research with foreign workers in Israel, we would like to offer an additional typology for these family-money relationships, and provide some insights as to their nature. While MW are considered in some cases to be the "golden goose" for the family left behind, the value neutral term in the literature for this transfer is remittances, yet, they are physically absent from the family life. Work examining the social meaning of remittances scares, most of the work explores the economic value of the transfer. In this paper, we offer an examination of remittances as a social phenomenon, beyond the economic phenomenon. We argue that remittances serve as a social remedy for the phenomenon of 'non-visibility' that some of the MW experience, this results in an additional model of why people remit based on the variance between different types of MW.

Rory Archer, University of Graz, Austria.

Krisztina Rácz, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Negotiating the borders of morality: Smuggling and subsistence in and out of Serbia.

This paper explores the moral dualism of smuggling across Serbian state borders as articulated in the local context, assuming a distinction between the 'justified' pursuit of subsistence for casual traders and the 'immoral' pursuit of unrestrained profit for larger criminal enterprises. Inherent in narratives about smuggling are ambiguous attitudes towards the weak state, the legacy of dynamic cross-border relations and regulations, and strategies of mediating economic and political crises (such as the UN imposed sanctions in Serbia in the 1990s and the contemporary global economic recession) which have impacted heavily upon Serbia and bordering states. Much of the literature dealing with EU external boundaries is frequently normative and fails to account for established informal practices which are so inherent to border life; therefore relying on empirical work, we propose an alternative conception of cross-border illegal practices. Based on multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Vojvodina (the Northern province of Serbia) along the borders with Hungary and Romania, we expand on the notion that many inhabitants of the border region tend to

delineate small scale smuggling as a legitimate means of economic survival from larger scale transnational cross border criminal enterprises. Thus we are concerned less with the material practices of smuggling but rather are interested in elaborating on the everyday representations and social context in which smuggling takes place.

Yannick Zapf, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany.

Beer sellers in Barcelona - Irregular immigrants making their living through illicit street sale.

The proposal is based on an ethnographic study about the "lateros" in Barcelona. The "lateros" are 600-800 street beer sellers, the majority of them being irregular immigrants from Pakistan or India. The street sale is their way of making a living under worsening conditions due to the effects of rising police interventions and economic crisis. Surprised by the difficulties of finding a job in Spain which they often hadn't expected to encounter, the Pakistani and Indian men are forced to earn money quickly in order to survive and send back money to their families. The beer sellers are extremely visible for locals and tourists, but apart from the buying of street beer there is hardly any interaction and the knowledge about the vendors and their business practice is based on urban myths and stereotypes. The presented empirical study, being the first in-depth research on the topic of street beer sale -existent in a variety of other Spanish cities apart from Barcelona - depicts the vendors in their struggle between irregular status and illicit income. The contextualizing relevant immigration laws and the resulting precarious reality for irregular immigrants serve as the framework for the informal urban market structure. Apart from the vendors, state bodies, competitors and consumers will be analyzed, as their interactions reveal the determinants for the existence of this market.

17:40 – 18:40 Special Session (376) DANIEL LIBESKIND
Audi-Max Room

Daniel Libeskind, designer of the Berlin Jewish Museum and master planner for the design of the post-9/11 World Trade Center, will give a presentation focusing on the city of Berlin for this conference.

Daniel Libeskind, B.Arch. M.A. BDA AIA, is an international architect and designer. His practice extends worldwide from museums and concert halls to convention centers, universities, hotels, shopping centers, and residential projects. Born in Lodz, Poland in 1946, Libeskind was a virtuoso musician at a young age before giving up music to become an architect. He has received numerous awards and designed world-renowned projects including: the Jewish Museum in Berlin, the Denver Art Museum, the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, the Military History Museum in Dresden, and the masterplan for Grand Zero among others. Daniel Libeskind's commitment to expanding the scope of architecture reflects his profound interest and involvement in philosophy, art, literature and music. Fundamental to Libeskind's philosophy is the notion that buildings are crafted with the perceptible human energy, and that they address the greater cultural context in which they are built. Daniel teaches and lectures at universities across the world. He resides in New York City with his wife and business partner, Nina Libeskind.

18:40 – 19:40 Podium Discussion (379) – Relocating Borders in Berlin
Audi-Max Room

This is a special session focusing on borders in Berlin.

Moderator: Rozita Dimova, Humboldt University - Berlin, Germany

Discussants: Manuela Bojadzjev, Humboldt University, Germany.

Assistant Professor at the Institute for European Ethnology at the Humboldt University of Berlin, Manuela Bojadzjev was also a lecturer at the Department of Sociology at Goldsmiths, University of London, and a visiting lecturer at the New York University branch in Berlin and at City University in London. Bojadzjev co-edited the book *Konjunkturen des Rassismus* (Münster: Westfälisches Dampfboot, 2001), and in 2008 *Turbulente Ränder. Neue Perspektiven auf Migration an den Grenzen Europas* (Bielefeld: Transcript). Her monograph *Die windige Internationale. Rassismus und Kämpfe der Migration* has been re-published in the second edition by Westfälisches Dampfboot in 2012.

Gabi Dolff-Bonekamper, Technical University Berlin, .

Art historian, 1988- 2002 conservator at the Berlin Historic Buildings' Conservation Office. Since 2000 expert on European Heritage for the Council of Europe. 2001 - 2002 guest-scholar at the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles/CA. 2003/2004 member of the UNESCO international experts group for the rebuilding of the Bridge of Mostar. Member of ICOMOS. Since 2002 Professor for conservation studies at the TU Berlin, specializing in urban conservation, history and theory of cultural heritage, contested sites of memory, contemporary art of commemoration, and post-war modernism in architecture and urbanism.

Shermin Langhoff, Maxim Gorki Theatre Berlin, .

Born in Bursa, Turkey, Shermin Langhoff came to Germany when she was nine years old. After many years working for film - including a cooperation with Fatih Akin for his movie „Gegen die Wand" (Head-On) and others, from 2004 to 2008 she worked as curator at the Berlin theatre Hebbel Am Ufer (HAU) where she initiated the project series "Beyond Belonging" and in 2008 Langhoff founded the „Post migrant theatre" at Ballhaus. In 2011 Langhoff was awarded the KAIROS-prize of the Alfred Toepfer Stiftung F.V.S. She was also awarded the yearly prize for the understanding among nations of the Helga and Edzard Reuter-Stiftung plus the Moses-Mendelssohn- prize in 2012. With the theatre season 2013/14 Shermin Langhoff becomes the artistic director of the Maxim Gorki theatre in Berlin.

19:40 – 20:40 Wine Reception – Audi-Max Room

Saturday 12th January 2012

09:00 – 10:40 Thomas Hylland Eriksen – Between the Fixed and the Fluid: Overheated Boundaries and Regulated Flows
Fritz Reuter Room (Panel 373)

Session Abstract:

The boundary has always held a special attraction for social anthropologists and other social scientists: It delimits units for study and is itself a privileged site for the exploration of social and cultural dynamics, since flows across it have consequences on both or all sides. In the neoliberal world, boundaries have simultaneously become more fixed and more fluid. Political mechanisms, which could be envisioned as rules, regulate flows in ways resembling the osmotic processes of cells. These rules differ between domains, contexts and countries, and flows into a system are never regulated by the same rules that govern outward flows. It may be easy to leave a country but difficult to enter (or vice versa). Joseph Stiglitz once illustrated this point when he quipped that the American government was all for a global free market, but against imports. The material presented will show how members of local communities try to stem uncontrolled flows in the realms of identity, finance and climate by developing new rules regulating their partial immersion into, partial delinking from transnational and global systems. The argument will call for a greater specificity in analysing boundaries and flows, drawing on concepts of scale and networks instead of speaking about societies.

Thomas Hylland Eriksen is professor of social anthropology at the University of Oslo. He has carried out research on the social and cultural dynamics, and the politics of identity, of complex societies, and has published extensively on ethnicity, nationalism and globalisation. He is currently directing a research project on the politics and poetics of place in an ethnically mixed part of Oslo, and a comparative project on the three crises of globalisation (environment, economy, identity). He has published many books in Norwegian and English, including *Small Places, Large Issues* (London 1995/2010), *Ethnicity and Nationalism* (London 1993/2010), *Globalization: The Key Concepts* (Oxford 2007) and *Engaging Anthropology* (Oxford 2006). His second novel, *Veien til Barranquilla* ('The road to Barranquilla'), was published in 2012.

11:00 – 12:40 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
305	A Complex Experiment: The Creation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, its Frontiers and Nations	1.501

Organizer: Martina Bitunjac, La Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy.

Chair: Drago Rokсандić, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

Session Abstract:

The papers in this panel will be discussing the creation of first Yugoslavia, the relationship between its frontiers and its multiethnic nations in order to illustrate the complex geopolitical and cultural history of making borders in the Balkan since 1918.

Papers:

Giuseppe Motta, La Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy.

The Macedonian Question. How a frontier became a warzone.

Since the age of the Balkan wars (1912-13) Macedonia became an acute problem for the government of Belgrade and for the stability of the country that few years later was enlarged. The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes created at Versailles inherited this troublesome question, and had to deal with the recrudescence of Macedonian terrorism. The latter had been inaugurated during the last period of Ottoman rule and was once again strengthened after the first world war. Macedonia became the Achille's heel of interwar Yugoslavia, which had to deal with the violent activity of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. Belgrade tried to react against this menace with the use of army and political repression, but obtained only more problems and generated a long era of revenges and atrocities. But at the same time, this confrontation also contributed to the development of Macedonian identity, which was not Yugoslav, Greek or Bulgarian.

Alessandro Vagnini, La Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy.

How to Settle the New European Borders: Italy and the Hungarian-Yugoslavian Border Commission.

On November 11, 1918, the Great War that lasted for over four years came to a close. The peace treaties imposed by the Entente and Associated Powers tried to establish a new international system. All the treaties provided special commissions with the concrete role to draw up new boundaries, while other committees had the responsibility of supervising the application of economic and military terms. Each of the Great Powers had his own representative in this commissions. The Italian government was very interested in the settlement of the Balkans and in the fate of the new Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and in order to put a limit to the Slavic threat, tried to encourage a more equitable division of the former Habsburg territories. The activities of the Italian officers within the Hungarian-Yugoslavian Border Commission, is therefore an interesting opportunity to study the political role of the Italian government in the settlement of postwar Europe, highlighting the importance of the South Slavs issue for the new European balance of power.

Alberto Becherelli, La Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy.

Yugoslav-Italian relations and the Adriatic issue.

During the First World War the Croats in Istria and Dalmatia started openly to support Yugoslav ideology, seeing it as a defence against the Italian irredentism. At the end of the conflict, politically weak Croats had to accept the Serbian conditions for Yugoslav unification in order to ensure international protection from Belgrade and to counter the Italian aspirations for national completion and strategic security in the Adriatic Sea. Tension between Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes arose when the Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved and Italy occupied ethnically mixed territories - with Slovenes and Croats composing over half of the population of the region - which was promised to Italy by the Treaty of London of 26th April 1915. On 12th November 1920 the dispute was resolved by signing the Treaty of Rapallo, which annexed to Italy the Western part of Carniola, Istria, the city of Zadar and the small Dalmatian islands of Losinj, Cres and Lastovo. According to the treaty, the city of Rijeka (Fiume) would become an independent and free State, thus ending the military occupation of Gabriele D'Annunzio's troops. Finally on 27th January 1924 Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes signed the Treaty of Rome, according to which Italy gained Rijeka and South Slavs Susak. The Adriatic issue, however, was not over and it continued to be one of the most important questions in Fascist Italy's foreign policy and propaganda, until the Axis' invasion of Yugoslavia in April 1941.

Martina Bitunjac, La Sapienza-University of Rome, Italy.

The immigration of Jews in the territory of Yugoslavia.

The social and cultural history of the Jews in the territory of ex-Yugoslavia varied from region to region: From ancient times till the Middle Ages the Jewish communities were rare and remained relatively small. The continuous existence of Jewish people is recorded in Macedonia and Dalmatia. The first wave of Jewish immigration into the territory of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia (Dalmatia) and Bosnia and Herzegovina began in the 16th century with Sephardim Jews fleeing the Inquisition under the Spanish monarchy. After the Edict of Toleration, issued by Joseph II in 1782 and 1783, the Ashkenazim from the Habsburg lands - especially from Hungary - started settling in Croatia, Slavonia and in Vojvodina. This paper aims to show how the culture and social lives of Jewish communities living around the borders of the first Yugoslavia functioned and with which social-political problems the Yugoslav Jews were confronted.

Andrea Carteny, La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy.

The D'Annunzio exploit in Fiume and the frontiers of the "new" Italy (1919-1920).

From the Autumn 1919 to the "bloody" Christmas in 1920 Fiume is the focus of a "new" nation, launched by Gabriele D'Annunzio and lived by artists, veterans, revolutionaries from all Europe. The Fiume government wants to show himself Italian territory, but Rome is not able to accept. This political and cultural experiment is the most advanced revolutionary realization, after the Bolshevik revolution, before the Fascist "march on Rome".

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
314	Border Techniques	1.601

Organizer: Sarah Green, University of Helsinki, Finland

Chair: Nikolai Ssorin-Chaikov, University of Cambridge, UK

Session Abstract:

The Border Techniques round table focuses on the legal, bureaucratic, and technical aspects of making and marking borders, as a means to understand the diverse ways, both formal and informal, that people and places are defined and identified by these techniques. The event will focus on the encounters between borders and persons, looking at how both are classified and evaluated in the process, which usually involves some form of negotiation, however one-sided. In that process, all the entities involved - the people, the borders, and the places that are both separated and brought together - are in some way identified, made to appear as one thing rather than another. This negotiation can involve both legal and illegal activities; the judgment of border officials; all types of bureaucratic, regulatory and technical procedures - including the management of bodies and parts of bodies; national and international treaties; and a panoply of what could be called 'bordering infrastructures', from physical barriers to communications and transportation networks. With a particular focus on the eastern peripheries of Europe as well as Israel and Russia, the round table will explore how border techniques help to create the changing worlds in which people live and their shifting relations with them.

Participants will present short versions of longer papers, which will be followed by a structured discussion period aimed at understanding the interplay and relations between the different aspects of border techniques discussed by each participant.

Papers:

Umut Yildirim, Sabanci University, Turkey.

Reflections on a Pool-Map.

During 2007, in the South-Eastern city of Diyarbakir, Turkey, court proceedings were under way against the Mayor of the Municipality of Kayapinar and four others for building a public swimming pool in the shape of the map of Greater Kurdistan. According to the Turkish Court, the shape of the pool was a replica of the map of the forbidden nation-state of Kurdistan, while the four cascades signified the portions of the outlawed land scattered in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. The Court saw the construction as the manifestation of a separatist inclination sponsored by the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK). The Mayor argued that the indictment was unjust. Their aim, he said, was to cut costs by distorting the original shape of the pool so that it looked "more natural." This paper moves beyond the spatial contours of the pool-map and attempts to politically situate it in critical engagement with the recent literature on borders and sovereignty. The pool-map emerges in a city whose conflicted history is evident in its haunted landscape, its gentrified neighborhoods, the converted names of its streets, and the bullet marks randomly scattered on its antique city walls. Does the pool-map unleash the affective forces of a forbidden land, which is died for now, but is diplomatically yet to come? Is it the spatially marked threshold of a political encounter between turbulent claims to sovereign rule? A watchword? A cunning joke? Or, is it always already an index of dead aspirations, just another spatial remnant in retrospect?

Andrew BurrIDGE, IBRY, Department of Geography, Durham University, UK.

Chasing RABITs: the role of Frontex in policing the EU's external borders

Frontex, the agency tasked with managing the external borders of the EU, has been evolving continually since its formation in 2004. Through an ever growing budget, and the ongoing support of the EU, the agency has spread geographically, while diversifying its practices, showing little sign of slowing, but subject to similar critiques it has faced since its first operations in 2005/6. Almost a decade since the agency's inception, it is necessary to reflect on the growth and practices of Frontex. Importantly, it is essential to ask where is Frontex? How can we locate an agency that has consistently and purposefully attempted to operate unmonitored? How can we research an agency that refuses to be interviewed or observed, yet presents itself as open and transparent? Spanning operations both maritime and territorial, rapid emergency response teams, deportation flights, third country agreements, and presence in EU neighbourhood states, as well as in several countries throughout North Africa and Asia, there is a need to both locate Frontex, and to critically reflect on how the agency influences, maintains, and reinforces the external borders of the EU. Specifically within this presentation I explore both the longer history and relationship of the agency with Greece, as well as its ongoing and future operations.

Mark B. Salter, University of Ottawa, Canada.

Thing-power-politics: Reassembling the global border through the passport.

The invention of the modern passport illustrates the capacity of objects to act in global politics, and, in particular, the categories and practices of bordering that are enabled by a set of material technologies. The passport assemblage had an equal impact on the practices of identification, rendering certain kinds of claim to identity and rights possible. Previous studies on the history of the passport have focused on the development of the state and its apparatus, and analyze the passport a way for states to "embrace" its population, to control mobile populations, or to manage the circulation of people, resources, ideas, and threats (Torpey 2000, Lloyd 2003, Salter 2003). This article uses the insights of Latour, Law, and Bennett to argue that the material of the passport has political effects, and specifically to demonstrate how the assemblage of bureaucratic, technological and scientific practices functions to make certain kinds of politics possible (Latour 2005, Law 2004, Bennett 2010). Though passports have a long pedigree in world history, the emergence of the modern bureaucratic, record-keeping state and the photograph at the same moment as the displacement and mobility of large populations in the immediate aftermath of the First World war led to the creation of the contemporary passport regime. A close reading of the files of the UK Passport Office during this period, and its immediate aftermath including the 1922 League of Nations technical meetings, provides the archival and empirical basis for this paper. The structure of the new UK passport application form in mid-1915 and the capacity of photographs to represent a new connection between body-identity-rights made new kinds of intervention possible that cannot be limited to the actions of humans. The passport comes to have a thing-power of its own.

Benjamin J. Muller, King's University College at Western University, Canada.

Borderworld: Biometrics, AVATAR and the Sonoran Borderlands.

By recounting the story of the emerging reliance on biometric and surveillance technologies in the borderlands of the Sonoran desert between Arizona, USA and Sonora, Mexico, and with some comparative elements raised by the controversial spring 2010 law, SB 1070, I argue that we are increasingly witnessing an emerging "borderworld", wherein a vast array of techniques and technologies are similar across various borderlands throughout the world; in

fact, borders and borderlands are increasingly rearticulated as techno-spaces. The reliance on biometrics and logics that are both coexistent and co-constitutive of these technologies and the categorizations that are enabled by such technologies have also enabled prolific reliance upon them; the related preoccupation with "identity verification," or certification, as an essential part of border management and security; and, the ubiquitous escalation of discretionary state power, have all become hallmarks of this emerging "borderworld;" crucial factors in the productive concealment of the politics of contemporary securitizing and criminalizing trends in border security.

Jane Cowan, University of Sussex, UK.

'Minority': a category begotten by borders?

This presentation will look at the concept of 'minority' historically, ethically and politically in the context of eastern borderlands. Based on my historical work with League of Nations processes, I would argue that 'minority' begins to operate as a political-legal category only with the setting up of nation-state borders, and especially with the demise of the Ottoman and Hapsburg empires after World War I. 'Minority' replaces 'nationality', slightly shifting its meanings; nonetheless, the new term retains the notion of discrete ethnic/national groups, both presupposing and creating/reinforcing these. 'Minority' is a category through which people make claims, but also through which international and national institutions classify, count, allocate resources and govern.

Christian Axboe Nielsen, University of Aarhus, Denmark.

Borders, Organized Crime and State Control in the Wars of Yugoslav Succession.

Helga Tawil-Souri, New York University, USA.

Technology Infrastructure Borders in Israel/Palestine.

Beginning with a description of the im/possibilities of making telephone calls between four locations in Israel-Palestine within ten kilometers of each other, this paper challenges the notion of a global world made borderless and de-territorial thanks to the advent of communication technologies. Based on a political economy and critical geography analysis of infrastructures that undergird hi-tech networks, I argue that new kinds of borders emerge that are both hi-tech/digital and territorial. First, I aim to show that each of the four locations in question – Migron, Ramallah, Qalandia, Jerusalem – are spaces resulting from different and contesting processes: an outpost, a Palestinian town, a checkpoint, and a (eternally un-)divided city. Second, rather than depicting the separation, inequalities, and similarities between them through issues of land ownership, movement of people, or physical markers such as walls and highways, this paper looks at the hi-tech infrastructure that differentiates and (dis)connects them by theorizing hi-tech infrastructures as material, physical, territorial and political processes. Drawing on processes as seemingly 'benign' as telephone calls, the paper argues that new kinds of borders emerge. Moving outward from what may be understood as the 'extreme' example of Palestine-Israel, I argue that we neither live in a global 'wireless' and de-territorialized world, and, nor are digital networks to be understood as open, liberatory, de-territorial and borderless spaces. Rather, digital networks are new spaces of control, which are often territorial. Finally, I argue that borders and their related processes are shifting and dynamic, and are enforced, experienced, and circumvented across different spaces. Limitations imposed on hi-tech networks have much larger repercussions than simply hindering or preventing communications, they are integral instruments in the production of a new spatiality.

Stef Jansen, University of Manchester, UK.

Infrastructural gridding and the division of Sarajevo.

I propose to explore the role of material infrastructure in the making and maintenance of the war-produced Inter-Entity Boundary Line that divides Bosnia and Herzegovina and its capital Sarajevo. Through the 'tidemark' prism, I first sketch a genealogy of this border. I pay special attention to the ways in which inhabitants of Dobrinja, an outlying apartment complex of Sarajevo, initially encountered the outbreak of the 1992-1995 war through restrictions on circulation—barricades, broken lines, the risk of exposure to shelling—as the siege closed around them. Then I investigate how the sedimentation of this tidemark involved the destruction and (re)construction of connecting infrastructure that underlies everyday urban practice, such as trolley bus cables, water and gas pipes, electricity and phone lines. The ongoing efforts to produce 'East Sarajevo' (formerly 'Serbian Sarajevo') as a separate city at the far end of Dobrinja involve asymmetrical processes of what I shall call 'gridding': the integration (i.e. internal connection) of polities through vertical encompassment. Rather than privilege questions of nationality or political preference, I investigate how infrastructural gridding shapes the circulation of bodies, communication, energy and so on. I am primarily interested in the material effects of such gridding for borderwork, that is, in its role in the materialisation of both polities and the borders between them.

Aas Katja Franko , University of Oslo, Norway.

(In)secure and bordered identities: ICTs, trust and 'bio-political tattoos'.

Taking the European Union (EU) as a point of departure, the paper addresses the growing reliance on biometrics and biometric databases and examines how these forms of bodily control function as border controls. While revealing specific notions of subjectivity, the paper explores how these technologies function as mechanisms of social sorting for the 'Northern penal state', and thus have markedly different effects on the citizen of the global North and the global South. In particular, it outlines how the policing of documents and the creation of 'safe IDs' is becoming a central mechanism for establishing trust and social exclusion in the Northern state.

Venetia Kantsa, University of the Aegean, Greece.

Transporting potential persons across borders: reproductive technologies and border work.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
363	Assemblages, Topologies and Techniques: Border Theories	1.604

Chair: Jens Hegemann, Russian State University of Humanities (RSUH), Russian Federation

Papers:

Marco Caselli, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy.

The Transformation of Space in the Era of Globalization: towards a new social geography?

A key feature of globalization is the transformation of the role performed by space in shaping and constraining relations among territories and among people. In this regard, numerous authors have spoken of a "time-space compression". Thanks to the extraordinary

development of means of communication and transport, distances can be covered very rapidly in the case of things and people, and indeed instantaneously in the case of information. Space thus seemingly loses its importance in shaping actions and social relationships: indeed, there are those who speak of the "end of geography". This view, however, is incorrect. In the age of globalization, the importance of space is different from what it used to be in the past, but it has not diminished. For example, the fact that certain actors and economic activities are technically free to move from one side of the planet to the other does not debase the specific qualities of spaces; on the contrary, it enhances them: those able to settle wherever they want will choose the best place to do so. To this must be added that not all distances reduce to the same extent, and not in the same way for everybody. So, one witnesses a 'double relativization' of space which qualitatively increases the differences among places and people. More than the 'compression' of space, therefore, one should speak of the 'distortion' of space, with some distances significantly diminishing and others still as long as they have always been.

Johanna Mitterhofer, University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA.

Beyond the fortress: the border assemblage of the New Europe.

In my paper, I adopt a critical stance against the idealist rhetoric of a 'borderless Europe' as well as the image of 'Fortress Europe'. While the former neglects that borders continue to exist, particularly for non-EU citizens, the latter one's focus on the stretch of land or sea between Europe and 'the Other' neglects the dispersal of the functions and structures of borders both inside and outside the EU. Neither one considers adequately the potentially de-humanising effects of such 'border dispersal' on the border-crosser. I turn instead to the concept of border assemblage (Haggerty and Erickson 2000; Walters 2006; Deleuze and Guattari 1987): an emergent and unstable potentiality in which borders appear, often unpredictably, in actors, spaces, and practices seemingly unrelated to the traditional border located at the margins of nation-states. I focus on contrasting manifestations of the border assemblage such as EU discourses on borders, the representation of novel border technology by product developers, and the creative representations of the EU border regime by an activist group. Finally, I address the often detrimental effects of the increasingly invisible, random, and technological nature of borders on the integrity of the border-crosser.

Jens Hegemann, Russian State University of Humanities (RSUH), Russian Federation.

Kafka: 'During the construction of the Great Wall'. Semiospheric-topological thoughts or: a spatial way to analyze literature.

After a long tradition of analyzing literature primarily by time categories it became recently clear how a description by spatial categories could be a more appropriate way sometimes. This is especially valid for texts that do not describe a plot but characterize a person or situation. Identity and character of figures can be referenced by spaces wherein they are located and interactions between spaces. The potential of this approach is shown on the basis of a classical text by Kafka. It will be analyzed using the semiotic concepts of 'border', 'center', and 'periphery', taken from late studies of Lotman. A text that suggests interpretation from a spatial perspective is Kafka's 'During the construction of The Great Wall'. All the relevant spatial entities are given explicitly ('Great Wall', 'residence', 'periphery'). It is interesting for the history of cultural studies that the narrator himself (written in 1917) analyzes the Chinese mentality not by individual psyches or normative traditions. Rather he uses a topological anatomy of real-and- imagined-places like the 'Great Wall', 'residence of emperor' and 'villages'. All cultural images of 'own' and 'foreign', 'aristocrats' and 'peasants' are described as an effect of spatial relations. Kafka describes for example the 'Great Wall' not as a resistant structure but as an object consisting of loose fragments. Therefore the wall

stands not for a military fortification but a generated symbolic dichotomy of 'own' and 'foreign' through a material border.

Tomislav Pletenac, Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Zagreb, Croatia.

Time Borders: Going Back to Future.

In one account about the recent Balkan war Canadian reporter and politician Michael Ignatieff reported a story from the front line between Serbs and Croats. During the conversation, Serbian soldier in one occasion stressed the difference between two nations: "Those Croats they think they are better than us. They think they're fancy Europeans and everything. I'll tell you something. We are all just Balkan rubbish." What is interesting in this story is the appearance of the third party in the difference construction - Europeans. Wrong interpretation of remarks made by Serbian soldier could be that the political borders of EU depict cultural and civilizational differences. The problem is far more complicated. Third party shows deep involvement of Europe in construction of ethnic identity in Balkan - its real Other, or better as the big Other, centre of the symbolic construction, a sort of ideal picture. Balkan states situate themselves in constant misfired attempts to identify with imagined Europe. Foundation for that attempts is hidden in the presumption that history went wrong in Balkan or in that case whole Eastern Europe. Some events (like occupation of Ottoman Empire, or period of communism) are represented as periods of stagnation while the rest of Europe went through some "natural" process. Thus going into the transitional future means going back to past. But those events are arbitrarily chosen from specific discourse and the time border that East tries to overcome is not "natural". This text will explore further how that historical narrative become naturalized and then transferred to the Balkan and East Europe.

Dominic Busch, University of the German Federal Armed Forces in Munich, Germany.

Border Research Control: Normative Orientations in the Discipline.

Why are we doing border research? This paper takes a look at the discipline from a perspective of discourse theory. Accordingly, research is taken as a part of society, and society is driven by discourse on collective norms and orientations. From this point of view, border research is seen as shaped from social constructions of what borders should be like and of how people should deal with borders. National territorial borders for example frequently are fitted with normative orientations encouraging people either to cross the border as often and as courageous as they can - to tear the border down on a long range. Or people are encouraged to respect the border and to design their life worlds at one of the border's sides. Furthermore, these normative expectations may differ among social and cultural groups concerned. Beyond this, it is almost surprising that people living in the closer borderlands are not the only ones to produce norms on how to deal with their border. In many cases instead, the most effective norms on how to deal with borders come from the inner spaces of society that are not in any immediate contact with their borders. This paper will present a basic discourse analysis of the normative influences of societies upon their borders as well as upon border research with a special focus on national territorial borders in Eastern Europe. Doing this, the analysis will focus on academic discourse on the issue as well as on mass media discourse.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
309	Border Crossings: Passages and Thresholds on European Borderlands	1.605

Organizer: Carolin Leutloff-Grandits, University of Graz, Austria.

Chair: Madeleine Hurd, Sodertorn University, Sweden.

Discussant: Emilio Cocco, University of Teramo, Italy.

Session Abstract:

This panel approaches borders in terms of time-bound cultural and social relations. Borders, here, are neither reified, nor purely discursive. They are constructed through cultural and social relations and are, further, themselves ontologically productive. In this panel, we are particularly interested in the ways in which borders are defined by and themselves define movement - whether conceptualized in terms of divisions (dividing "different" areas, and thus mapping potential movement), thresholds (promising, stopping and controlling movement), or passages (allowing movement across). Such movement involves temporality. People crossing borders are involved in different types of time. Workers might experience border-crossing as cyclical; immigrants or marriage partners might experience border-time as liminal, a threshold to new linear progress - or as part of a cycle, biased towards return. Unsuccessful migrants, warehoused in camps, might, finally, face attempts to define both their space and their time as invisible and immobile. Borders, we argue, will always be the production of, and themselves productive of, changeable and changing pasts, presents, and futures.

Papers:

Michael Westrich, Humboldt University, Germany.

"The past of the others": Europe and its borders in time.

While migration and its control are often considered as phenomena in space, I'll argue for the importance of time to conceptualize the social construction of Europe's borders critically. Drawing on a long-term field work amongst African migrants without papers at the Spanish-Moroccan border, I would like to describe the production of those "who are forced to be border" (Balibar) as a result of the temporal dimension of Europe's inner borders. A focus on encounters of illegalized migrants and social movements illustrates how access to citizenship, health care or the labour market become sites of social struggle. This helps, first of all, to show the political and juridical synchronization of unwanted mobilities with European time according to their social status and the steadily subversive agency of migration. Secondly, it opens up another layer, indicating that European geography has been translated into a controversial temporal chronology which considers Europe and European knowledge as more developed as others - "the otherness of the past and the past of the others" as strategy to implement a colonial difference, as Walter Dignolo puts it.

Sevasti Trubeta, University of the Aegean, Greece.

Undocumented border crossers within western societies and politics against dissemination of exotic diseases: Delineation of a (new) paradigm of racism.

Undocumented border crossers are not only a concern of state politics in terms of averting their unauthorized entrance into a country. They also are present in western societies either as prisoners in detention centers or as illegalized migrants after release from detention. At least two recent developments contributed to rendering their presence in western societies more

persistent and, simultaneously, the condition of their illegality more permanent: (a) the rising post-Westphalian order (Wendy Brown) in which unauthorized aliens in a country don't be expelled but criminalized and "punished" by detention, and (b) that detention centers operate as Topoi in which illegality is produced by means of distributing different legal statuses. These two conditions draw the lines for the relationship between illegalized border crossers and western society. On these grounds, my paper deals with discourses and politics concerning undocumented border crossers as a permanent threatening factor within western societies in terms of being bears of diseases which have vanished in western countries long ago. This representation has also found entrance into state discourses and politics, even into legislation concerning public health services and migration politics. The question raised by this paper is whether a novel form of racism is arising in that the ascribed difference to aliens is increasingly articulated in terms of a dichotomy of health vs. disease. What is common and distinct in comparison to differentialist or culturalist racism of the postwar period and historical types of racism which also utilized disease discourses with respect to border crossing? Given that even racism is embedded in a temporal sense of political correctness, I will examine the above questions in correlation to a changing (post-multiculturalist) field of political correctness.

Jelena Tasic, University of Vienna, Austria.

Travelling Genealogies, (Re-)assessing Identities: The Reconstruction of Family Histories across the Albanian-Montenegrin Border.

After the fall of the authoritarian socialist regime in Albania in 1990 the reopened border to Montenegro became the space of travelling goods and people. Apart from political and economic aspects, a crucial socio-cultural dimension of the cross-border-process was the (re)discovery and (re)vival of family ties after more than 40 years. Most of all Albanians, longing for reconnection with the "outside world" after decades of almost hermetic isolation, reached out for their known and unknown relatives led by surnames and genealogy fragments. This paper is based on the process of accompanying travels and/or accepting the role of the "genealogy-postwoman" between relatives living on different sides of the Albanian-Montenegrin border. Documenting these movements and encounters opens up a unique insight into the complex and highly dynamic histories and presents of ethno-religious identities - and the border itself - revealed through genealogy-based narrations. Who crossed the border when, in what way and why? What was the consequence of having crossed the border in a specific direction at a certain moment in history - in terms of the way of life, religious or ethno-national belonging or language skills? What was imagined by whom on the other side of the border? etc. Using family case studies the paper will shed light on the process of family (re)connection and arrive at the claim that the crucial dimensions of identity and belonging in the border-region under concern are not the "nation" or religion, but primarily kinship and "regional" identity.

Carolin Leutloff-Grandits, University of Graz, Austria.

Border crossings in transnational Kosovo Albanian family networks: The creation of diverse temporalities and its impact on kinship solidarity.

On the example of Kosovo Albanian transnational family networks which surpass state borders and link relatives across space, I want to engage with the notion of different temporalities created by the (imagined) crossing of borders, and their impact on transnational solidarity and its barriers. In a first step, I want to delineate the different temporalities: on the side of migrants the experiences of leaving the home country in order to flee stagnation and no future perspectives, of the empty waiting time as an asylum case or being downgraded as a migrant in the countries of immigration, of dreaming of home as an idealized place and of

experiencing cyclical salvation in home visits, but also again of standstill and alienation when visiting home. On the site of those who remained at home the experience of dreaming of a better future abroad, but also as experiencing migrants as cultureless and philistine when visiting home. In a second step, I want to ask in which way these conflicting temporalities support the creation of a transnational network or also fragment it, and in which way certain events like family festivals create a site in which the various temporalities can be transcended and the different visions and futures can be united in time and space.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
353	Euroregions	1.606

Chair: Christoffer Kølvrå, Aarhus University, Denmark

Papers:

Karin Pieper, Institute for Political Science, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Germany.

Next Generation of EU-Macroregions - How to frame Institutions?

In the framework of EU Cohesion Policy the strand of territorial cohesion has been gained importance with the Treaty of Lisbon. In this context formats of transnational cooperation are operating at the intersection of intergovernmental coordination and regional governance. An example is the "Interreg Programme" targeting the Baltic Sea Region, bringing together EU member states as well as non-member states. This cooperation is now labeled macroregional strategy. Whereas governments are agreeing the main lines, the operation of thematic fields such as environmental and infrastructural targets is carried through at the regional level. In addition, a bunch of informal lobbying actors can be identified. These organisations are supporting the activities at the regional level, thus forming a regional network. This regional network can act in a flexible way, thus adapt to new circumstances and challenges within the macroregion. Moreover, members of the network can act as broker in this postmodern construct. Nevertheless, macroregions are still seen as an intergovernmental arrangement. The main research question is, which factors are necessary to stress the regional and local aspects as well as the pluralistic input in the framing of transnational cooperation? Moreover, it is interesting to focus the bridging impetus of macroregions for non-member states of the EU. The study is carried through at the peak of the ongoing negotiation phase for the institutional framing of the next generation of macroregions then starting its operation in 2014.

Chenchen Zhang, Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium.

Moving borders and contested mobilities: the politics of Eurostar in the making of Schengenland.

Situated in the wider debates over the restructuring of territoriality in Europe, this paper reads the politics around Eurostar and the Channel Tunnel as one that demonstrates the complex border practice and the dynamics between facilitated and obstructed mobilities in the making of 'Schengenland'. This reading is certainly in contrast with an optimistic perspective that envisages a borderless Europe of 'free movers' and regards Eurostar as yet another technological symbol contributing to the compression of time and space. But it also seeks to complicate the picture provided by critical political geography that depicts Schengen as simultaneous yet separate processes of border reinforcing, dispersing and networking. The paper first briefly revisits the tripartite agreement among Britain, France and Belgium

regarding the Channel Tunnel signed in the early 1990s, which sets out the context in which we are confronted with a kind of border mechanism that remains localized and concentrated, but far from fixing or delimiting. Inspired by William Walters's discussion on 'viapolitics', I then draw attention to the recent tensions among the triparties raised by the so-called 'Lille loophole' in a comparative and dialogical approach. The purported 'abuse' of Eurostar indeed plays a crucial role in constructing the illegalized figures of migrants within and beyond the European borders. However, it is the contradictions and interactions between the imperative of mobility or speed, as a rationale of EU governance, and the filtering of mobility in the name of security that characterize the politics of moving borders and contested mobilities at work here.

Christoffer Kølvrå, Institute of Culture and Society, Aarhus University, Denmark.

Limits of Attraction; Desire and Deferral in the EU's Neighbourhood Policy.

The European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) was launched in 2002/2003, and reworked in 2009 to include a special focus on the (non-EU) Eastern European countries (the Eastern Partnership). It has often been described as a response to a desire for closer ties to Europe from the Unions neighboring countries. It ignored however that if such desires did exist they were for membership, rather than for neighborliness. Indeed the EU's insistence that the ENP entailed neither a promise of membership, nor a definite ruling out of membership, meant that the policy caught the neighbors in an ambivalent liminality. With the ENP a border was constructed, in relation to which the desire for 'entry' into Europe (i.e. EU membership) was maintained, but where the realization of such desires was none the less continually deferred. In my paper I will argue that the ENP is to be understood as a form of EU identity-politics because it allowed the Union to imagine itself as an object of attraction longed for from the other side of the border, and therefore to articulate a highly idealized self-image supposedly expressed in these desiring Eastern gazes. In line with the imitative nature of desire theorized by scholars such as Lacan and Girard, it can be argued that in this construction of European identity, the neighbours were made to serve as a model for a desire for Europe hopefully to be imitated by its own citizens. I will demonstrate this by analysing official EU documents and speeches associated with the ENP.

Anaïs Marin, Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA), Finland.

Whither Border Relocation in Euroregions? Towards a Typology of Trans-Border Region-Building Processes in Europe's Eastern Peripheries.

Europe currently counts over 200 trans-border regions (TBRs) - that is Euroregions, working communities, twin cities and other trans-border arrangements of varying institutional and operational design. What sense can border scholars make of such institutional and territorial diversity? How specific are Central and Eastern European Euroregions compared with TBRs across intra-EU borders? What impact do region-building dynamics have on the evolution of Europe's peripheries in the wider geopolitical context of the "shared neighbourhood"? This paper addresses these questions with a view at assessing to what extent are EU external borders being "relocated" within these TBRs. Although most TBRs are merely rhetorical constructions, such concepts as "debordering" were coined for describing trends at work within these Euroregions. Yet this neologism might not be fully pertinent given the resilience of material barriers (the Schengen curtain) and a West/East cultural values gap which hinders trans-border governance in Euroregions involving non-EU participants. The paper proposes an analytical framework for classifying and comparing these Euroregions. It stresses the local, national and supranational obstacles constraining their daily activities and preventing their institutionalisation into autonomous actors on the Wider European arena.

James Scott, University of Eastern Finland, Finland.

From Europhoria to Crisis: Lessons from the post-1989 Experiences of Euroregions.

From their relatively modest beginnings as local expressions of good "neighbourliness" in Dutch-German border regions, Euroregions have been appropriated and promoted by policy entrepreneurs at the local, national and European level in order to signal a new quality of interstate integration within Europe. Empowered by policy partnerships in the cross-border implementation of European regional development and Cohesion policies, Euroregions emerged as laboratories of experimental governance in the 1990's. More idealistic promoters of the Euroregion concept also saw in it a means to "spiritualise" European borders and diminish the political significance of negative national stereotypes. However, as Euroregions developed in Central and Eastern Europe in the advent of major EU enlargements, the limits of the concept became clear as geopolitical contexts on the one hand, but also contradictions within the European Union on the other, arguably contributed to a "re-nationalisation" of policy contexts for local and regional cross-border co-operation. The development of Euroregions reflects in rather clear contours central elements of the EU's crisis in terms of its political identity, governance, social agendas and economic perspectives. A brief comparison of Euroregions in Central and Eastern Europe will highlight these critical elements as well as provide insights into possible future roles for these organisations.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
342	Artistic Reflection of Borders	1.607

Chair: Laura Huttunen, University of Tampere, Finland

Papers:

Nicholas Fenech, Oxford/ANU, Australia.

Yoko Tawada and the Literature of Heterolingual Address.

Etienne Balibar has argued that we live in a world of vacillating borders, of boundaries that are being both multiplied and reduced...thinned out and doubled... (Balibar 1998). In the literary world, perhaps no other contemporary writer has done as much to capture the reconfigurations of the concepts of borders and bordering as has the bilingual Japanese-German writer Yoko Tawada. Scholarship on Tawada has largely been inclined to celebrate Tawada as a successful instance of transnational writing, crossing boundaries between languages, cultures, and geographies. Yet underlying much of this discourse is the implicit assumption of fixed cultural or linguistic unities between which Tawada qua translator mediates. Even if this transference results in a certain destabilisation of the integrity of these unities, a hierarchical relationship is still maintained and a continuity of common intelligibility is imputed. A very different approach is suggested by the work of Naoki Sakai, who rejects the implicit hermeneuticism of traditional translation studies in favour of his concept of "heterolingual address", whereby "attempts to approach incomprehensibility from the standpoint that I myself am a foreigner" (Sakai 2009). It is this framework that best captures the radical potential of Tawada's literary work, which ultimately be seen as less about encounters between cultures than of a discovery of the trace of the foreign within and of the development of a perspective that is characterized less by national culture than by "the figure of the foreigner in us" (ibid.)

Laura Huttunen, University of Tampere, Finland.

Writing Across Borders: Poetry and autobiographical writing in Bosnian Diaspora.

The Bosnian war between 1992 and 1995 created a world-wide refugee diaspora, and simultaneously, social fields that cross nation state borders. Many Bosnians in diaspora engage in active transnational practices connecting their country of origin to their present countries of settlement. In other words, many people's lives are situated within a social and political landscape organized by borders and border-related practices and regulations - some of those borders rather newly created in the process of disintegration of former Yugoslavia. In this paper I will look at various ways of addressing borders in the writing of Bosnians living in Finland. I will concentrate on two bodies of written texts: the first one is a body of autobiographical texts by Bosnians collected in 1997, soon after their settlement as refugees in Finland, and written in Bosnian; the second one is a selection of poetry published by Bosnian writers over a longer period of living in Finland, and written in the Finnish language. My analysis of this textual material is embedded within a long-term ethnographic engagement with the diasporic Bosnian community in Finland. There are two levels of analysis: the one concerns the metaphoric appropriation of concrete state borders with in these texts, the other one concerns the ways in which these texts mediate and communicate across those borders. Both are connected to the actual social worlds of the writers, and the Bosnian diasporic community.

Maria Luisa Nodari, University of Cambridge, UK.

The Yeti and the Bear: negotiating anthropomorphic anxieties in unstable borderlands.

Several years ago a yeti was captured on the Tibetan border as he was illegally crossing from India into China. Taken to Beijing to be studied by scientists, it was later discovered he was in fact a 'wild man' able to ride a bicycle. Later still, it was established that the 'wild man' was an Sikh Indian soldier from Sikkim, who had crossed the Himalayan border in a drunken stupor. In Italy, a surge in wild bears crossing into Italy has been witnessed in recent years, due to climate change and a 'rewildening' of the mountainous landscape. Wandering free and uncontrolled, bears are said to be repopulating the forests of the Dolomites. Through an exploration of these myths of wild men and beasts roaming the borderlands, the paper will investigate the ways in which the unknown, the wild, the primitive, continue to populate the edges of the state. If borders are privileged sites where nation-states are most eager to display progress and modernity, they remain tied to processes of containment as well as defense and nodes where anxieties about the ungovernable and the Other gain palpability. The paper argues that anxieties around the anthropomorphic animal essentially represent the fear of a pre-modern reassuming control of an unstable landscape in perceived times of crisis.

Natasha Sardzoska, Eberhard Karls Universitat Tübingen, Sorbonne Nouvelle Université Paris 3, Università degli Studi di Bergamo (Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate Cultural Studies in Literary Interzones, Macedonia).

Morphing contours of the nomadic capture of spaces.

I am very enthusiastic in participating hopefully at this conference because the main subject of my PhD research are the liminal border spaces in the Balkans and the impact of the dissolution of the borders on the artists that were exiled during the outbreak of the ex-Yugoslav wars. Their artistic production and lives refers to the concept of border crossers, to the nostalgia of a space and the longing for a home because many aspects of the human condition are upraised: uprooted identities, spatial cultures, non-lieux, disjunctures, boundaries and nomadic-existence. I argue the attachment that nomads have to a border, on one side, and on the other side their dialogue with the Fatherland, in these cases the "no man's land". In the contemporary world where notions of boundary and borders are continuously

blurred and shifted, we need to redefine notions such nomadic life and mobile space as they are in phenomenological evolution. Therefore, I draw my focus on the case of these Ex-Yugoslavian exiled or migrating artists, that were in continuous dialectic with borders, because I want to demonstrate how the human condition and the authorship was undergone by the political factor caused by the borders dissolution. With these examples I shall demonstrate the cultural complexity arising from the mobility, the informal logic of culture and the non-spaces-in-motion; the always shifting borderlines when capturing nomadic spaces and the non-identitarian delimitation of a liminal border space are the main features on which I wish to focus my presentation.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
332	National Belonging and Gender Performance	1.608

Chair: Tuija Pulkkinen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Papers:

Marija Djurdjevic Deak, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain.

Inter-European mixed families and identity negotiation: Crossing borders of nationality, transgressing boundaries of the Western.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall and the suppression of East-West frontier, the number of mixed inter-European marriages has increased considerably (Diez Medrano, Vasileva). Several research projects recently financed by European Commission focus on bi-national unions of EU migrant citizens, "Eurostars" or "free movers" (Gaspar, Favell, de Valk), in the light of European identity transformation in a new transnational context. Our research, however, spreads a new light on bi-national European families challenging both national and Western homogamous (othering) discourses. The inter-European East-West heterogamy is particularly interesting phenomena for analysing the emerging European diversity and intercultural dialogue within the on-going EU integration and identity building process. As one of the spouses comes from the eastern periphery of Europe, Eastern narratives (related to a post-communist and/or Christian Orthodox socio-cultural context) are voiced also, providing insight into different perceptions and interpretations of gender equality, modern life, social classes, social justice, national and western child education techniques, etc. The everyday life of these families, as an arena for European identity negotiation, is seriously challenging a still existing stereotypical representations of the European East and West (Kovacevic, Wimmer, Delanty), as well as common legal barriers to bi-national family making (Flemmen, Heyse), shaped by contemporary hierarchy of power relations and existing national discourses. This communication presents the results of the research project Transnational love: mixed unions' foundation and development in Spain hold at the Rovira i Virgili University from 2010 to 2012, aiming at a) providing theoretical framework for researching inter-European East-West mixed marriages and b) viewing empirical complexities of the East-West family communication and hybrid European identity building.

Kathleen Heft, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany.

The 'East German' child murderess? - The re/production of gendered peripheries in media discourse on filicides

In 2008, German politician Wolfgang Böhmer commented on an alleged excess of filicides in the Eastern federal states of Germany. In his statement he established an imputed

relationship between the former GDR's liberal abortion policy and present day filicides in Germany. Concerning filicides in 'Eastern Germany' he therefore articulated "the impression that filicides - although always existent - are an instrument of family planning" (Böhmer, FOCUS, 24/05/2008). This paper is based on my PhD project with the working title "Emancipated Partners, Bad Mothers, Murderous Mothers? - How Images of 'The East German Other' Constitute German Hegemonic Culture". It addresses the discursive co-construction of on the one hand dominant and yet contested gender norms and images - i.e. of motherhood and family life - within contemporary German media and on the other hand an 'East German' deviation from those norms and images. Based on an exemplary discourse analytical interpretation of news coverage on filicides in 'East' and 'West Germany' the paper argues that discourse on filicides (amongst other discourses) seems to function as a significant site for the public negotiation of the post-division Gendered Nation. 'East Germany' is thus being re/produced as one of Germany's gendered Others and thereby re/located in a borderland and periphery.

Katja Kahlina, Central European University, Hungary.

Changing borders, re-imagining communities: Nationalism and sexual citizenship in Croatia.

The function and meanings of borders defining a territory of the contemporary Croatian nation-state have undergone significant changes in the past few decades: The respective phases of these transformations include delineation of an autonomous entity in the federal Yugoslavia, the process of "hardening" of borders (Duara, 1995) in relation to the Croatian nation and state building in the early 1990s, and the struggle for the membership in the EU in the past decade. The changes in boundaries function have been followed by the changing citizenship regimes and belonging practices, with gender and sexuality playing a significant role in these processes. In my paper, by tracing the transformation of borders and related citizenship regimes, I will look at how these changes create a productive space in which different forms of belonging are articulated. I will do so by looking at the ways in which people marginalized on the grounds of their sexuality negotiate the conflicting national and supranational frameworks of belonging present in the local political imaginary. The aim of my analysis is to explore whether and to what extent the communities and solidarities re-imagined in the process of negotiation represent the break with the binary "us" vs. "them" logic, thus undermining the exclusionary relations that underpin both nationalist divisions and the West/East hierarchy.

Michaela Schäuble, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany.

Parading Male Excellence: gendered performances of valour and war guilt denial in post-war Croatia.

In 2007, the then Croatian president Mesic publicly announced: "Croatia's future is a Europe in which borders connect, not separate, a community of equal states and peoples." What is surprising about this statement is not its content but the occasion at which it was made, namely during the Sinjska Alka, an annually held knight's tournament that is notorious for its nationalist symbolism and its public display of right-wing political views. An appearance at this tournament by Mesic, who previously had testified at the ICTY in The Hague and had been widely reproached at home for "criminalising the 'Homeland War' and the Croatian Army", could hardly have been expected in his region of Croatia - let alone a speech by him with pro-European undertones. Only a few year earlier, representatives of the same president were hissed-down, and the tournament was held in honor of a convicted Croatian war criminal, ex-general Mirko Norac. A native of the Sinjska krajina (lit. borderland surrounding the Dalmatian town of Sinj), Norac had been a dedicated participant in the Alka and after his

trial he said that the first thing he would do after his twelve-year sentence was to participate in the games. Released in November 2011, Norac is expected to participate in the 2012 Alka, using it as platform for his public denial of Croatian war guilt. In my paper, which is based on long-term as well as most recent anthropological fieldwork in Sinj, I will analyse the shifting significance of this tournament and evaluate its meaning in a wider political context, focusing on the gendered imagery of male virtues such as valour and self-defence employed during the performances of the Sinjska Alka.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
307	'Now You see Me - Now You Don't' - The Elusive Nature of Borders	Senate

Organizer: Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Chair: Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

Discussant: Lena Malm, University of Manchester, Finland

Session Abstract:

Borders are elusive. In some cases they are tangible, clear, crude and imposing and in other they elude the eye and are hard to perceive. However, both descriptions can account for the same border in the same location. For some, the borders are known and obvious while for others, they may not even recognize the border's presence. Between 2009 and 2012 the EastBordNet has conducted a number of STSM (Short Term Scientific Missions) in an attempt to capture the elusive nature of borders. Sets of teams composed of scholars from various academic disciplines and one talented photographer, Lena Malm, traveled to various locations -- Latvia, Cyprus, Israel, Kosovo, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Russia and Palestine - in an attempt to capture the visible and the "invisible".

This panel 'paradoxically' will be devoted to presentations of the invisible nature of borders as they were captured by the lenses of Lena Malm and contextualized by the teams of scholars that took part in the project. Hence, we are looking for scholars who took part in the various STSM's and would like to present some of their findings and impressions of their missions combined with the images from that region.

Papers:

Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel.

Kosovo -- The invisible State.

Kosovo is the youngest state in Europe, that got its independence in 2008. A state that presents no national identity, Kosovan nationality is missing even in the eyes of most of the locals; amazingly it is missing even in the eyes of some government officials and public servants. The country is torn along ethno-national cleavage, Albanians-Serbs-Gorani-Croat, which, not surprisingly, also manifests itself in religious cleavage Muslims vs. Christians. While Kosovo has a clear checklist of all the official state symbols, they are not present in the public sphere. One of the most interesting traits of borders is the range of the spectrum in which they are manifested 'on the ground' (and sometimes not). In some cases they are obvious and painfully crude, for example: the Israeli checkpoints along the occupied territories 'green line'. In "industrialized western societies" borders became an immanent part of our day to day life, social, geographical and state borders among others became crucial to the question of who we are; borders became one of the most important mechanisms for

inclusion and exclusion. In the case of Kosovo it seems that everybody is cooperating in an attempt to blur the state and emphasize a sectorial identity. In this presentation I will attempt to convey the way this practice is manifested in photos.

Nataša Gregorič Bon, Institute of Anthropological and Spatial Studies, Slovenia.

Aija Lulle, University of Latvia.

Katharina Tyran, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany.

Latvian-Russian borderlands.

This photography project took place in a Latvia's parish Pededze, next to Russian border in 2009. Latvia's inclusion to EU in 2004 brought a strict visa regime, which has limited the ability of passing the Latvian-Russian border. The border area between Latvia and Russia define the EU as a barrier. The research visit lead us think how the uneven flow of goods and people through the Latvian-Russian border is shaping a power dynamic upon which the people living at the border area reconstruct positive or negative imaginaries of "Europe" or EU and redefine their belonging.

We also focused on meaning and ways in which the borders are being or not being passed, crossing of linguistic borders, audibly as well as visually identifiable as the social boundaries different regimes of value and identity processes, interplay between visibility and invisibility of borders and the power of a photographer and a photography itself. Photography is often more talkative than informal conversation and more intense happening than verbal conversation is.

Shannon Pfohman, Free University Berlin, Germany.

Israel - One State Various Borders (Or East Meets West)

Throughout the photography and border excursion in Israel, an overriding theme prevailed, namely, the existence of ethnic and national segregation and 'othering' permeating each of the border areas explored. In some places we saw border divisions, walls, barbed wire, secured constructions with surveillances, motion detectors, and even machine gun-type apparatuses, ready to shoot. At other points, the actual border divisions were visually undetectable yet the ramifications of segregation were visceral. We observed the inextricable connection between citizenship constructs and structures of domination, in which distinctions are made between those 'worthy' of and those denied (access to) rights, as well as the consequences for those not permitted membership status among the national elite. We gained insight into the social constructs in Israel which serve to reaffirm, propagate, and secure power structures and categories of classification, distinguishing the Israeli-Jews from the Israeli-Arabs and again from migrant workers and various 'others'. This raised parallels to my own PhD research on the adaptation processes of Bosnian refugees in Berlin and Chicago.

Robin Harper, York College (CUNY), USA.

Memory and Presence as Bricks in the Berlin Wall.

Berlin is arguably Europe's most famous walled city. Divided in 1961 into East and West, the wall imposed many ironies: a West German city in the middle of East Germany, a door to the East or to the West. Although the wall is now gone, the memories of the wall and the long past leading up to its erection, to its demise and aftermath have morphed into new physical, architectural, documentary and social borders. Berlin remains a city of contrasts: Frederick the Great's imposing edifices, the remnants of the Nazi past, bullet-pocked buildings marking WWII battles, hot fashion boutiques, Turkish markets, high-tech billboards, Roma beggars, Stalinist apartment complexes in the east, graceful villas in the south, overcrowded neighborhoods in the north and swanky abodes in the west, all of it reminiscent of the many Berlins inside of one city. The wall that once so importantly divided a city (and the world) is

gone with virtually no markers at its most famous crossing point, Checkpoint Charlie. Yet the remnants of the wall are everywhere: segments remain where originally erected with costumed soldiers stamping fictitious visas for places that longer exist, and transplanted segments generate borders, for divisions that never were. The Wall's erection and its demise brought new populations to Berlin. The social, economic, ethnic, racial, and immigration status borders between these communities are equally as present as any physical border. This paper examines how the removal of the Berlin wall has paradoxically reified the borders between the communities of Berlin.

James Korovilas, Bristol Business School, UK.

Kosovo: the Shaping of a Remittance Dependent State.

The province of Kosovo is Europe's newest state, declaring its independence from Serbia in 2008. Kosovo has experienced limited economic development since the end of Kosovo war in 1999. However, despite this lack of economic development in post war Kosovo, the country has been sustained by a steady inflow of remittances from the Kosovo Albanian diaspora. The Eurozone crisis has resulted in some significant changes in the patterns of migration and remittances in the Balkan region. For example, the economic collapse in Greece has dramatically reduced the flow of remittances between Greece and Albania.

This presentation will explain how long term remittances dependency has shaped the economic and physical landscape of Kosovo. For example, the fact that post conflict Kosovo has experienced an unprecedented construction boom, which has largely financed by money from the diaspora. Furthermore, there is the fact that Kosovo's ethnic Albanian population have minimal engagement with the state, which in turn is partly a reflection of the fact that the flow of remittances is almost exclusively a private sector phenomenon. Finally, this presentation will detail some of the main contrasts between Kosovo and the neighbouring countries of Albania, Serbia and Macedonia.

Nikolai Vukov, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria.

Borders between Permeability and "Frozenness": STSM observations in Israel.

The current presentation will shed light on different sections of border zones observed during the STSM (Short Term Scientific Mission) carried out in Israel in 2009, within the EastBordNet Project. On the basis of photographic materials collected during the STSM fieldwork visit in the Ajami and Shapira neighborhoods of Tel Aviv-Yaffo, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem and the occupied territories, the presentation will outline the capacities of borders to stimulate or prevent transgression, to enable or deny access. Posed at the background of observations carried by the author in other border areas, mostly along Bulgaria's state frontiers, the presentation will discuss the characteristic state of enhanced "frozenness" of border zones in Israel, their appearance as almost immobile and stagnant, hardly allowing a switch of individual's position, or a possibility for avoiding the preliminary prescribed identification. This characteristic will be opposed to the capacity of borders nevertheless change and get constantly reshaped - whether by rearrangements of settlements along the missile area near Gaza strip, resettlement policies in occupied territories, or population shifts and new border lines in cities and neighborhoods.

Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel.

Five different Border regions in Israel.

Israel is a very heterogeneous society that accommodates various groups, however, not all of them in a similar way. In this presentation I would like present my impression of my home state. While being very well aquatinted with the Israeli society and geography, during this specific mission it felt like I was a guest at my own home. While some are hidden, Israeli

borders bear varying, important and interesting meaning to the different groups. Thinking about the mission I had to make a decision about the locations, it seems that physical borders would be significant and insightful; as a result we visited and focused on different facets of the separation wall. Yet, this would not come even close to covering the range of aspects Israeli borders present -- as some are not tangible, and almost of them shift and change. In this presentation I would like to share the various meanings these borders have for different people and the way they manifest, among citizens and between citizens and non-citizens.

12:40 – 13:40 Lunch Break

**13:40 – 15:20 Caren Kaplan – Ontologies of Aerial Observation:
Panoramic Reconnaissance and the Pre-History of Air
War**
Fritz Reuter Room (Panel 374)

Session Abstract:

Before the advent of aviation, industrializing nations sought to produce increasingly accurate surveys of territorial possessions, drawing on new technologies and sciences to interpret and reproduce sights and images. I will argue that most analysis of the imagery of air power--reconnaissance analog and digital photography--situates this kind of visual data as universalized panopticism; total, rational, and complete. According to this approach, reconnaissance imagery can reveal meanings which are always already there waiting to be read. Yet, instances of aerial or elevated viewing before the invention of the airplane suggest a more ontological approach to perception; one that requires habits of observation over time to assemble things like "views." The strange perspective of vertical views from balloons, the dizzying "pirouette" of the oblique panorama, and the triangulated precision of the ordnance survey—these diverse instances demonstrate the uneven nature of representations of terrain that required the development of new habits of visual expertise. In the effort to make sense, to make "something," out of numerous sights, sounds, and sensations, aerial observation offered neither rational panopticism nor irrational multiplicity. Instead, these technologies of vision and representation were "put together" by viewers who sought to repeat the experiences of aerial and elevated observation for pleasure, knowledge, and also, for war.

Caren Kaplan is Professor of American Studies and affiliated faculty in Cultural Studies, Science & Technology Studies, and Cinema & Technocultural Studies at the University of California at Davis. She is the author of *Questions of Travel: Postmodern Discourses of Displacement* (Duke 1996) and the co-author and co-editor of *Introduction to Women's Studies: Gender in a Transnational World* (McGraw-Hill 2001/2005), *Between Woman and Nation: Transnational Feminisms and the State* (Duke 1999), and *Scattered Hegemonies: Postmodernity and Transnational Feminist Practices* (Minnesota 1994) as well as two digital multi-media scholarly works, *Dead Reckoning* and *Precision Targets*. Her current research focuses on aerial views and militarized visual culture.

15:20 – 17:40 Berlin Tour

19:30 Dinner at the Sarah Wiener Das Kaffeehaus

Sunday 13th January 2012

**09:00 – 10:40 ABORNE Roundtable - Borders and Knowledge
Production: a comparative perspective
Fritz Reuter Room (Panel 316)**

Chair: Paolo Gaibazzi, Zentrum Moderner Orient

Session Abstract:

Over the past two decades, scholarly interest in borders and processes of bordering has significantly grown. Driven by geopolitical transformations as well as by changing paradigms of sovereignty, this interest has not only been confined to the classic sites in border studies, such as the US-Mexico border and, more recently, the external boundaries of the EU. Scholarship on other areas of the world has equally increased and become more consolidated, as shown by the appearance of numerous networks and centers having a regional or sub-regional focus. Also considering that non-academic actors, most notably policy makers and activist groups, have contributed to the expansion of this interdisciplinary field of study, the need to reflect on the global production of knowledge on and around borders seems pressing. This roundtable, jointly organized by EastBordNet and ABORNE, provides a forum of discussion for scholars belonging to networks - including institutions, centers, research programs and so on - that have adopted borders and borderlands as core analytical frameworks in their scientific agendas. The roundtable will be comparative in nature, meaning not simply ways of establishing similarities and differences between phenomena observed across the globe, but also modes of comparing the conceptual, epistemological and empirical questions generated by studying borders in different regions. In other words, roundtable participants will discuss borders as a 'problem space' in order to reflect on the specific problematics that have informed the knowledge production in the scholarly networks which they represent. The emphasis on geographical (and thematic) diversity serves to draw attention to the rootedness of such problematics in specific geo-historical settings and the scholarly knowledge produced on them (e.g. area studies). The aim is to simultaneously facilitate and complicate comparisons between notions and practices of statehood, sovereignty, territory, identity and other issues that have recently been subject to considerable debate in border theory. The roundtable also includes contributions that seek to critically rethink the conventional geopolitical imaginaries that inform area/border studies.

Participants:

- Chiara Brambilla, University of Bergamo, Italy.
- Christine Thurlow Brenner, University of Massachusetts, USA.
- Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, Associate Professor, Director, Jean Monnet Chair
Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, School of Public Administration, University of Victoria.
- Gregor Dobler, University of Freiburg, Germany.
- Hastings Donnan, Queen's University, Northern Ireland.
- Sarah Green, University of Helsinki, Finland.
- Henk van Houtum, University Nijmegen, the Netherlands.
- Conrad Schetter, Bonn Asia Centre, University of Bonn.
- Irasema Coronado, University of Texas El Paso, USA.

11:00 – 12:40 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
367	Border Arts	1.501

Chair: Miriam Lormes, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany

Papers:

Evelyn P. Mayer, Mainz University and Saarland University, Germany.

The Canada-U.S. Border: Re/Locating Native and Shifting Non-Native Border concepts in Thomas King's "Borders" and Derek Lundy's Borderlands: Riding the Edge of America.

This analysis critically explores Native and non-Native perspectives on the Canada-U.S. border by juxtaposing Canadian Native author Thomas King's short story "Borders" (1993) with non-Native writer Derek Lundy's recent travelogue *Borderlands: Riding the Edge of America* (2011). Post-9/11 security-related geopolitical and perceptual changes at the Canada-U.S. border are analyzed and linked to questions of power, citizenship, and identity. The concerns at the border are not so much customs and goods any longer, but establishing the identity and citizenship of people crossing the Line. This shift became more obvious after 9/11 with the thickening of the 49th parallel due to measures such as the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. The border bisects local communities and indigenous nations alike as is the case for the Blackfoot. In King's fictionalized short story, set in the once integrated Alberta-Montana borderlands, the Native protagonists are literally stranded in a "third space" (Homi K. Bhabha), the duty-free store located between the United States and Canada. The Native mother insists on her Blackfoot identity and repeatedly refuses to self-identify as either Canadian or American, when she and her son want to cross the international boundary. Native ideas on borders challenge the primacy of the nation-state and securitization and move beyond border binaries.

Maria Azcona del Mar, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain.

"Kings of Infinite Space": Cosmopolitan Travelers in Contemporary Cinema.

'The most precious book I possess is my passport' claims Salman Rushdie in his essay "Step Across this Line" (2003: 427). Rushdie's bald assertion stands in sharp opposition to those made by the proponents of a "borderless world". Mobility is one of the distinguishing features of our contemporary globalized world. Capital, information and people are said to be in a constant state of "transition" across and around the globe in a novel articulation of space that sociologist Manuel Castells refers to as "the space of flows". Yet, this fluid space, Castell argues, is simultaneous with another that is still very much place-based, where distances and frontiers may become insurmountable obstacles even at this time of expedient communication and fast travelling. This contradiction is at the heart of most conceptualizations of space in contemporary social, philosophical and political theory. The world is becoming a smaller place but borders, rather than disappear, are still standing and new ones are being built, sometimes in the most unexpected places. In this paper I intend to explore how contemporary cinema deals with these concerns in a group of films that have turned the "shrinking world" paradigm into its main narrative premise. The characters of recent films such as "The Bourne Supremacy" (Paul Greengrass, 2004), "Syriana" (Stephen Gaghan, 2005), "The Bourne Ultimatum" (Paul Greengrass, 2007), "The International" (Tom

Tykwer, 2009), "Duplicity" (Tony Gilroy, 2009) and "Fair Game" (Doug Liman, 2010) are regulars of the space of flows. Armed with visa-friendly passports and credit cards, these characters move with ease across countries and continents. Yet, even in these films space is more than just the free flowing of these cosmopolitan travelers. This paper proposes to explore how these movies articulate, both in visual and narrative terms, the novel spaces and borders emerging in the world, their ideological implications and their stand in relation to contemporary debates on cosmopolitanism and transnationality.

Miriam Lormes, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany.

Shifting and subverting of borders through music: the Macedonian alternative scene.

In the Republic of Macedonia ethnicity is highly institutionalized and politicized. For example, as a result of the Ohrid Framework Agreement (2001), the different ethnicities, especially Albanians as the largest minority and the population majority of Slav Macedonians, are gradually living in parallel and separated worlds with invisible but yet existing borders. While today, many intellectuals and artists are openly challenging these borders, their individual motivations are often very different. Identifying the underlying interdependences between power and music this paper will focus on the various ways and strategies musicians use for collaborating with each other and positioning themselves from the country's independence up until today. Thereby it will especially focus on the alternative music scene in Skopje. How do musicians attempt to overcome entrenched roles? While in recent years many scholars studied traditional Macedonian music, hardly any research has been done on the popular and especially the popular alternative music scene. Within this scene, particularly striking is the musicians' ability to flexibly change and adopt to the socio-political processes. It has thus developed into a platform where resistance and difference to the dominant ideologies are constantly expressed and negotiated, where musicians use their very own way to reinforce and undermine established borders by employing musical expression as a means of resisting current power relations. This paper is based on several months' fieldwork in Skopje that included numerous talks with interlocutors, textual and musical analysis as well as virtual fieldwork.

Lisanne Wilken, Aarhus University, Denmark.

Pushing the borders eastward: negotiating the European borders between East and West in representations of the Eurovision Song contest in Denmark and Britain in the 1990's and 2000's.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the inclusion of a growing number of post-Soviet countries into the Eurovision Song Contest, the contest has increasingly become an arena where struggles over the meaning(s) and limit(s) of Europe and Europeaness are being enacted and contested. This paper explores how the enlargement of the song contest and the inclusion of ever more eastern countries have been represented and discussed in Britain and Denmark, two countries with their own complex and complicated relationship to Europe. Starting with the Eurovision Song Contest in Zagreb in 1990 where a number of performances celebrated the fall of the Berlin Wall and the coming of a new Europe and ending with the finals in Azerbaijan in 2012, the paper explores how Europeaness and belonging to Europe has been represented and challenged as commentators and audiences have discussed the entries, performances, lyrics, voting patterns and winnings of the new entrants into the contest. Focusing on representations of the Eurovision, both as a context where the divisions of the past are being healed and where Europe is being (re)united, and as a context where 'Europeaness' is slipping away as the contest moves eastward, the paper explores how the boundaries of Europe are being drawn and redrawn in a constant oscillation between sentiments of completion and loss, home-coming and take-over, optimism and

anxiety.

Jane Wilkinson, University of Leeds, UK.

'An der Deutschlandtur': Germany and the EU as 'Gated Community' in the plays of Emine Sevgi Ozdamar.

Modifying the much-used 'Fortress Europe' metaphor, van Houtum and Pijpers (2006) argues for an understanding of the European Union as a 'gated community' - a safe, enclosed 'members only' space which keeps 'undesirables' outside while selectively granting entry to those non-members who might contribute to and enhance our 'comfort'. This control functions on two levels: at the 'gates' or border crossing points themselves, where state functionaries grant or refuse entry; and within the gates where non-EU-nationals are denied many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by members and are thereby subject to processes of 'bordering' or 'othering' on a number of levels. In this paper I examine the representation and negotiation of this 'gated community' and its borders in two plays by Turkish-German author Emine Sevgi Ozdamar. Better known for her novels and short stories, Ozdamar's plays include *Karagoz in Alamania* (1982) and *Perikizi* (2010). In the first of these, Ozdamar reflects on the experience of migration between 'home' and 'abroad', and locates several scenes 'an der Deutschlandtur' - literally at the well guarded 'door' or 'gate' to Germany. When writing *Perikizi* almost 30 years later, a large Turkish community, now entering its 4th generation, is well established within the 'gated community' of Germany. I argue that in this play Ozdamar therefore relocates the German-Turkish and 'European-non European' border from the external security border to the internal 'mental and emotional' borders (cf. Ehlers, Buursnick & Boekema 2001) which continue to 'mark difference' (cf. Donnan and Wilson 1999) between her Turkish protagonist and the German society in which she lives. I compare characters, themes and aesthetics in the two plays.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
320	Relocating Borders - Relocating People	1.601

Chair: Magdalena Elchinova, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria

Discussant: Regina Römhild, Humboldt University- Berlin, Germany.

Papers:

Zaiga Krisjane, University of Latvia, Latvia.

Relocation of borders: the case of Latvian migrant transnational contacts and remittances.

It is increasingly easier than ever to be connected to multiple countries across national state level. It has been recognised by other authors that close connections are largely maintained by existence of social networks. They play a very important role in east-west migration (see Ryan et.al. 2008). Transnational space created with active social networks reveals multi-sited lives and include exchanges and interactions across borders. Persons acting across the borders exchange both material and emotional goods. Interactions of transnational activities blur national state borders. Thus the subject of this research concentrates on emigration from Latvia which proved to be largely shaped by development of migrant social networks. Geographical dimension on this research covers Latvian migrants in several European countries - the United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, Sweden and Norway. Aspects of analysis in this research firstly are everyday communication patterns, channels and frequencies.

Secondly, we look at remittances as a form of investment in the origin and differences according to the host country. Empirical evidence in this study is gathered from a web-based survey with Latvian migrants' living in either of countries. Usage of internet serves as an asset in exploring aspects of blurring borders for Latvian emigrants.

Paul Bauer and Barbora Spalova, Institute of Sociological Studies Faculty of Social Sciences (FSS) at Charles University, Czech Republic.

Selecting and locating German past at Czech-German border after 1990.

In the frame of the dialectic of traces and erasures, the communication intends to question, at the Western Bohemian borderlands (former Iron Curtain), the present social relation to the mass transfers and forced migrations that occurred after WWII and the restructuration of the European political landscape. At first glance, We will present the evolution of the social relation to places and space at the Czech-German border after 1989. Afterwards, the communication will focus on the empirical research performed from a social anthropological and a cultural geographical point of view on the way Czech societies living at the Czech-German Border deal, after 1990, with the German past and the history of their forced migration in 1945. To do so, the communication follow two complementary problematic.

1. From a geographical perspective: Material and immaterial tracks of the German have been in many cases erased and destructed during the socialist era. How do post-socialist local actors integrated them within the heritage process? Are the tracks of German past maintained in relinquishment or valorized? Does this process permit the constitution of a consensual transnational memory that transcends at the Czech German border distinctive representation of the past? 2. From a Social anthropological perspective:

We will question at the micro level the trans-generational narratives on the German presence (remembering) and disappearance (forgetting) in the Czech borderland city of Jablonne v Podjestedi where the German population has been replaced by populations from different regions of Central Europe.

Magdalena Elchinova, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria.

Categorizing People on the Two Sides of the Border: The Case of the 1989 Re-settlers from Bulgaria to Turkey.

The paper discusses the geopolitical border as a dynamic social construction and an instrument for categorizing individuals and groups located on its sides. Different systems of social categorization are described and analyzed - systems, by means of which the Bulgarian-born Turks, re-settlers in Turkey since the summer of 1989 are being defined by various social actors at various levels of the home and host society. The discussion is focused at the everyday level, though taking into account the impact of official discourses and national narratives upon the categories of description and evaluation generated at the everyday level. Whether and to what extent re-settlers themselves accept, internalize or reject the categories and characteristics attributed to them is also commented. Their attempts at re-categorization are viewed as being in coherence with their strategy of positive group and individual self-evaluation, as well as with their participation in the processes of negotiating their place and significance in the social structure, national narratives and historical processes on the two sides of the Bulgarian-Turkish border. The discussion draws upon anthropological fieldwork conducted in different locales in Bulgaria and Turkey.

Fereniki Vatavali, National Technical University of Athens, Greece.

Relocations of the Greek-Albanian Borderline and Housing Production: From the collapse of the Albanian State-Socialism to the Greek Debt Crisis.

The collapse of the "iron curtain" in 1989 has been the starting point for radical political

changes in Albania that led to the opening of Greek-Albanian borders and the rapid transformation of the Greek-Albanian borderland. Exchanges and interdependencies between the two sides of the borderland that have been developed since then have changed the function and the image of the borderline. The current economic, political and social crisis, what is called the Greek debt crisis, changes the interrelation between the two sides of the borders and new social practices emerge. Housing production, a field that was very important for the global economy since mid-90's, has played a key role for the socioeconomic relations in the Greek-Albanian borderland and so for cross-border exchanges and interdependencies. Construction activity in the housing sector has been very intensive in both sides between mid90's and mid00's causing rapid changes in space, particularly in border cities. The current crisis in construction sector changes production modes and leads people to adopt new practices regarding access to housing, working and investing. This paper intends to investigate how the flows of people, capital and ideas have contributed to the relocations of the Greek-Albanian borderline since 1989. It focuses on the processes of housing production in two border cities, the city of Ioannina on the Greek side and the city of Gjirokaster on the Albanian side, and it is mainly based on data collected on the field through interviews with actors involved in housing production. This data is used to investigate the effects of migration flows, mobility of construction capital and the exchanges of consumption modes on housing production in the two cities and furthermore on the production of space at the Greek-Albanian borderland.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
340	Reopenings and Border Sociality	1.604

Chair: Ann Kennard, University of the West of England, UK

Papers:

Dace Dzenovska, University of Oxford, UK.

From the Act to the Fact: Border Crossing and Border Sociality in the Former Soviet Space.

On a cold day in January 2011, a Georgian man turned himself in to the Latvian Border Guard Authority for having illegally crossed the border which separates the European Union from Russia, but which twenty years ago marked the boundary between Soviet republics. The man had aimed for Western Europe, but was worn down by the cold weather. He turned himself in to receive the care of the state in the form of a ticket home. During the scene of establishing the fact of border crossing days after the act of border crossing, the Georgian man, the Latvian Border guards, the translator, and their anthropologist formed a particular border sociality that despite geopolitical shifts in border regimes underlined their shared historical experiences as former Soviet subjects. In this paper, I will engage with the particular configuration of the state, the border, and sociality which emerged during the scene of establishing the fact of border crossing. In addition to inhabiting the roles assigned to them by the power-laden border regime, the actors of the scene formed temporary social bonds which rendered the border regime from an oppressive state apparatus to a set of state-based practices profoundly shaped by cultural and historical contexts. In the process, the border regime became a site that also enabled care, sociality, and imaginations of better futures.

Ann Kennard, University of the West of England, UK.

The 'Accursed Mountains': a natural border region or a new context for de-bordering?

The tides of European history have rearranged boundaries and caused nations and ethnic groups to find themselves either high and dry with little or no external support, or swept up in a deluge of power politics and unable to withstand the invading external forces. The region surrounding the 'Accursed Mountains' in South-Eastern Europe is a complex case. The mountains today divide Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro from each other, but it was not always so: this remote region was for centuries part of the Ottoman Empire, but always contained an explosive ethnic and religious mix of peoples. Montenegro, mountainous and isolated, contained upland clans, mainly Orthodox, who resisted external authority. Ethnic Albanians, an ancient people, Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox, spread across the mountains and were always present in other parts of the Balkans. The aim of the paper is firstly to show the effect of the imposition of borders on this mountainous region after the Balkan Wars of 1912/13, cutting off traffic and trading, making inter-marriage difficult, and as the years went on, gradually isolating the new state of Albania from its neighbours, especially in the Hoxha years after the Second World War. The three countries which today meet in the mountains have separate identities, and have emerged from very different political contexts. The mountains can be a unifying factor, and there is evidence that organisations at many levels, from local to international, are trying to help to use the mountains to link up the peoples, so that in future the state borders will become irrelevant.

Irina Novikova, University of Latvia, Latvia.

Text-ing Proximity and Distance in Post-Soviet Women's Memory Narratives: Baltic Contexts.

The late 1980's-1990's in the Baltic societies were the time of launching the mobilization of oral and written memory narratives about loss of independence in 1940, exile in 1944, deportations of 1941 and 1949, political and ideological repressions, resistance and dissent. The selected narrative focalization and dominant narrative template of women's life stories generated a dominant image of Soviet pastness, as well as rhetoric of victimization accompanied the image of the historical 'rupture' both in the public discourse and in life stories. The older generations of women in these narratives were attributed the symbolic role of the carrier of national-narrative continuity in having retained the fundamental values of the pre-Soviet 'past perfect' all through the Soviet occupation period. In the shared narrative formula of older women's stories, their idealized childhood becomes a national childhood in the society of pre-traumatic (pre-1940) patrimonial harmony and well-being, peasantlike wisdom of the state and ethnonational values. The narrative formula of ideal childhood and its rupture functioned as a historical reference in post-Soviet politics of proximity, distance, polarization, identity and agency and emotionally facilitated the emergence, proliferation and acceptance of the alienating cliché 'former Soviet migrants' (or colonists) in media, popular and political discourses, and later a political bordering category of "aliens" in Estonia and Latvia, among them thousands of women, having turned into a potential demographic a political threat to the re-born ethnic nation. The politics of women's memory texts had a long-term impact on social behaviour and political choices of women in the immediate post-petestroika period, on their interactions and networking, and on their political agency. The 'unwanted past' (Young and Kaczmarek 2008, 53) should be if not abjected and eliminated, then obscured - 'A Time Ignored' as Ene Koresaar, for example, called this component of memory politics in Estonia. Possible proximity nodes and solidarity spaces among women were dissolved vis-a-vis an emerging subaltern condition beyond re-imagined 'authentic women's identities' and proliferating 'destiny narratives'. 1

Neşe H. Özgen, Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey.

Construction of the legitimacy of the State: the mined area in Turkey-Syria border.

This presentation is based on my field studies between 2000 and 2008, in two towns and 17 villages in the Syrian border of Turkey. Contrary to the common belief that it was formed when the borderline was set in 1928, the mined area between Turkey and Syria began to be established in 1953, lying 700km long and horrifyingly thickened to 1km wide in various periods, is the unique mined border amongst Turkish borders. In the course of history, the rhetoric of the mine in the border has been the most influential tool for the construction and reproduction of the state, Kurdish ethnicity and the sovereignty for Turkish Armed Forces, Turkish Republic and the local people. This presentation is going to discuss the mined area between Syria and Turkey from 1920's to the end of the first decade of the 2000's, its different temporalities, discontinuities and synonymously how it feeds which time series, sovereignty and power tables and therefore on one hand constructing the legitimacy areas of the state and at the same time reconstructs the border, following the historical analyses of Foucault.

Sigrid Lipott, University of Trieste, Italy.

Twin cities: cooperation beyond walls.

If border towns are by definition a point of connection, a meeting point with the outside of state system, they represent a kind of negation of the very logic of the border, which is to separate. My paper is intended to explore how formerly divided border areas and towns are now highly interested in the creation of joint functional regions. This is particularly true in the case of twin cities, where demands for development and territorial integration are enriched by belonging to a common town represented by the joint identity of the two towns together straddling the border. This process is currently reshaping and refraining not only historical borders in Europe but also and above all borders along the East-West divide. Some successful cases of cross-border cooperation and their dynamics will be analysed to this regard. This theme will be analysed with regard to the Italian - Slovene border: in particular, the case of Gorizia - Nova Gorica and the one of Trieste - Koper, both of which have been at the center of attempts to build an actual international metropolitan city out of national regional capital cities. The paper intends to 'map' these borders and their forms of differentiated integration: observation and in depth analysis of ongoing projects will be primary sources.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
356	Europe and its Eastern borders	1.605

Chair: Robin Harper, York College (CUNY), USA.

Papers:

Alena Pfoser, Loughborough University, UK.

Remaking the East-West Border: Competing Narratives of Place in the Russian-Estonian Borderland.

The borderland between Russia and Estonia has undergone dramatic changes in the past 20 years: formerly perceived as part of an integrated Soviet space it has been shaped by polarisation and securitisation after the restoration of Estonia's independence in 1991. In public discourses, it has been framed as a civilisational divide between East and West – stressing Estonia's return to Europe and difference to Russia and the Soviet past. Shifting the

perspective to the experiential dimensions of these changes, this paper will analyse how people living in the borderland negotiate and make sense of the sociospatial transformation. Drawing upon 60 life-story narratives of people belonging to different ethnic groups and generations, I will analyse how people living in the borderland construct place and negotiate hierarchies in space. I will argue that Easternness and Westernness and underlying hierarchical understandings in space are relevant categories for making sense of one's locatedness – although they have to be regarded as constantly negotiated and contested. I will show that the division of the borderland hasn't resulted in a shared narrative of becoming a periphery but in multiple projects of place-making and practices of bordering.

Marina Hakkarainen, Department of Anthropology, European University at St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

Children Integration and Private Production of New Identities: Cultural and Educational Entrepreneurship of Russian Speaking Migrants in Finland.

Three points of anxiety are of the most importance when Russian speaking migrants in Finland are talking about their children and integration into the host society: knowledge of languages both Finnish and Russian, differences of attitudes towards education in Finnish schools and Russian families, and "Russian culture." On the one hand they are worrying about children's weak Finnish language proficiency that could cause problems in socialization, further education and professional life. On the other hand they fear of forgetting by their children of Russian language, believe that children should be educated in a way as it was used in Russia including "strict upbringing," early personal development and training on school subjects with orientation toward talents, exceptionality and "high culture." Finnish immigration service provides many programmes for integration and supporting of the ethnic and language identities, but Russian immigrants often regard them insufficient. As a result multitude private initiatives and organizations have been recently established. In their turn they provide cultural and educational services, to correct the governmental ones. In that way they try to control integration processes of children and negotiate own identities. In the paper proposed I want to answer the following questions: how Russian migrants in Finland experience governmental children integration services, how they try to correct their insufficiency in private services and what kinds of identities they search for their children and themselves controlling integration processes in that way. The research is a part of the project "Families on the move across borders" (University of Eastern Finland).

Jussi Laine, Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland, Finland.

Building New Civic Neighbourhood: Opportunities and Challenges of Civil Society Dialogue across the Finnish-Russian Border.

The increased inclusion of non-state actors in world politics has brought up the need for a wider understanding of power and agency. In a new Europe of post-national borders, the state sovereignty and authority has been weakened not just upwards and downwards, but also sideways by social movements and civil society organizations. The re-scaling of state, multileveled governance, and various cross-border initiatives fuelled by them, have initiated a transition from international (border confirming) to transnational (border eroding) relations. Thus more attention needs to be paid on those actors and processes that respond to globalizing forces by propelling border-spanning activities and foster cross-border relations. Reflecting this shift from debordering to rebordering, the role of borderlands has changed from integrators to buzzer zones. Building on empirical material collected from the Finnish-Russian border, this paper goes beyond the border and investigates the previously unseen premium placed on the role of transnational non-state cooperation in the increasingly securitized and exclusionary environment. It traces the tidemarks on the civil society

engagement, in principle, and reflects the related rhetoric against practice. It depicts the role of non-state actors as crucial in bridging the gaps created by borders and bordering, in so doing giving concrete, real-life content to the European neighborhood-building project.

Marcela Slusarciuc, Stefan cel Mare University, Romania.

Eastern External Border of European Union - An Economic Bridge or A Wall?

The working hypothesis is that the economy in crossborder area is a complex system firstly due to the fact that the new approaches consider the economy as a complex system and secondly due to the supplementary specific factors that make the evolution of this area as having a high degree of non-linearity. Moreover, the area subject of research, Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova is at the confluence of two gravity economic fields: European Union as a not yet well structured and homogeneous economic unit and Russia with a long history as economic power and still influence on the former soviet states - Ukraine and Republic of Moldova. The paper at first choose the factors that have an influence on short and long term on the crossborder area and its economy, such as: on the one side classic factors (the number and weight of SME's in the area, GDPs on the different side of the border, unemployment rates, etc. and the possible disparities between them) and on the other side specific factors (the border permeability, interculturality degree, number and depth of the historical conflicts, the distance from the main economic center, etc.). Further the work looks for grouping the factors in two main poles: the ones that are meant to shorten the economic disparities between the two parts of the border and the ones that are deepening them.

Robin Harper, York College (CUNY), USA.

Hani Zubida, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel.

East or West? Israel's Migrant Worker Policy Caught Between Two Worlds.

In this paper, we explore how the presence and experiences of foreign workers in Israel are redefining what it means to be Israeli by creating cleavage between the concepts of Jewishness and Israeliness. Using citizenship theory, we explore such issues as civil society, institutions, religiosity and above all, identity. We compare perspectives on life in Israel for foreign workers and the children of foreign workers. We consider the Jewishness-Israeliness issue in the light of the children of foreign workers whose socialization and acceptance of Israeli identity presents probably the greatest challenge to Israel as a Jewish and democratic state and to Israeli state institutions.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
337	Pasts and Futures - Enemies and Friends	1.606

Chair: Andrew Gilbert, McMaster University, Canada

Papers:

Lukasz Lewkowicz, Uniwersytet Marii Curie Skłodowskiej, Poland.

Transformation of the Polish-Slovak borderland after 1918.

Polish-Slovak transfrontier relations after 1918 were characterized with a certain dualism. On the one hand, on this common borderland there were numerous conflicts, mainly on ethnic matter. To a large extent it makes difficult the development of transfrontier idea. On the other hand, a cooperation on nature conservation, which was beneficial to the common neighbourhood, has been developing. The functioning of tourist conventions, which influenced the development of cross-border tourism, can be assessed positively. These

treaties also contributed to renewal of family contacts which were torn during the war. It should be emphasized that they also abolished the difficulties in crossing the borders long before Schengen Agreement, let alone they were legal in conflictive regions. Historical experiences of cooperation became a model for creating euroregions. Nowadays, the euroregions are the most effective actors of transfrontier cooperation on Polish-Slovak borderland. Thanks to euroregions the increase of well-being of borderland residents became possible. Simultaneously, the borderland became a "meeting area", providing better means of collaboration of local communities, as well as eliminating the causes of previous both border and ethnic conflicts. The aim of the paper is to analyse the transformation of the functions of Polish-Slovak borderland. In the beginning, historical, social and economic conditions of cooperation will be introduced. Moreover, disintegration, fragmentation and integration functions of bilateral relations will be described. Concluding, the most significant forms of cooperation along with their impact on the greater permeability of the common border will be presented.

Vladislav Sotirovic, Mykolas Romeris University, Faculty of Politics and Management, Political Science Department, Lithuania.

Nationalism and Territorial Claims of the Yugoslavs: Challenge to Remapping the Balkans in the 21st century.

The aim of this research paper is to explore the main streams of historical development of national ideologies and territorial claims of the peoples from the territory of ex-Yugoslavia from the time of national revivals up today with evaluation of the real possibility that these claims of the "national" territories can be a strong challenge to the regional security in the form of remapping the Balkans in the 21st c. following previous attempts from the 20th c. Historical retrospective of development of the national ideologies and territorial claims is necessary for the reason to understand practical politics of 'Yugoslavs' in the last two decades when the Balkans once again became the 'powder-keg' of Europe, but also in order to predict a future development in the 21st c. of the local nationalism and regional political affairs. The results of research show that for the ex-Yugoslav and Balkan nations territorial and national rights were always of much greater importance than human or civic rights. This historical fact became a milestone for development of national ideologies among the Yugoslavs, which put on pedestal of "national policy" the aim to transform ethnographical borders into national-state borders. The period of bloody dissolution of SFR Yugoslavia followed by inter-ethnic conflicts in Kosovo/a and FYR Macedonia (1991-2001) is typical example of such a "national policy" overwhelmingly rooted in the idea of "inevitability" of ethnic cleansing, persecution, assimilation and the inter-ethnic exchange of the peoples for the sake of creation of united national states. This task had to be realized by any means in the future.

Leonidas Karakatsanis, The British Institute at Ankara (BIAA), UK.

Frontiers in *Différance*: The Left, the nation, friends and enemies at the Aegean borders.

This paper sheds light upon a number of Turkish-Greek initiatives for peace emerging in the late 1970s and until the early 1990s, a period largely ignored by the hitherto studies on Greek-Turkish rapprochement. It will demonstrate that such initiatives performed at the terrain of leftist politics, were turned into a site for a vibrant politicisation in both societies. Politics of 'friendship' between Greece and Turkey became a discursive locus upon which the boundaries of the Left were, in both countries, re-defined and re-constructed; boundaries moulded through the emerging landscape of the connections between radical leftist groups and the support offered to the Turkish political refugees at the aftermath of the Turkish coup in 1980, or in the pioneering interaction between political actors of the

institutional-parliamentary left established at the Aegean shores between local governments and civil society groups. The paper argues that during a period of high interstate tensions, the establishment of relations between the Greek and the Turkish Left, pushed national and political frontiers into a complex process of de-politicisation and re-politicisation. Drawing from Jacques Derrida's deconstructive reading of Carl Schmitt's ideas on the friend-enemy dipole, and by connecting theory to the empirical life upon a contentious borderline, this paper will show how the political can be revived through its own annulment, producing 'friends' instead of 'enemies'.

Andrew Gilbert, McMaster University, Canada.

Contesting Chronotopes: Spatio-temporal Frameworks and the Poverty of Political Possibility in Postwar Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This paper attends to how borders in time are made, particularly those that bracket certain pasts in the present. Here I am interested in the links between the (un)availability of aspects of the socialist past and the horizon of political possibility in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Indeed, an array of political actors deploy historical narratives and representations to keep Bosnian politics and society narrowly framed in public discourse as a postwar country - and politics largely as the continuation of that war by other means. Not only does such a framing of Bosnia as postwar reproduce and maintain the ethnosocial divisions wrought by the violence of the 1990s war, i.e. turning Bosnia's diverse population into mutually exclusive, even antagonistic ethno-political and moral communities. It also militates against the possibility of non-ethnic social relations or definitions of the polity—or indeed any alternative that would exceed this constricted horizon of possibility—from achieving a level of social significance that would make them politically relevant. Political elites accomplish this double-move—maintaining a post-war framing and de-valuing alternative representations—by appealing to the memories and war-time experiences of Bosnians, while at the same time distorting, diminishing or dismissing a range of other quotidian desires and aspirations that are equally grounded in past experience, but that do not fit this framework. In this paper, I ask how Bakhtin's notion of the chronotope might aid us in understanding how this bracketing or "privatizing" of the socialist past through postwar public discourse is accomplished.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
344	East Meets West - Together or Apart	1.607

Chair: Laura Assmuth, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Papers:

Serghei Golunov, Research Fellow, University of Tartu, Estonia.

Rigid but Flexible: Dialectical Representation of the EU-Russian Border.

While classical Border Studies theories often overemphasize physical and static features of borders, contemporary post-positivist theories wont to overemphasize such borders' deterritorialized and mobile features. Both approaches look simplistic, and the approach, capable to take into account complex and contradictory features of modern international borders, is needed. The EU-Russian border, being a complex phenomenon, can be considered from contradictory points of view with use of conflicting representations. It is single but at the same time plural, static but dynamic (taking into account that it changes with EU

enlargements), rigid barrier for many categories of travelers but not a serious barrier for other categories, strictly localized but to some extent deterritorialized (the majority of travelers cross this border in airports inside destination countries; in some areas spaces of citizenship and information are fuzzy), friendly but dividing rival military alliances and (as many perceive it) civilizations. Dialectic representation of the EU-Russian border could help not only to avoid simplistic response for the question if borders lose their importance in conditions of globalization. It could also help to forecast development of this phenomenon as a result of conflict between its mentioned and other conflicting features to be focused in the proposed presentation.

Monica Andriescu, Berlin Graduate School for Social Sciences, Humboldt University Berlin.
Between Borders and Boundaries: Media Discourses of Immigration in Comparative Perspective.

The collapse of communism and European integration set new parameters for the evolution of relations between Western and Eastern Europe. The global processes accelerating during this period have also had wide-ranging implications. Once rigid markers, borders between West and East have gradually become more flexible. They are crossing points that facilitate interaction on all levels: human, economic, social and political. In a European Union where free movement is a constituent principle, borders are changing guise: they no longer only mark the separation between national territories, but they also indicate the differences between (national and immigrant) communities living in the same space. There are several factors involved in this ongoing process of shaping social borders. This article explores the media as a designer of images of the "other" that are part of the structure of opportunities immigrants have to integrate, mobilize, participate etc. Using discourse analysis, I comparatively explore daily national newspaper articles from Italy (*Corriere della Sera*, *La Repubblica*) and Spain (*El Mundo*, *El Pais*) during 2009-2011 with the following objective: identifying the key frames in which (especially Eastern European) immigrants are placed (criminality, security, economic asset etc.). The findings contribute to an assessment of how the media contributes to transforming boundaries in a Europe without borders.

Bernhard Koeppen, Universitaet Koblenz-Landau, Germany.

Shopping Tourism as Common Practice and Indicator for Cross-Border-Integration?

Shopping Tourism can be considered as a typical phenomenon in border areas, reflecting mostly differences in wealth and prosperity, national taxes or quality and availability of certain goods. The specific trigger pulse in different border areas seems generally quite obvious and easy to understand. Though, the idea of "one-way systems", mainly reflecting disparities to explain the phenomenon of transborder shopping-tourism, is not absolutely true. Shopping-tourism is even a significant feature, when the general conditions between two neighboring countries are very similar or even leveled, hence no elusive reasons for cross-border shopping exist. It even seems to have become a "ritualized" and very common -sometimes daily - practice for some citizens, as empirical studies on the German-French and German-Polish border show. Hence it could also be discussed, if vivid shopping-tourism although being judged as a rather atavistic activity, might serve as a good indicator of "everyday cross-border-integration". Finally integration on a practical level does neither require the total elimination of stereotypes towards the other nor mean to fall in love with the culture of the neighbor. Thus, the presence of shopping tourism might be an indicator of cross-border-integration in daily behavior and be represent even the basis for further - more dignified forms of cross border interaction.

Laura Assmuth, University of Eastern Finland, Finland.

Children crossing borders: children's perspectives on labour migration and cross-border commuting in Europe.

The paper looks at children's experiences and understandings of parent and family cross-border migration in Europe. Children everywhere are very much affected by migration, irrespective of whether they themselves move across state borders or remain at home while their parent/s migrate or commute across national borders. Children are often at the core of the adults' migration process: be it as the main 'rationale' for parental migration or as prime expected actors of integration in the host societies. In Europe new patterns of cross-border migration have emerged after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the enlargement of the European Union. For example, the paper discusses cases where some family members regularly commute across borders for work, as in the case of European Union neighbouring countries Estonia and Finland. On the other hand, much of migration from Russia to Finland is of a more permanent kind, due partly to strict border and visa regulations from a non-EU country into the Schengen area. Both mobility patterns directly influence and reflect upon the children. However, the focus of the paper is on how children themselves actively make sense of, observe and discuss the cross-border mobility practices they and/or their parents are involved in.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
351	Transnationalism, 'New Borders' and Urban Religions	1.608

Chair: Alexandra Zavos, Panteion University, Greece

Papers:

Mila Maeva, IEFSEM-BAS, Bulgaria.

Religion as Crossing Boundaries (on the case of Bulgarian immigration in the United Kingdom).

This paper is dedicated to the command and use of religion(s) by Bulgarian immigrants in the United Kingdom and the impact of religion on building and developing the community of Bulgarian nationals living in Britain. I argue that the actual process of migrating from one country to another involves numerous changes as a result of the new situation. The study shows that upon settling in a foreign environment, Bulgarian emigrants are strongly influenced by that environment. It affects various aspects of their everyday life such as lifestyle, opportunities to communicate, social life, employment status and, last but not least, self-definition within the group and society. And one manner managing with the situation is to change the religious affiliation and to accept the different forms of protestant faith. According a part of representatives of Bulgarian emigrant community in Britain the religious alteration is though as a crossing boundaries between old (Orthodox) and new (Protestant) culture and it is an important part of integration processes in the receiving society. My main argument is that in the framework of Bulgarian emigrant community in the UK the religion, in the process of emigration, settlement and integration, (if it follows a three-stage system according to the definitions of Victor Turner - cf. Turner 1995) creates internal, external and inter-confessional boundaries and relationships (according to the model of Farrar, Jones 2002: 1, Kerwill 2006: 1) that depend on numerous factors (which I am going to discuss in the paper). This paper will be based on an ethnographic field study into three big Bulgarian protestant communities in London, UK, over the period of 2 years (2010-2012). Classic

ethnographic methods were used in the course of the study, such as in-depth and semi-structured interviews, participant observation and autobiographical stories of the respondents. In the course of the study, methods of virtual ethnography as developed by Christine Hine were also used, in particular online qualitative research of narratives from various emigrant forums and sites created by or for Bulgarian emigrants in Britain (Hine 2000, 2005). The number of respondents exceeds 40 people.

Basia Nikiforova, Lithuanian Cultural Research Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania.

New Religious Borders: the Lithuanian case in European context.

The weakening factor of territorial belonging is a general source for changing European religious borders discourse. We argue that it is possible to explain the growth in the public presence of religion in Europe through concept of new religious pluralism, secularization and post-secularization theories (Grace Dave, Jurgen Habermas, Jose Casanova). In contemporary Europe there is a new landscape of cultural and religious identities that is not easily put on a map, as it does not follow national borders. The process of deterritorialization is strongly linked to a weakening of ties between religion, territory and state borders. Article includes several examples which can illustrate this process. Author observes situation in which the new European religious landscape will never be completed and how new religious topography is transforming political, social and cultural life. Presentation and future article includes Lithuanian case as exclusive and comparable to other European countries at the same time. Key words: deterritorialization, media, religious borders, religious landscape, new religious pluralism, secularity, post-secularity.

Eleftheria C. Spandonidou, MA Student, Aegean University, Greece.

Eirini Pavlitina, Panteion University, Greece.

The cross-section intellectual and religious borders through the non-existence of Mosques in Athens.

This paper presents the events that took place in Greece, referring to the confliction about the creation of place of worship - a mosque - for Muslims and asking for a place to celebrate Ramadan. The identity of each person is defined by their believes, which are shaped in the macro and micro level of society. Freedom of religion and belief is considered to be a fundamental human right. However, some aspects of that are not applied, given the fact that - until today- appropriate religious places for the expression of the Muslim faith, do not exist have not been created. Our consideration is to examine the blanks and cracks of cultural and social "nature", which are generated from the absence of places of religious expression and action. Formal policy making affects public Muslim activity, in a way that deprives the right of free action, thought and expression, by removing the significance and the essence of the concept of citizen. The absence of concrete architectural places for religious use, leads into acting secretly by using private residences and converting them in (non) places of public expression. Consequently, these non-places or spaces are created and used to enhance the mental and imaginary borders of the specific religious group, generating polarizations. The main question under which circumstances someone can freely build or claim and express his/her religious identity and with which way. A basic problematic evolves around whether the state and the institutional policy formulation aims or permits the creation of cognitive and imaginary boundaries.

Markha Valenta, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands.

The (New) Geopolitics of Urban Religion: When a Border Just Ain't What It Used to Be.

One of the most important sites for the 'new' borders of today are global cities. Here, more than ever would be possible along any one territorial border, multiple nationalities are brought together in ways that the Westphalian system never could have imagined and now struggles to accommodate. This paper will examine this new development - global cities as global frontier regions - in relation to the new politics of space and place that it engenders. Of particular interest is the role of transnational religion in importing geopolitics into global cities. In the process, these new religious communities, identities and issues transform municipal and urban politics, challenge established borders within cities, and establish new ones. At the same time, they put pressure on the modern (often forced) alignment between national and religious identities. So, on the one hand, this process - the new urban politics of religion in world cities - is so transformative that the dividing line between municipal, national and international politics becomes utterly unclear. At the same time, however, old borders may be imported and reified in new sites across the world - following their host populations, as it were, as they travel to new locations. Correspondingly, national borders and religious differences which once were lines drawn on the ground between sovereign states, become shifting and contested lines in urban politics that travel from one city to the next. Examples will be drawn from my current project comparing the (geo)politics of religious diversity in three world cities: Amsterdam, Mumbai and New York.

Alexandra Zavos, Panteion University, Greece.

Gender, religion and trans-nationalism: identities and practices of Athenian Arab Muslim women migrants.

Through an analysis of Athenian Arab Muslim women's participation in actual and virtual communities and public spheres, this paper addresses the construction of Muslim religious and gender identities in the context of migration as a trans-national phenomenon that occasions the renegotiation of Islam as a European religion and the role and position of women therein. At the same time, it argues that the discourses and practices mobilized are necessarily shaped in relation to the politics of identity of the specific national socio-cultural contexts that condition the experience of migration. In contrast to dominant European debates, Islam in Greece is framed as an inter-religious antagonism, refracted through anti-Turkish nationalism. In this context, Arab Muslim migrants are not represented as a particular threat to Greek national identity, but rather as Mediterranean neighbours. At the same time, Islam is also assumed to oppose liberal values associated with western modernity, which Greece aspires to yet feels uncertainly part of. In this regard, the position Arab Muslim women in their community is both a source of identification and critique. Arab Muslim women engage with the complexities of the Greek public sphere as mothers, educators, cultural ambassadors and activists, forging strategic alliances through participation in local and trans-national networks and debates.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
315	Redrawing the EU Financial and Value Borders	Senate

Organizer: Renata Jambrešić Kirin, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia.
Chair: Ismail Erturk, University of Manchester, UK.

Session Abstract:

The panel discusses how both money and borders have been affected by the financial crisis in Europe. Utopian borderless space created by financial innovation of the 1990s has been discredited and replaced by new regulatory attempts to control finance and impose fiscal borders between "prudent" North and "profligate" South of Europe since 2010. However in the immediate afterwards of the financial crisis of 2008 the borders were created between the wholesale financial centers in Western Europe and the consumer borrowers in the East. This change of value orientation - from the climate of confidence, cooperation and neighbourhood to the rise of the suspicion, isolationism and xenophobia - has been influencing the behaviour of much believed homo economicus of the 21st century. Narratives of protection, defence and survival are guiding the micro-level of socioeconomic behaviour of people as well as the macro-level of economic and political strategies for overcoming crisis. The intention of the panel is to show numerous (financial, social, ecological) consequences of attempt to redraw the EU fiscal borders torn apart by conflicting centripetal and centrifugal forces.

Papers:

Zaira Lofranco, University of Bergamo, Italy.

From švercati to buying on credit: how Sarajevans reshape borders and models of consumption in time of crisis.

This paper will explore the issue of materiality of borders by analysing the condition of Sarajevans as "displaced consumers". Ethnographic data will focus on the process of refurbishing the house after displacement as a chance to experience reconfiguration of political and geopolitical borders in the former Yugoslavia area, thus entailing also a reconfiguration of consumption politics notably no more aimed at stressing the border between socialist and capitalist world. It will also be considered how those changes are experienced in time of financial crisis that follows the geographical and socio-economic (downward) mobility represented by wartime displacement.

Following Sarajevans coping with the new consumption opportunities and constraints, this paper will analyse their redefinition of model of consumptions as a cultural attempt of relocating space and time coordinates of their existence. Shifting levels of income and purchasing power, different kinds of goods available and changing ways of getting and valuing them entail a subjective de-materialization and re-materialization of borders both new ethno-national ones and those with the Western European space.

Renata Jambrešić Kirin, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia.

Račić, Domagoj, Knowledge Network LLC, Croatia.

Big fish, bigger fish swimming in the small water: a new contribution to the Slovene-Croatian border dispute.

The aim of this paper is to show how the nature of the Slovene-Croatian border dispute has changed from conflicting territorial claims to the exchange of sophisticated financial and legal arguments aiming to block the takeover of a mayor national company by the other. It will analyse the case of the failed merger of the biggest Slovenian retail chain Mercator with

the Croatian company Agrokor as the new kind of state-led opposition to the strict economic and financial measures for the stabilization of the Eurozone. Namely, this case of standard financial transaction has turned into the major political dispute between Slovenia and Croatia involving governmental interventions, reforms in bank sector, trade unions' protests, media war of arguments and diplomatic petitions. The paper will discuss whether the expansionist policy of struggling for dominance in the ex-Yugoslav market and dominant macroeconomic policies are being gradually replaced by the policy of stabilization, "economic defence" and stronger regulatory scrutiny in monetary policy within national borders. It will also offer the discursive analysis of media discourses on the role of money and finance, i.e. on the value of cooperation and "good neighbours", in the process of redrawing (material and symbolic) borders in the region at the moment when Croatia made its final step towards the EU membership.

Ismail Erturk, University of Manchester, UK.

Karel Williams, CRESC, UK.

Eurozone crisis, cross-border interconnectedness of bank balance sheets and ambiguous financial borders in Europe.

As the eurozone crisis evolves it becomes increasingly evident that it is not simply a sovereign debt crisis in the periphery but it is a banking crisis where the balance sheets of the EU banks are deeply interconnected. Therefore the convenient political and moral borders drawn, in the earlier stages of the eurozone crisis, between the prudent North and the frugal South on the one hand and the financially irresponsible periphery, including Eastern Europe, and financially good Western Europe, on the other hand, are no longer useful in formulating policy to deal with the financial crisis in Europe. Political developments in Greece and France after the elections in these countries have challenged the orthodox fiscal policies in the EU. And the increasing visibility of banking crisis that is equally damaging for German, French, British and Dutch banks that are interconnected between themselves and with the banks and the economies in the periphery forces both politicians and policy makers in the eurozone to create a "banking union". This paper will discuss how from the very beginning the framing of the eurozone crisis as sovereign debt crisis in the periphery was unjustified and how a global financialized logic since 2002 drove the banks in Europe to expand their balance sheets across borders in Europe. The paper will then critically evaluate the implications of the new calls for a "banking and financial union" in the eurozone, which are reversal from the earlier discourses of divisions and borders, as a solution to the eurozone crisis.

Rozita Dimova, Freie Universitat, Germany.

The Hovering Notes: The 200 euro stretch through the markets and casinos in Southern Macedonia.

This article follows Sofia's one day journey across the border and her micro-entrepreneurial skills to stretch the 200 EURO budget across the farmer's market, inside the beauty parlor, at the hair stylist and, finally, on the premises of the flashy casino. The journey that begins early Saturday morning from a neighborhood in Thessaloniki, takes place in the town of Gevgelija in the south of the Republic of Macedonia (RM). Sofia's micro-financing pursuits derive from necessity and the significantly cheaper prices in the RM when compared to the ones in Greece. By stacking the car with groceries, and indulging in cosmetic and beauty cures that would not be affordable in Greece, Sofia's main incentive seems to be pragmatic. And yet, the economic element becomes eclipsed by the ritualistic eminence of the excursion in which notions of agency, gender, risk and trust come to play more prominent role than a pragmatic financial calculation of the family budget. My analysis reveals how individual reactions to the

"financial crisis" become modes "of everyday forms of resistance" (Scott 1999) against the state and wider transnational processes by relying on and mimicking the practices closely associated with neoliberalism. Sofia's determination to tackle the "crisis" and maintain "a good-quality life as a decent human being," reveals her individual agency, enacted through shopping and spending but also through saving and stringent calculations. This state of "affective entrepreneurship" rests on irreconcilable tension between planning and rationalizing, and on desire constantly set in motion by the impulse to owe more, to become better, or improve or fix imperfections.

James Korovilas, University of the West of England, UK.

The Greek crisis: Shifting patterns of migration and remittances between Albania and Greece.

This paper considers the patterns of migration and remittances between Greece and Albania, with particular emphasis on the fallout from the Greek sovereign debt crisis and how this has impacted upon the patterns migration and remittances between these two countries. Prior to the onset of the economic crisis in Greece, the Greek Albanian border represented the dividing line between the 'good money' Eurozone and the 'bad money' European periphery. However, the fallout from the Greek crisis has resulted in a significant shift in the definition of the Greek Albanian border, with Greece now representing the 'bad money' European periphery and Albania now representing relative economic stability. Using survey data collected during 2011 & 2012, this paper provides evidence to support the idea that the Albanian population in Greece has highly mobile, with return migration to Albania being the primary response to this economic crisis in Greece. Furthermore, regarding the flow of remittances between Greece and Albania, this paper concludes that the flow of 'standard remittances' has fallen dramatically. However, the extent of this decline in the flow of remittances between Greece and Albania has been 'masked' by the increased flow of capital flight between Greece and Albania.

12:40 – 13:40 Lunch Break

13:40 – 15:20 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
371	Building Polity Borders	1.501

Chair: Orit Gazit, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

Papers:

Yarden Enav, Ariel University Center, Israel/Palestine.

National Citizenship, Border- crossing and (Im)mobility in the Israel/Palestine Seam-Zone.

The intention of this paper is to shed more light on the role of citizenship in the era of globalization and hyper-border-crossing. What role does citizenship take in social and cultural line-drawing? Is citizenship a mechanism of equality and inclusion or hierarchy and separation? The paper discusses the experience of Israeli citizens living, working, and studying across the Israeli-Palestine seam zone. What does Israeli citizenship mean to them? Does it mean different things to Jewish and to Arab-Palestinian citizens? How possible is an inclusive 'culture of citizenship' or civic Israeliness? And finally, what is the role of sociological conceptualization and imagination in changing reality? It will be claimed that citizenship today serves both as a classificatory hierarchical mechanism and as a social equalizer. On one hand citizenship draws a sharp line between citizens and 'non-citizens': normal members of the national community and 'outsiders'. On the other hand, being mainly a legal instrument, citizenship is also a mechanism of inclusion, joining together members of many diverse ethnic and cultural groups into one nation. Therefore, the discourse of national citizenship in itself is one of both hierarchy and co-existence. A second issue to be discussed in the paper is the relationship between freedom of travel/movement and citizenship in the age of globalization. Do we live in a world where a new 'global' class structure arises? The question will be examined through ethnographic cases of (im)mobility in the geo-political region of Samaria (the 'West Bank') and in relation to the Israel/Palestine 'Green Line'.

Orit Gazit, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel.

Conceptualizing 'Border Cultures': State Power, Identity and Practice in the Middle-Eastern Conflicted Border Zone of Southern Lebanon, 1975-2000.

This paper deals with the multidimensional phenomenon of border cultures, and offers a phenomenological account of the complex interplay between three main elements within these entities: state actions and institutional settings; local identities, interests and practices; and the activity and influence of international and transnational entrepreneurs. This is done by focusing on the strategically contested border zone of Southern Lebanon, and on the extraterritorial 'lifeworld' that has evolved in the Israeli 'security zone' in this area since the mid 1970s and until the Israeli withdrawal in May 2000. The aim of this paper is twofold. First, as distinct entities placed far from state authorities' central control, yet situated on the strategic zone in-between nations, it is suggested that the study of border cultures within the social sciences can offer a fresh understanding of 'old' concepts such as sovereignty and citizenship, as well as of relatively 'new' developments, such as the evolution of transnational identities that challenge the classical Westphalian notion of the nation state. Additionally, while the paradigmatic case for the study of border cultures has traditionally been the U.S-Mexican border, the current paper offers to expand the border culture paradigm into active conflict

zones in ethno-nationally diverse and security challenged areas such as the Middle-East.

Guma Kunda Komey , University of Bahri, Khartoum, Sudan.

The dynamics of the emerging (b)order in the Nuba Mountains' borderland along the divide of the two Sudan(s).

The separation of South Sudan on July 9th 2011 has reshaped many places along the divide in a multiple ways. The Nuba Mountains territory in South Kordofan typifies this transformation. The separation has changed its relative location from a central to a borderland with a unique and significant geo-political position. As an emerging borderland, it represents the longest border line along the international boundary of the two Sudan(s). Most importantly, it hosts most of the north-south contentious, yet unresolved, issues of Abyei, oil, grazing zones, the SPLA forces in north, and several disputed boundary points. Moreover; it involves multiple competing actors and (b)orders with interwoven interactions and relations that cut across intermediary social, political and spatial spaces across the emerging international border. Thus, it is not a dormant geographical space but an active societal arrangement loaded with political, ideological, and socio-economic contents and meanings. In view of this, this paper examines the Nuba Mountains borderland in the making. The focus is on how its evolving border (as resource/intermediary and or constraint/barrier) facilitates/hinders the orientation and the trajectory of local communities; and how it shapes and being shaped by national policies and politics, on either side of the border and, therefore, on the relations and political (in)stability of the two states.

Andreea Udrea, European Centre for Minority Issues, Germany.

Inclusion, Political Equality and Unsettled Borders: The Case of Serbs from North Kosovo.

Many if not all societies which were recently affected by conflict, such as Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iraq, and Afghanistan, remain fractured along ethnic, cultural or religious lines. Not only does the memory of conflict fuel antagonism between particular groups, but socially rooted forms of exclusion and discrimination also obstruct the process of creating an inclusive democratic society of equal citizens. Moreover, compared to other post-conflict societies, inclusion and political equality in Kosovo is further impeded by the ongoing disputes over the status of North Kosovo and the settlement of the border between Kosovo and Serbia. This paper examines the problems raised by unsettled borders on the nature and extent of inclusive democracy focusing on the case of the Serbs from North Kosovo. First, it offers a succinct presentation of the forms and principles of democracy in Kosovo. Second, the paper addresses the historical and social constraints on inclusion of the Serbs from North Kosovo into Kosovo polity. And third, it examines the impact of Serbia's politics on the inclusion of the Serbs from North Kosovo into Kosovo polity drawing some implications for theorising inclusive democracy in post-conflict societies in which the borders are not settled.

Estela Schindel, Universitat Konstanz, Germany.

European Borders between land, water and air: An inquiry about borders in international airports.

Borders, as the French anthropologist Marc Augé stated, do not disappear but relocate themselves. The illusion of a borderless world, where the media and the digital networks bring people into a closer, more compact space, stems in part from the apparently free circulation of goods, information and pictures around the world. This "soft" side of globalization though, tends to occlude the increasingly conflictive frontiers that separate the developed "north" from the global "south". In this context, the European borders become

more complex and difficult to grasp. The illusion of an open, dynamic European continent contrasts with the harder immigration and asylum rules and the ordeals experienced but those who seek to reach the old continent. However, the very "materiality" of these borders remains often invisible. While the land and aquatic borders of the European Union pose both a geopolitical and a humanitarian issue, seldom visible in the media, another kind of borders deserves receiving closer attention: the international airports where immigrants and asylum seekers sometimes remain in custody in uncertain legal statuses. This paper aims to contribute to exploring these new borders by analyzing its material and conceptual features: on one side, the rely on technological and architectural devices that adjust to a new, moldable and digitally coded definition of "belonging". On another side, they testify of new configurations of the relation between territoriality and citizenship that ask for a redefinition of those very concepts. The planning and construction of a new international airport for Berlin-Brandenburg will provide a privileged empirical field for observing and analyzing these questions.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
302	Shifting Borders: Impact on Peoples	1.601

ABS-Sponsored.

Organizer: Christine Thurlow Brenner, University of Massachusetts Boston, USA.

Chair: Irasema Coronado, University of Texas El Paso, USA.

Discussant: Christine Thurlow Brenner, University of Massachusetts Boston, USA.

Session Abstract:

Shifting borders can have a profound impact on the peoples living in the border region. Border control and other policies that harden a security-focused regime may formalize the stereotyping of individuals on both sides of the border, creating further distance between peoples. Identity formation is challenged when individuals move across borders to escape narcoterrorism or poverty while at the same time those migrants who face deportation may be returning to a country they do not recognize. Likewise intertribal conflicts can be exacerbated when demarcations among indigenous persons are not fully recognized by other nations. This Association of Borderlands Studies sponsored panel will delve into the issues of the human impact of border relocation and shifts.

Papers:

Martin Klatt, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark.

Denmark, Europe's border to the East? The political discourse around the plan to re-introduce permanent border controls on the Dnaish border in summer 2011,

In the spring of 2011, the Danish government decided to re-introduce permanent border controls at Denmark's Schengen-borders. This decision aroused heavy criticism from the opposition, Germany and the EU. The new government elected in September 2011 dropped the plans. In my paper, I will analyze the political discourse around the border control issue, which demonstrates an East-West cleavage in the discourse on Europe (not only) in Denmark. Although the concerned borders in this case were Denmark-Germany and Denmark-Sweden, the arguments of the proponents circled around a protective re-bordering of Denmark to the "East": The alleged increase of cross-border crime committed by "Polish,

Lithuanian and Romanian gangs" made the step necessary. Statistical evidence to support these claims was poor, but the border control issue managed to get considerable public attention. When Denmark joined the Schengen agreement in 1997, protection against German dominance focused as central argument of the opponents (Klatt, 2005, 2006). Returning further into history, though, the reference to border Denmark against "Eastern" subversion is not new: Already during the border struggle on Schleswig after 1945, alienation from the "East" was applied as a concept of othering, arguing that the Danish popular renaissance in South Schleswig was a result of the national-cultural confrontation with the alleged Slavonic East German refugees settled in the region (Klatt, 2001). The Danish example demonstrates that the continuous re- and de-bordering processes between Europe and the "East" are far from finished, and that the "East" remains a border zone also within the European Union.

Mark Lusk and Irasema Coronado, University of Texas at El Paso, USA.

Deportees and Refugees on the U.S.-Mexico Border.

The US Mexico Border used to be a fairly straightforward demarcation between two friendly nations. In the post 9/11 environment, the border has been considerably secured and has profoundly restricted human movement. But a new element of the US Mexico Border is that it is everywhere throughout the US and Mexico. The Border Patrol's jurisdiction and that of other federal agencies such as CBT is the entire territory of the country. Citizenship inspections occur on interior railways, highways and airports. Moreover, the territory of Mexico is home to many hundreds of US federal agents from the FBI, DEA, and related law enforcement agencies. The border is everywhere. In this context, the US is deporting criminal aliens and undocumented people, in record numbers to Mexico. Mexican deportees are facing several challenges reintegrating into Mexican society. In some cases, deportees are de jure Mexican nationals and de facto US citizens since they have been socialized into the American way of life. On the other hand, several Mexicans are making their way into the U.S. as refugees, fleeing the violence that has unfolded since President Felipe Calderon launched the war on drugs in 2008. There are displaced people on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border attempting to integrate into their respective new homes. This paper will focus on the challenges faced by refugees and deportees on the U.S.-Mexico and will draw comparisons with how other countries address these challenges.

Daniel Boxberger, Western Washington University, USA.

Indigeneity and Border Construction: Aboriginal Identity in the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America.

For a century and a half North American indigene defended their boundaries against outside political forces. In recent times they must defend boundaries between themselves to cope with increasingly limited opportunity. Indigenous political and social boundaries are ephemeral, constantly being constructed and reconstructed. It is ironic that just as anthropology has gone to much trouble to deny the existence of cultural and racial boundaries, indigenous peoples are calling upon us to demarcate them. Recent literature on indigeneity emphasizes the use of identity formation as a political tool - the perception of invention of tradition persists. This paper examines intertribal conflicts in the USA and Canada from the perspective of Sahlins's concept of indigenization of modernity, especially focusing on the argument over who has rightful claims as aboriginal heirs of succession. Recently anthropologists have questioned the static nature of indigenous identity; the immutability of tribal boundaries; the application of processual models of political organization; and the dichotomy of what is tradition as opposed to what is contrived. At the same time indigene are embracing essentialist concepts of social and spatial boundaries to convey to the politico-legal establishment categories they can understand and accept. In the

1990s "chiefdom debate" Boxberger and Miller pointed to the problem of indigene making a case for recognition based on their fit into obsolete anthropological constructs. Two decades later we are still faced with the question: Do we advance theoretical debate or do we defend outmoded models in order to advance the agenda of the people we work with?

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
313	Boundaries, Collective Agency and Authoritative Rule: A Missing Layer in the Liberal Democratic Discourse	1.604

Organizer: Doron Navot, University of Haifa, Israel.

Chair: Aviad Rubin, University of Haifa, Israel.

Session Abstract:

The existing literature on democracy has debated the justification of territorial and cultural boundaries in the formation of democratic communities. We contend that the debate is missing a crucial component, that of authoritative rule, without which the nature of the democratic state cannot be comprehended. More specifically, while contemporary research is centered on questions such as the moral foundations of democracy and the scope of citizenship rights, the capacity to create authoritative rule - *Kratos* - is often disregarded, and this might lead to serious misunderstanding of the necessity of various kinds of borders in contemporary democratic states. This panel will reexamine the trilateral relation between boundaries, demos and authoritative rule in democracies. In our view, demos cannot be understood without relation to the goal of producing effective authoritative rule. It means that the demos must be a collective agent that develops a will and capacity to cooperate in producing effective policy. This highlights two important functions of boundaries. First, that physical boundaries qualify the formation of a concrete demos. Second, that the boundaries of the collective agent affect the quality of the democratic regime. The panel will deal with various aspects of this trilateral relationship and highlight the theoretical meaning of boundaries in democratic regimes.

Papers:

David Owen, University of Southampton, UK.

Constituting the polity, constituting the demos: on the place of the all affected interests principle in resolving the democratic boundary problem.

This essay considers the role of the 'all affected interests' principle in democratic theory, focusing on debates concerning its form, substance and relationship to the resolution of the democratic boundary problem. It begins by defending an 'all actually affected' formulation of the principle against Goodin's 'incoherence argument' critique of this formulation, before addressing issues concerning how to specify the choice set appropriate to the principle. Turning to the substance of the principle, the argument rejects Nozick's dismissal of its intuitive appeal and considers the two arguments advanced in favour of the principle as a criterion of democratic inclusion: the interlinked interests argument and the tracking power argument. It is shown that neither of these arguments can substantiate a view of the principle as a criterion of democratic inclusion, although both ground a constitutional understanding of the principle as specifying the scope of a duty of justification. It is then proposed that the principle can play an important role in a two-stage resolution of the democratic boundary problem in which it addresses the question of who is entitled inclusion in the 'pre-political'

demos that determines whether to constitute a polity. The second stage of this resolution requires an answer to the question of who should constitute the 'political demos, that is, the demos of a constituted polity and it is argued that a version of the "all subjected persons" principle can appropriately play this role'.

Alberto Spektorowski, Tel Aviv University, Israel.

The challenge of Euro Islam and the reconstruction of a European national democratic sovereignty.

One of the ensuing consequences of the financial crises in present days and of the failure of integrating immigrants, especially of Muslim origin, into European societies, is the raising up of the Populist Radical Right. Many observe that the discourse of the Radical Populist Right is gaining terrain and is being adopted by the liberal conservative right and even by some left wing activists. The abandonment of multicultural discourse increases worries that Europe might be at the brink of a new post democratic age. The question I pose is whether the political and ideological debate regarding Muslim and other minorities in Europe is necessarily divided between two contrasting approaches: liberal multiculturalists versus exclusionist racists. I suggest that Europe's "nationalist resurgence" of the last decade, is not awakening the most radical ethno-nationalist instincts, but rather leads towards a reinterpreted tradition of an inclusive, democratic type of nationalism. Democratic civic integrationists firmly believe in the idea of integration into the nation, which they trust as good both for newcomers and for the local population. A civic nationalist ideology, thus, while defining a clear "us" which is culturally constructed and separated from "them," is not ethnically closed. Conversely, the ultimate ambition of European political elites is a democratic community, one shaped by conversation and defended by national identities which are not closed to newcomers, and set the ground for the protection and enhancement of liberal rights.

Doron Navot, University of Haifa, Israel.

On Asylum, Hospitality and Borders.

How the existence or non-existence of borders affects the horizon and future of cosmopolitanism? The aim of this paper is to examine this topic through the question of asylum seekers and the Kantian idea of hospitality. The paper suggests the claim that Kant's cosmopolitan hospitality is an important and unavoidable ground to conceptualize the vision of cosmopolitanism and the duty to protect asylum seekers. However, borders fulfill a crucial role in hospitality both on the conceptual and the empirical level. In other words, borders are a necessary condition, although not sufficient, for cosmopolitanism and a just and reasonable policy toward asylum seekers. In the first section, I will examine the Kantian conception of hospitality and explain its power. As we shall see, the duty to host endangered others is shared by citizens of the wealthy parts of the world and by inhabitants of the developing world as one. Kant, however, left crucial questions open. Therefore, in the second section of the paper I will focus on the importance of the idea of borders. In the third section I will argue against the critics of Kant that they neglect a fundamental part of hospitality: its limited nature. The fourth section analyzes the Israeli case and the policy of Israel toward African asylum seekers. I will argue that without borders the possibility of hospitality decreases and not increases.

Aviad Rubin, University of Haifa, Israel.

The relationship between language policy, inclusive demos and effective kratos.

The notion of demos as a collective agent implies the ability of its members to engage in deliberation and coincides with the shift in democratic theory from electoral to deliberative

processes. A necessary instrument for deliberation to take place is the use of common language(s). In addition, Kratos, effective ruling, requires an official policy about the language (s) of governance. These issues become especially relevant in linguistically heterogeneous societies. While certain language policies can facilitate deliberation and effective governance other policies might strengthen exclusionary trends, create boundaries between groups in the society, and result in negative effect on democratic performance. Former studies have shown that policies of linguistic inclusion are positively correlated to effective demos and kratos. Nevertheless, nation-states are very reluctant to officially recognize minority languages. Why? This paper critically analyzes the prevalent tendency among scholars and nationalist movements alike to treat language primarily as an inseparable element of national cultural identity. This line of argumentation leads to exclusionary language policies that reaffirm the preferred status of the dominant group and act as barrier against the creation of inclusive demos and effective kratos. Instead, this paper argues that language policies should be based on non-cultural considerations such as fairness, equality, access, and social efficiency which emphasize the unique attribute of language as an instrument of access to multidimensional spaces in the state and society. This line of argumentation is likely to raise less anxiety among the majority group and allow the adoption of inclusive language policies.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
322	Agriculture and Resource Management across Borders	1.605

Chair: Charlotte Jensen, Aarhus University, Denmark

Papers:

Charlotte Jensen, Aarhus University, Denmark.

The Waddenland: 21th century natural ressources management and the need for a transnational region.

The Waddenland: 21th century natural resources management and the need for a transnational region. How can eco-system imaginaries lead to dreams and plans for a transnational region, that include not only natural areas but aspects of social and cultural identity as well? In this paper, I will examine the making of the Wadden Sea Region of Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands by analyzing the establishing of a trilateral natural resource management regime from the early dreams in the 1960s to the on-going institutionalization and integration across national borders that today takes place in many areas of life (physical planning and uses, commercial geography, recreation, music, food etc.). The story includes creative uses of legitimizing concepts such as 'eco-system management', 'nature protection' and its derivatives 'local' and 'stakeholder participation' as well as newer buzzwords such as 'experience economy', 'cultural authenticity' and 'branding'. I discuss the ways in which the ecosystem concept has come to shape the development in a region formerly known primarily as periphery; how it became a vehicle for not only natural but also cultural understandings and visions for the future, but also how a trilateral outlook on the world is constantly challenged by national border maintenance, pre-dominantly of a mental and administrative nature. My discussion draws on a multi-disciplinary research project, Natur im Konflikt, which began in 2001 and ended in 2006. The project united scholars from different humanistic and social scientific disciplines in the study of the Wadden Sea Region as a cultural landscape.

Guntra Aistara, Central European University, Hungary.

Even the tomatoes were not spared': the borders of memory and the artificiality of empire in post-socialist Latvian gardens.

In March 2012 an agricultural scandal termed "the tomato rebellion" erupted in Latvia. A small farm that has been maintaining a collection of over 200 varieties of heirloom tomatoes for 33 years, throughout different political regimes, was charged with an administrative violation for the sale of seeds not included in the European Common Catalog of seed varieties. Some of the farm's seeds are old Latvian traditional varieties, some were brought back from Siberia by people returning from the Gulag, and others were given to them by sailors who traveled to exotic places during Soviet times, or diaspora Latvians returning after exile. Many more are Russian varieties, defended now by Latvian gardeners as "traditionally grown" and representing "the taste of their childhood." Thus, throughout history, seeds have traveled, people have migrated, and borders have moved, rendering the Russian tomatoes that represent the nostalgic taste of Soviet childhood illegal, yet highly desirable, in modern European Latvia. The debate that emerged around this scandal highlighted continuing struggles over Latvia's geopolitical positioning between Russia and the EU, the control of seeds as a tactic of empire, and the artificiality of political as opposed to environmental borders. In this paper I will explore what this sudden conflict between laws and farmers' practices reveals about the intertwined imaginaries of time and place in the Latvian countryside, showing the intersection of cultural memories associated with seeds and plant varieties (Nazarea 2005) with the mingled nostalgias for both the Latvian national landscape and Soviet sociality.

Jarmo Kortelainen, University of Eastern Finland, Finland.

Mobile, fluid and semi-permeable borderlands or resource peripheries.

The paper focuses on recent changes in resource-based borderlands. Empirically, the study focuses on Russian forestry communities in the Finnish-Russian border region, where the export of roundwood has dominated the development of socio-economic and technological landscapes. Conceptually, the approach is inspired by a terminology of science, technology and society studies and especially by its discussions on complex spatialities reconsidering boundaries as tortuous and fluid entities. In this study, boundaries are seen as mobile, fluid and semi-permeable phenomena. The border between Finland and Russia has been under frequent changes after the collapse of the Soviet Union in early 1990s due to altering export regulations. Shifts in the permeability of the border have provided economic actors with varying opportunities to carry out wood trade and technology transfers. As our case study shows, the economic and technological boundary between two systems of forest industry has become mobile and blurred which has had dramatic consequences in the resource communities. The case study allows us to draw more general conclusions on border communities as a specific kind of resource communities.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
343	Border shifts in times of uncertainties	1.606

Chair: Gerhard Besier, University of Dresden, Germany

Papers:

Gerhard Besier, University of Dresden, Germany.

Labour-market migration in the Danish-German border-region.

Since early 2011, a debate has been raging in Denmark about the costs of migration. Sparked off by the reception of a study commissioned by the government, the Right-wing Volkspartei used its findings to launch a concerted attack on the integration minister, calling on him to tighten the law regulating migration. The populists seek to raise hopes that establishing restrictions on migration could present savings amounting to billions. Similar voices are making themselves heard in Germany, but do not meet the level of popular support to be found in Denmark. In both the "unwilling destinations of migration," such reservations focus on immigration from non-Western countries. However, a number of commentators are also concerned at the increasing level of migration from Germany and fear - as in Switzerland - what they see as the possibility of "Germanization on the quiet." This study focuses on the mental barriers involved in German-Danish labour-migration, quantifies the nature and scope of the requirement for integration and addresses the question of the demographic necessity of migration to both Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark. It finishes with an investigation of the long-term economic and ethnic advantages and disadvantages of past and current immigration policy.

Isabella Damiani, Université du Littoral - Côte d'Opale.

Geopolitics of a transborder region: Cultural regionalism in the Fergana valley. How to make geopolitics research in Central Asia.

This paper proposes a geopolitical analysis of a centerasiatic transborder region, the Ferghana Valley, which is today divided between the Republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. This division and the following boundary materialisation caused many types of border conflicts : resource management, movement limitations for transborder populations and growth of nationalisms. The topic of the research is hence the analysis of power rivalries between "territorial actors" over the "territorial stake" of the Fergana Valley, a fertile basin of strategical location within the larger geopolitical context of Central Asia. Always a stake disputed by various territorial actors over time, the Fergana Valley now experiences power rivalries from contemporaneous territorial actors first and foremost on the border and transborder levels. By doing so, the paper introduces a new actor in the classical geopolitical pattern of analysis: the cultural regionalism. The dissertation hence offers a detailed presentation of the cultural regionalism as well as an evaluation of its past and current importance. First focusing on the centerasiatic context and the peculiarities which stem from its borders, the introduction presents the "stake" Fergana and its economic and physical resources which explain its importance as a territory.

Marsida Gjoncaj, Lund University, Sweden.

Securitizing migration at EU external borders through FRONTEX.

The paper seeks to argue that migration continues to be constructed as a security threat. Different actors use several strategies to present it as a political, economic and a societal threat. However, I am mostly interested to show how securitization practices are observed in

the European Union's asylum and migration policies (regarding particularly its external borders), through FRONTEX. In my paper I show that based on the understanding of the Copenhagen and Paris school of security studies, FRONTEX tasks can be considered as contributing to the ongoing process of securitizing migration. Drawing upon the constructivist point of view that securitization is in fact a speech act, I analyze the language used in documents related to the creation and functioning of FRONTEX. Moreover, I analyze FRONTEX activities in the light of Bigo's understanding that practices are equally (or perhaps even more) important as discourse for the construction of migration as a security threat. I am also concerned with the implications such measures have on the propagated "core values" of EU, such as democracy, freedom of movement and protection of human rights. From the language used by FRONTEX, success is measured by how more many visas are rejected, how more many detention camps are opened and how more many persons are removed from the EU borders.

M Assunta Nicolini, City University London, UK.

A Decade of Afghan migration 2001- 2011.

Over the last thirty years the conflict in Afghanistan produced one of the largest refugee populations in the world. Refugees and other forcibly displaced people are only part of the complex migration picture in and from Afghanistan, large numbers also migrate to work and study in neighbouring countries and elsewhere in the Middle East. Despite the volume of migration from Afghanistan, it has received relatively little attention from social scientists. This paper looks at migration from Afghanistan during the last decade focusing in particular on the decision-making process. Afghans who left their country have been impelled by a mix of reasons, ranging from lack of security to the search for better economic opportunities. This reflects a broader trend emerged in the last decade defined as 'mixed-migration' (Van Hear 2010). Nonetheless, factors affecting the decision making process are not only structural ones like poverty or insecurity. Individual attitudes and personal impulses to migrate are as much as relevant in this case. Afghans who migrate are not a uniformed, homogeneous unit of analysis and migration decisions are highly affected by the individual's own identity shaped by gender, age and class. Through the analysis of three different groups of Afghans that of minors, women and young men, I investigate how the migrations decisions vary in accordance with both external factors and individual attitudes. Findings are based on data collected both in Afghanistan and in the UK.

Soledad Jiménez Tovar, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Germany.

Coming back (to which) Home? Kazakhstan Dungans Migration to China.

This paper is based on my 2012 fieldwork among Dungan (Chinese speaking Muslim) travelling from Kazakhstan to China. At first, I want to pay attention to their adaptation strategies in China. At second, I am interested on their perceptions, on the one hand, of Kazakhstan, where Dungans migrated 140 years ago; on the other hand, of China, their place of origin. At third, I want to discuss how these travels have an impact on Dungan identity narratives. I compare two kinds of migrants: students going to Xi'an for a longer stay, and traders going to Xinjiang and being there for a shorter period only for buying goods.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
350	Out of time and out of place	1.607

Chair: Rebecca Kook, Department of Politics and Government, Ben-Gurion University, Israel.

Papers:

Yoav Mehozay, University of Haifa, Israel.

Fluid Legal Borders: Colonial Law and the Case of Israel's Emergency Jurisprudence.

Israel's long-standing state of emergency has had considerable bearing on the state's governance. Less known, but equally important, is the fact that Israel's legal system features several overlapping and incoherent emergency legal mechanisms that exist side by side. This type of fluid legal borders has been prevalent in colonial (imperial) law. By drawing on comparison and the work of colonial law scholars, the paper demonstrates that Israel's ever-shifting body of emergency law has been used to create flexibility in the application of the law to suit its governing authorities' political ends. Blurring the borders and jockeying between separate jurisdictions opens up space within the juridical order. Thus, with these various emergency legal mechanisms available, Israel's governing officials can extend the authorities of discrete emergency regulations by mixing and matching laws together or moving freely from one legal source to the next if one legal mechanism might be challenged or meet the limits of its authority. Generally, the paper concludes, a fluid legal structure, rather than a well-organized and unified legal foundation, is the source of greater sovereign power.

Assaf Derri, MA Student of Literature; LLB (An Active human rights lawyer), Israel.

A Borderless State: Israel 2012, political and poetical comments.

Israel at 2012 is a borderless state, in the most basic and simple sense: after 64 years, it has no defined external borders - only truce lines with most of its neighboring states and a never ending conflict with the stateless Palestinian people. But this state of affairs is hardly the sole aspect of what may be termed as a chronic borderlessness of Israel (this invented term indicates a special condition, explained thoroughly in my paper). It seems that this continuing lack of borders has become so inherent to Israeli being, that it is now an inseparable part both of the average Israeli citizen's experience, as well as a quality that's spread (or infect) all expressions of statehood. Borderlessness is everywhere in Israel 2012, starting with: (a) the invisible border dividing Jerusalem and separating Israeli citizens, mostly Jews, from their immediate neighbors - non-citizen Palestinian residents who's unstable residency might be revoked arbitrarily; going through (b) Israeli settlements in the west bank that spreads to privately-owned Palestinian land, despite the constitutional right to private property; and ending, for the time being, with (c) whole neighborhoods in the poor districts of Tel-Aviv, bustling with Sudanese border-crossing asylum seekers. In my paper I deal with those issues, utilizing both my field-work experience as a human rights lawyer and activist (and a lecturer in the Collage of Management Law School), and my literary studies of the political oeuvre of one of the influential writers of the 20th century, the British Nobel laureate Harold Pinter.

Rebecca Kook, Department of Politics and Government, Ben Gurion University, Israel.

Ayelet Harel-Shalev, Department of Politics and Government, Ben-Gurion University, Israel.

The political impact of migration on internal ethnic boundaries; the case of Israel.

Since the late 1980s, Israel has become a growing target country for labor migration and

asylum seekers. Roughly during this same time frame, there has been an upsurge in anti-pluralist legislation and political policies aimed at limiting citizenship rights. These legislative and political initiatives, however, are not aimed at the exclusion of the immigrants and asylum seekers themselves, but rather at the veteran citizen ethnic minority, namely, the Palestinian citizens. The outcome of these initiatives is to entrench the already deep internal boundaries - territorial, economic and social - between the Jewish and Palestinian citizen populations of Israel. It is the purpose of this paper to examine this indirect, triangular relationship between the recent anti-pluralist legislation, the "new migrations", and the deepening ethnic and religious boundaries in Israel. The analysis focuses on the intensification of the political discourse of "demography", which has in turn facilitated the surge of anti-pluralist legislation mentioned above, and the growing electoral success of typical radical right wing issues and agenda, represented not only by radical right wing parties, but also increasingly by mainstream right-wing parties. Our empirical analysis problematizes the structural and political impacts of immigration as well as the ways in which migrations often serve to entrench existing domestic ethnic and religious boundary markers by heightening existing patterns of discrimination and exclusion.

Jutta Lauth Bacas, University of Fribourg, Switzerland.

Reconstructing undocumented mobility: Who are the boat migrants entering Lesbos island?

In the recent discourse on irregular migration, mobility of people crossing borders without authorization is often characterized as a 'mixed migration flow' both by governmental agencies and by human rights organisations. Although in this discourse undocumented migrants are categorised as social subjects with diverse needs and motivations, national and local reception structures often tend to ignore the complex social composition of groups of irregular border crossers and submit the newcomers to identical administrative procedures (screening, fingerprinting, detention). The reception of undocumented migrants on Lesbos, an island on the Greek-Turkish border, is a case in point. Based on research in the Pagani Holding Center for Undocumented Migrants on Lesbos, the proposed paper aims at deconstructing the terminology of 'mixed migration flows' by providing a more detailed analysis of who are the boat migrants entering Greece. The data provided will reconstruct and demonstrate the varying and changing gender and age composition of groups of undocumented boat migrants who crossed the Greek-Turkish border in the period between 2005 and 2011 with the aim of better understanding the complexity of irregular border crossings. Finally, the paper will explore the shifting use (and misuse) of the concept of 'mixed migration flows' in present media and political discourse, which gives room to negative stereotypes and tendencies of labeling undocumented mobility as 'illegal'.

Yofi Tirosh, Tel Aviv University, Israel.

Hard Times/Normal Times: Imagined Temporalities and Judicial Protection of Human Rights.

This paper analyzes decisions of Israel's High Court of Justice in cases in which the court balances between national security considerations and human rights. The paper focuses on two types of borders that underline the judicial reasoning: the geo-political border between Israel and Palestine, and the conceptual border between "exceptional times" and "normal times." Israel's legal system has been defining itself as operating in a state of emergency since its inception. The analysis reveals two contrasting judicial approaches to the relationship between time and law. Using Ecclesiastes' "To everything there is a time" as an analytical trope, the paper demonstrates that judges' temporal sensibility, i.e. their view of the time of the nation as either exceptional or normal, is directly related to the different weight they

ascribe to security versus human rights considerations. Judges that conceive of the present national time as one of crisis and turmoil see their decisions as operating in a time out of time. Thus, they are more ready to suspend the protection of human rights for the sake of overriding temporary considerations such as defense. In contrast, judges who insist on maintaining "a politics of now"—a sense that the state of affairs, albeit challenging, is one of normalcy—refuse to recognize any time as extra-judicial, and assert that the law must cling to a mode of routine operation despite the national security challenges. Therefore, they resist the idea that human rights can be suspended until the hard times passed.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
359	Architecture and Borders	1.608

Chair: Rassem Khamaisi, University of Haifa , Israel

Papers:

Nadir Kinossian, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Norway.

Redefining borders: architectural project as a microcosm of identities and conflicts.

In Russia, the formation of a single nation-state identity has been hampered by the eternal conflict between the Russian identity and various identities of the country's ethnic peripheries. The collapse of the USSR has led to a rise of sovereignty projects in the ethnic republics. A successful secession from the Russian Federation required the formation of a political identity hegemony through education and language policies, cultural projects and aesthetical practices. Symbolic architecture plays an important role in strengthening the ideas of nation and statehood by creating places of commemoration, celebrating historical events, removing the traces of unwanted past, transforming memories, helping to differentiate between us and them, between poverty and prosperity, between center and periphery. It is argued that architecture and urban planning do not simply implement a blueprint vision created elsewhere; to the contrary, design practices are in the center of the process whereby important ideas are invented and tested through the trial and error method. This creative process is structured around several areas including: (i) the selection of the site and the interpretation of the exciting landscape; (ii) the selection of design options and themes; (iii) decision-making and project funding; (iv) the regime of use and access. All these aspects make a project the tip of the iceberg of ideas and competing interpretations. Once built, projects not only change the surrounding urban environment but transform a wider cultural landscape and the perception of territories and borders at different spatial scales. The paper uses the resurrection of the Kul Sharif Mosque in the Kazan Kremlin (2005) in the context of Tatarstan's strive for sovereignty as a case study.

Sandra Zito, Independent Scholar, USA.

Drawing the Lines of Racial Conflict: Political Borders and the Architecture of the Other Scene.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, numerous architects in Europe and North America have turned their attention to the architectural dimensions of political borders, colonial occupation, state formation, and the increasing internationalization and militarization of city space. These architects not only provide unique archives of the transformations to political borders -their disappearance, relocation, and proliferation - during the post-socialist period, but they too enable a rethinking of the relationships between sovereign-national borders, the structural

violence of nation-states, and national identifications. For this conference presentation, I will discuss several documents of the architecture of political borders produced by Milan-based architect Stefano Boeri and his collaborations with the interdisciplinary collective Multiplicity. Their projects titled "Border Matrix", "Solid Sea", and "Ghost Ship" contribute to the knowledge of how sovereign-national borders structure the political unconscious, or what Etienne Balibar refers to as "the other scene", of nation-states and national identifications. They archive the heterogeneity of borders within political territories in Europe and around the world, as well as the polysemic condition of borders. They reveal how sovereign-national borders structure class, racial, ethnic, and religious hatreds, and the uneven division of labor within a world economy. Their works show a pattern of proliferating global authoritarianism and apartheid cartography, whose origin, I contend, is the structural double bind of nation-states between the national community as an imagined racial homogeneity and the state as a collective of political agents, or citizens.

Mathilde Darley, CNRS, Germany.

Redrawing borders in Central Europe: Detention centres for undocumented migrants and asylum seekers.

This contribution aims at questioning the role played by detention centers in drawing new borders after the shifting of EU and Schengen borders in Central and Eastern Europe in 2004 and 2007. Based on ethnographic research in detention centers for undocumented migrants as well as in closed centers for asylum seekers in Austria, the Czech Republic and Germany between 2004 and 2011, the paper intends to show how aliens' confinement participates in redrawing material and symbolic borders between citizens and non citizens. Analysing the spatial configuration of different confinement dispositives enlightens the permanent role architecture plays in controlling migrants. Beyond the obvious materialization of a border between migrants and national citizens through fences or walls surrounding detention centres, this contribution also proposes to question the mechanisms through which "deportable" migrants are sorted out from "integrable" ones. To do so, I will rely both on the materials collected during the interviews between State officers and migrants / asylum seekers and on ethnographic long-term observations of the legal counseling activities of non-governmental actors. Their role in the defence (or non defence) of migrants' rights lead me to formulate the hypothesis that they participate to a great extent in drawing the line between "legitimate" and "illegitimate" migrants.

Rassem Khamaisi, University of Haifa, Israel.

Bordering in One Country for Two States, based on face to face notion,

The geo-political conflict between Palestinians and Israelis over the same homeland requires conciliation look, and establishing a spatial alternative relation. The challenge is how to execute geopolitical division and separation that will establish and build a sustainable and viable Palestinian nation state, and secure the socio-cultural attachment to places in the homeland. A division that establishes the nation state is a prerequisite for developing the citizenship state in Palestine and Israel and late lead may to cofederal or binational state. The division should be based on border creation process that produces a permeable border region. To accomplish that goal, the division must be based on an alternative spatial planning process based on notion of face to face, that includes the entire country as a single land but one that establishes two states within it. The paper goals are to present and criticize the exist process of demarcating the border between Israel and Palestine, and suggest different approach of bordering based on notion that the border is an area of meeting, and secure face to face, which come to change exist approach which based on back to back traditional approach. The suggest notion of "face to face" bordering demarcating is can be implemented on the national

and local levels.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
355	EU, Turkey, Islam (Otherness)	Senate

Chair: Olga Demetriou, PRIO Cyprus Centre, Cyprus

Papers:

Zeynep Alemdar, Okan University, Turkey.

Turkey's European Borders (Eastern Peripheries).

Europe and Europeaness, being equated to Turkey's modernization, has an important place in the Turkish psyche. Turkey's borders with Europe distinguishes her from her Eastern neighbours and legitimizes her Westernization efforts. This happens not only in the Turkish minds but also in the Europeans'. However, Turkey's EU accession process, Bulgaria's membership to the EU, and the introduction of Rapid Border Intervention Teams on the Turkish- Greek border have changed the way that Turkey's European borders, and Turkey's own borderness are perceived. The country returned to being a security zone as in the Cold War times, and its Europeaness has been put into question, paradoxically at a time when it is closest to being a member of the European Union. This paper looks into relocation of Turkey as a European border, through a chronological analysis of the post-Cold War period, accounting for the internal and external influences at the same time.

Olga Demetriou, PRIO Cyprus Centre, Cyprus.

The longue durée of borders: Structures and relations across the Greco-Turkish 'fortress'.

Greece's borders with Turkey have in the last decade come under increasing European scrutiny because of their use by migrants as entry-points into Europe. The same has applied for the Cypriot Buffer Zone since the island's entry to the European Union in 2004. In response, the two governments have been adopting a variety of policies to 'stem the flow of migrants'. Many of these policies draw on the nationalist narrative, where Turkey looms large as the main aggressor against Greece. This article will focus on these connections and will examine the role of the two borders as material structures in this discursive and physical control of migration. It will analyse the continuities in the concept of 'otherness' in the discourses employed to articulate the nationalism-migration nexus and will tie these to the analysis of the use made of border structures set-up initially in both cases as bulwarks against the enemy. By thus moving from the infrastructural to the discursive and then the affective level of managing the border, the paper will show how the 'afterlife' of these borders as parts of 'Fortress Europe' are integrally connected to their function as (multi-level) military devices in the nation-state era, which in turn has implications for the treatment of alterity in Europe.

Orlanda Obad, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia.

Imperial Borders, Capitalist Orders, Socialist Disorders: On Social Perception of EU in Croatia.

Throughout my three-year research of the social perception of European Union in Croatia, various understandings of national, regional, cultural and civilizational borders were crucial in the delineating of symbolic geography of the Balkan region, and, more broadly, the whole European continent. In this paper, I will focus on how those borders were drawn and erased,

evoked and forgotten depending on the social and political context. While the study of balkanist discourse focused mostly on the opposition between Central Europe and the Balkans, or, more generally, East and West in the region, various social perspectives examined in this research reveal other modes of border-making and unmaking in the perception of EU and Europe in Croatia. While the intellectuals of statecraft, such as the appointed negotiators with the EU, adhered to the older notions of the country as Central Europe's "last outpost" before the Balkans, agricultural entrepreneurs were more interested in another, temporal division which separated the present, entrepreneurial and capitalist ways from the old, socialist ones. On the other hand, law students critiqued both of those binary divisions and proposed various mechanisms intended to destabilize the adopted regional and continental hierarchies. While examining several examples from my research, I will draw upon the understanding of borders as tidemarks which, as Green argues, intertwine space and historical time.

Alice von Bieberstein, University of Cambridge (Social Anthropology), Germany.

Containing history, styling Europe: The Armenian genocide in German-Turkish relations.

In recent years, certain liberalising moments in Turkey have permitted new ways of speaking about the Armenian genocide of 1915, while the question of its recognition by Turkey continues to appear as a human rights issue within the EU accession negotiations. This paper is concerned with how the borders of Europe are imagined and redrawn in the process of acknowledging, making visible and working on certain transnational connections while obscuring others within the field of the politics of history. I focus on the discursive registers and political technologies that accord relative strength or porousness to these conceptual borders. A powerful popular tenor in Germany continues to write Turkey out of Europe for its 'failure' to confront its violent past. The adoption of 'Vergangenheitsbewältigung', Germany's historically specific methodology of facing the past, comes to define the contours of 'Europeanness', an ideal of 'post-nationalist' yet national self-criticism. Within this frame of a supposedly European 'style', history is renationalised: each country must deal with its 'own' past. The reduction of the issue of the Armenian genocide to a diplomatic affair obscures not only intimate historical connections (e.g. a German-Turkish military alliance during World War I) but also 20th century migratory routes that render the legacies of 1915 a contemporary domestic issue through the presence of diasporic communities. While such substantial transnational connections are thus obfuscated, several German organisations offer and export methodological expertise in the field of 'Vergangenheitsbewältigung' through projects involving Turkey. In reverse, Turkish state organs continue to promote nationalist politics in Germany through the dissemination of denialist propaganda, without this, however, affecting the 'European' credentials of the German state itself.

Eftihia Voutira, University of Macedonia, Greece.

The Securitisation of Migration at the Southeastern Border of Europe: The Case of the Evros River and Islamisation After Death.

The river Evros is the physical landmark that separates the geopolitical borders between Greece and Turkey and, by implication, Europe and Asia. Approximately a hundred people per year are found dead trying to cross the river. Their official identification is 'illegal migrants'. One of the key socio-legal problems that have emerged concern the post mortem identification and burial of these undocumented migrants. Given that dead people do not have rights under the law, a novel procedure has been introduced requiring a DNA test so that the bodies can be identified, numbered and classified, so that eventual identification may be possible in the future by potential relatives. The burial of these bodies is allocated to the

Muslim religious representative (Mufti) who is responsible for maintaining hygienic conditions and the provision of the Muslim burial on the assumption that the majority of undocumented migrants are Muslims. This forcible Islamisation after death is an unintended consequence of the official legal practices by which human bodies are identified and accommodated after death. The hypothesis of this paper is that the Greek-Turkish border at the borders of Europe creates through such practices a new post-mortem Muslim population that becomes ritually integrated into the Muslim minority of the region.

15:40 – 17:20 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
365	Biometrics, Regimes, Beliefs and Technologies	1.501

Chair: Elena Kochetkova, European University at Saint-Petersburg, Russia Session

Papers:

Fuat Dunder, Institut Francais d'Etude Anatolien, Germany.

Determining the Ethnic and Religious Borders by the Classificatory State.

This paper's main aim to analyze how the state draws borders through census operations within its society that is composed by different ethnic, religious and sectarian groups. The paper will focus on the Ottoman and the Turkish censuses, which provide us with a rich historical laboratory to answer the question of this paper. More importantly, the Ottoman-Turkish case gives us the occasion to understand how the change from the imperial system to the republican modern state impacted the ethnic/religious/sectarian classifications in censuses. As has been known the census literature, basing on Foucault's analysis, has increasingly demonstrated that the census is the main technology of power with the aim of increasing its control over its population. By concretizing this argument, the Ottoman-Turkish example will also demonstrate that during the state control over population, the classification of identities has also been simultaneously changed. Last but not least, this paper will also try to answer an important question, whether the State has to classify its population according to their ethnic, religious or sectarian identities, or not. This will largely be answered through cases such as the Alevis, who have never been classified by the state. Thus, Alevis want to appear in the census classification, to emphasize their social border within the multicultural Turkish society.

Elena Kochetkova, European University at Saint-Petersburg, Russia.

How technologies cross the border: Soviet-Finnish forestry cooperation in the near-border area in 1953 – 1964.

My paper is concerned with the scientific-technical cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It focuses on cooperation in the forest industry in 1953 - 1964 dealing with the border area of Karelian Peninsula and Ladoga Karelia. After the Second World War this large Finnish area with a huge industrial site and technical potential was moved to the Soviet Union. The area included pulp and paper factories, for instance in Enso (Russian Svetogorsk), which was of importance in the Soviet modernization pursued by the Soviet leader N. Khrushchev. The 'new' area brought Finnish expertise and technologies into the Soviet forestry, and the capitalist experience was to be adapted to the socialist ground. At the same time, the area became a sample of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland, especially after the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation of two states was signed in 1955. I study the area via examining such procedures as sharing of scientific experience, transferring of knowledge, techniques and know-how across the border by visiting specialists both from the USSR to Finland and vice versa as well as organizing joint events and making projects. I research these procedures as both-sided, seeing experience, knowledge, etc as have multiply changed and transferred many times across the border. I study how the cooperation was organized as well as what consequences did it have. How forms of the cooperation were practically implemented and how did they contribute to the

forestry of the region? And, finally, how did the partners evaluate the cooperation?

Maja Petrovič-Steger, Affiliated Social Anthropologist at University of Cambridge, UK, Slovenia.

Defending the National Psyche: On 'Mental Security' in Serbia.

In the 1990s Serbia was involved in three wars. Although the main fronts were in Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo, a major part of Serbia's population entertained sharp criticisms of the West, viewing it as the agent who stoked the former Yugoslavia's conflicts. Western elites, it was held, were conducting an all-out economic, technological, psychological, informational, religious, cultural, environmental and geophysical war against the Serbs. More particularly, the US was damnable in apparently engaging Serbia in a highly sophisticated psychic, or more precisely neo-cortical war, with no less an aim than erasing and eviscerating Serbian national consciousness and Serbs' cultural inheritance. These claims were propagated, amongst others, by a collection of army officers, public intellectuals, parapsychologists and other public figures in Serbia that went under the name 'Group 69'. Arguing that technologically superior countries use weapons of this kind to 'rule the world', the group called for the adoption in Serbia of specific security measures that explicitly safeguarded Serbian consciousness and Serbs' characteristic patterns of thought. The paper proposes to discuss the temporal dimension of some specific security technologies — technologies that safeguard the integrity not of physical places and physical borders, but of a presumed national consciousness under threat in time of war. Attending to military and psychological concerns with security in conflict and postconflict Serbia, the paper suggests that certain temporal techniques can enable ways of stilling anxiety, and of managing security, to become nationally recognised and amplified during wartime. Equally, certain strategies for psychic defence become current in public discourse in times of postconflict.

Stephan Scheel, The Open University, UK.

The Visa Information System: Autonomy of migration within biometric border regimes.

To date, the Schengen visa regime has been mainly conceived as a technology of mobility control allowing for 'policing at a distance' (Bigo/ Guild 2005). By contrast, no study has enquired the practices, through which migrants deemed 'unwanted' appropriate Schengen visa in order to enter the EU. This research gap is surprising since most estimations agree that 'visa-overstayers' account for the majority of 'irregular' migrants in the Schengen area. For the very same reason, the biometric database 'Visa Information System' (VIS) has been set up as multipurpose tool in the EU's struggle against 'irregular' migration. Drawing on the concept of autonomy of migration (CAM), this paper investigates the biometrification of the Schengen visa regime from the perspective of mobility. Instead of reifying the alleged efficiency of ever more sophisticated border control devices through their detailed analysis, the CAM's reversal of perspective allows me to ask: How do migrants deemed 'unwanted' appropriate biometric Schengen visa and, hence, mobility? Pursuing a multi-sited research strategy, this paper investigates the encounters between migrants and biometric border controls in three sites: consulates, airports and within the Schengen area. While biometric databases like the VIS alter the power relations between migrants and border control authorities, my fieldwork results also suggest that moments of autonomy of migration persist within biometric border regimes. Therefore I outline the advantages that the notion of autonomy offers in contrast to other concepts like 'agency', 'acts' or 'resilience' to theorize the capacity of migrants to challenge, renegotiate and subvert biometric border controls.

Hidefumi Nishiyama, University of Warwick, UK.

History of Fingerprinting Borders: the post-War Japanese Perspective.

This paper develops a genealogical approach to biometric technologies of the border in the context of post-War Japanese history. Since the introduction of the US-VISIT programme, biometric technologies have been increasingly employed for the purposes of managing immigration in which a subject is made readable through abstracting an identity to a set of digital information. At the same time there has been a considerable increase in academic interest in the politics of biometric border control across a range of disciplinary areas including security studies, political geography and sociology, to name a few. Such technologies of the border are not however unique to the post-September 11 context, but have a much earlier history. Japan's Alien Registration of 1952 is perhaps one of the earliest immigration controls using a form of biometric technologies whereby foreign nationals were required to provide fingerprints for their identity card. More recently, the Japan Biometric Identification System (J-BIS) was introduced in 2007 and has been criticised due to the transferability of data beyond national territory. The paper will critically examine the history of biometric technologies of the border in the post-War Japan in order to investigate the relocation of biometric borders - from ink-on-paper fingerprints to digital fingerprints, and from national to transnational governance - as well as the historical relationship between technologies, regulation, and subjectivity.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
308	Moving Borders, Borders Created: Traces, Bodies and Time	1.601

Organizer: Madeleine Hurd, Sodertorn University, Sweden.

Chair: Emilio Cocco, University of Teramo, Italy.

Discussant: Carolin Leutloff-Grandits, University of Graz, Austria.

Session Abstract:

This panel is concerned with the fact that borders - defined both as "hard" state borders, and the "soft" borders of mental geographies - move. Such movement dislocates both time and space, leading soft borders, often, to challenge the hard. National borders, for instance, can be formally erased, but continue, ghost-like, as landscape traces. Disused border infrastructure - "ruins" - create special archaeologies of internal-external EU cross-border relations, unsettling cross-border space-times. Fears of weak and moving borders create fearful efforts to control time. Today's far-right ecologists use the past to dictate a re-bordered future, seeking to protect not only a Garden-of-Eden space, but its nostalgic, childhood time. The myth of the thick-skinned "body politic" is used, further, to re-border against Eastern immigrants, whose criminal bodies supposedly bear threats of violence to both individuals and bodies politic. Bodies and materiality might, finally, challenge borders not in fear but hope for joined time, as cross-border material flows and returns home merge different times and locations (of origin and destination), rendering a national border less a line than a "tidemark". In this panel, European case histories demonstrate borders' linked qualities of movement and temporality, as borders are moved and re-created in terms both of traces, bodies and time.

Papers:

Alexandra Schwell, University of Vienna, Austria.

Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad ...? How Discourses of Violence shape the Eastern Other in Austria.

Anti-immigration discourse frequently is framed by public actors as a "violation" of the "body politic", of a social body that has to be protected from intruders. This idea of the state, society and polity as the body politic embodies the myth of the homogenous nation state, opposed to a dangerous 'outside'. This implies that immigration has become analogous with enemy infiltration. The image and degree of alterity of the Others relate to the way violence is allegedly inflicted upon the body politic: Muslim migrants are framed in terms of "cultural contagion", a cultural toxic; East- and South-East-Europeans, less subtly, as a violent, criminal, bodily tangible threat to both the political and natural body. Both mental boundaries and institutionalized borders are pivotal to the imagined (security) community in the construction of Self and Other. The abolition of border controls contingent upon the enlargement of the Schengen zone tests the symbolic function of the border as protection against intruders and other external threats. The "tidemark" approach is useful in grasping the dynamics of the changing borders between Austria and its East-European neighbours. Drawing upon research in Austrian state institutions and media discourse, this paper scrutinizes how the perceived loss of control reproduces the concept of the endangered and insecure in-group. It analyses how the discourse of cross-border crime and "violent" East-European intrusion into a hitherto "safe" territory reinforces the myth of the nation state and the "pure" body politic.

Olivier Thomas Kramsch, Radboud Universiteit, The Netherlands.

Passagenwerk of the EU Cross-Border.

In his *Passagenwerk*, Walter Benjamin suggested that the Paris shopping arcades of the late 19th-century, no longer functional as sites of commercial and symbolic exchange, nonetheless retained a potent 'aura' that informed key domains of 20th century modernity. His 'Arcades Project' sought, in part, to trace the influence of the ghosts of that 19th century past as they haunted his present, mapping in those Parisian ruins spaces that would have the potential to disrupt the linear notion of time and space embodied in standard geo-historiographical practice.

This paper applies the insights of Benjamin's *Arcades* to the study of a different set of ruins: the cross-border infrastructure that now lie as the ruins of our previous century. It analyzes two sets of border infrastructure; the first comprising the mottled remains of former truck weighing stations, customs houses and passport control huts located between the Netherlands and Germany, following a route the author traverses each time he commutes to work; the second focuses on the still quite 'potent' border infrastructure located on the external border of EU-space, at the border crossing between Romania and Moldova. By examining each set of border crossing infrastructure -- the one a dislocated ruin charged with a strange 'afterlife', the other a relocated site fully infused with EU administrative utility and power -- the author attempts an archeology of internal-external EU cross-border relations, the better to unsettle the space-time of the contemporary cross-border relation both in Europe's internal heartland as well as its so-called eastern peripheries.

Madeleine Hurd, Sodertorn University, Sweden.

The Borders, Spaces and Times of Modern Far-Right Ecologists: The Example of the German National-Democratic Party.

This paper investigates the way in which one German far-right party, the NPD, merges conceptions of landscape, place, and (childhood, unalienated) time in arguing that their concern for the Homeland is, in fact, the only correct form of environmentalism. Seeking, as they are, to make Germany's state borders impervious to (non-Aryan) immigration, they merge the ideas of "one" people (and, implicitly, race) and "one" place into a timeless, seamless evolutionary web. This is then tied to ecological discourse: Every people is

historically linked to its own biological space; nature and culture are indissolubly connected. No alien people, then, can feel at home on another's land; the borders around Germany thus constitute the borders of a biotope, to be protected against alien, invasive life forms. The (bordered) past thus determines the borders of the future. Other forms of borders and times are involved, as well. The NPD's ecologists advocate a return to a localist, earth-bound, small-scale, almost pre-industrial "natural" world. Here, each person would know the other; the image evoked is familial and childlike, trusting and home-like - nostalgia for a time that never was. This time resembles what Anthony Giddens terms "pre-modern", space-linked time: unalienated, face-to-face, bodily experienced, without the frightening "mirrors" of remote experts or (in this case) alien race immigrants. To re-border Germany is thus to return to time: an eternal Garden of Eden made for a chosen people, safe from the threatening wilderness that surrounds.

Nataša Gregorič Bon, Institute of Anthropological and Spatial Studies, Slovenia.

Material flows and border passages of women migrants in Southern Albania.

This presentation deals with the 'moving borders' of European borderlands. It discusses remittances which women migrants living in Greece send, or bring, to their husbands who have stayed behind in southern Albania. Because remittances conjoin financial sources with material goods, I use the term material flows for both. Material flows differ from remittances in that they reflect temporality, materialising interactions between migrants and those who stay behind. They reveal social, cultural and economic characteristics of both the destination country and the country of origin. I argue that material flows are agents of 'migrant worlds' that constitute transnational marriages and reconstruct the borders, just as transnational marriages and border reconstruction constitute the material flows. Based on the premise that the material flows are reciprocal and maintain the relations between people and places which continuously redefine borders (and vice versa), this paper will explore the ways in which the Albanian-Greek border is defined by movements of things and people. The continuous passages of material flows, usually asymmetric, usually in both directions, eradicate the distance between Greece and Albania and reconstitutes the meaning of the Albanian-Greek border. The passages of material flows as well as women migrants' seasonal returns merge different times and locations (of origin and destination) where the border is no longer seen as a line but as a 'tidemark'. The ethnographic material presented in this paper is based on a long-term anthropological research carried out in Dhermi/Drimades between 2004 and 2011.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
321	(De-)Constructions of Locality in Literature and Film	1.604

Chair: Susan Ball, University of Paris 8, France

Papers:

Tuulikki Kurki, University of Eastern Finland, Finland.

Images and Narratives of Locality. Finnish language literature in the Russian Karelia.

The paper discusses Finnish language literature in the Russian Karelia, at the national borderland between Russia and Finland. Finnish language literature was created for the non-Russian population in the Soviet Karelia in the 1920s. Today Finnish language literature still exists, however, the number of people writing and reading it is minimal. The construction of locality in literature and art had an important political significance during the Soviet era. The ideological narratives and images in literature were an agent to construct

symbolical unity among the various nationalities and language groups in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet states. One of the regional literatures in the Soviet Union was the Finnish language literature in the Soviet Karelia (contemp. Republic of Karelia). Its purpose was to create unity among the non-Russian population in the Soviet Karelia, and connect the area with the totality - as well as, with the past, present and future - of the Soviet Union. During the post-Soviet era, regional literatures and art forms have been important agents in constructing post-Soviet localities and spatializing identities in the post-Soviet space. During the post-Soviet era, the role of the national border and various metaphorical borders has become pronounced when defining the post-Soviet locality in the Finnish language literature in contemporary Republic of Karelia and at the national borderland. The paper focuses on the change that has happened in the literary construction of locality in the Russian Karelia from the Soviet era to the post-Soviet era.

Celestino Deleyto, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain.

Third Border Dynamics in Los Angeles Films: The Case of 'Luminarias'.

Los Angeles, 'the crossroads city,' as its former mayor Tom Bradley labeled it is the city of diversity, with its proliferation of ethnic neighborhoods, its 150 languages spoken and its centrality in North/South, East/West economic and geopolitical relationships. For many the city of the future and, to use Ernesto Garcia Canclini's term, a laboratory of modernity, it also has a long history of segregated neighborhoods, gated communities, racialized real estate development, and racial conflict. For Mike Davis, one of the city's most prestigious analysts, it is a city of "third borders", those borders produced inside cities by daily intercourse which for many people go unnoticed but, in L.A. and other U.S. cities, 'slap Latinos across the face.' Contemporary Hollywood cinema is a good example of the discursive and cultural implementation of Davis's third border: in most Hollywood productions Latino experience and culture remain all but invisible, oddly for a city in which, according to some statistics, almost two in every three people are of Mexican origin. In this paper, I want to look at third border strategies and Latino invisibility from the other side, and focus on one of the few recent films that have attempted to offer the perspective of those who we usually never see in L.A. movies. *Luminarias* (2000) is a small independent film, directed by Mexican-born Jose Luis Valenzuela and written by Chicana Evelina Fernandez, that both celebrates and exposes internal city borders as spaces of oppression and, occasionally, cross-fertilization.

Gabriela Vojvoda-Engstler, Universitat des Saarlandes, Germany.

Cities divided - Cities united? Northern Irish and Bosnian Cultural Identities in City Literature: Belfast - Derry/Londonderry - Sarajevo – Mostar.

The cities of Belfast, Derry/Londonderry, Sarajevo and Mostar effectively portray and have come to represent divided and (re)united communities in many respects: political, military, religious, ideological and cultural conflicts. Located in divided societies, the people of these cities have fought to preserve their disparate, threatened identities and have been forced to define and re-define them. In the 20th century and, most recently since the establishment of Postcolonial theory (Homi Bhabha), Cultural and Literature Studies have dealt with "in-between"-identities generated after the downfall of various European Empires. Postcolonial Narratology emphasises the historical and cultural context of narration. In collaboration with the Irish Historian Dr Eamonn Ó Ciardha from the University of Ulster, the project will analyse these identities: How do Northern Irish and Bosnian writers deal with conflict and conflict resolution post Dayton Accord (1995) and Good Friday Agreement (1998) in their cities? How do they frame their particular conflicts in political and cultural terms and how do they make their protagonists a medium of cultural identities? How do they implement the discourse of culture of memory and what treatment is given to the role of

space, borders and location and dislocation? (Northern) Irish and Bosnian writers, including Seamus Heaney, Thomas Kinsella, Brian Friel, Derek Mahon, Seamus Deane, Eoin McNamee, Dzevad Karahasan, Miljenko Jergovic, Alma Lazarevska and Semezdin Mehmedinovic dealing with the role of the cities in the construction of identities and their oeuvre provide a fascinating but hitherto unexplored comparative context.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
330	Work, Trade and Commerce as border setters	1.605

Chair: Antonella Diana, International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands

Papers:

Dieter Stern, University of Ghent, Department of Slavic and East European Studies, Belgium.
"Nado minimum!" - mediating respectability at informal markets on the Russian-Chinese border.

The paper will deal with the negotiation of respectability against the backdrop of common prejudices against small-scale private trade at a cross-border market on the Russian-Chinese border. The location which has been selected is the Chinese border town Manzhouli, which over the last two decades has grown from a stagnant control post on a hermetically closed border into a buzzing town of some 160.000 inhabitants, all of which are involved in cross-border retail trade activities. The paper will discuss a two-tier strategy of communicating respectability through disparate symbolic channels, firstly, the architecture of the market location itself and, secondly, direct verbal customer-consumer interactions. It will be shown that the large-scale replacement of make-shift market stalls by huge, ostentatious department store buildings is paralleled by the way Chinese traders try to impose a new price regime in their negotiations with Russian customers. The general bazaar-like practice of negotiating prices for goods shifts to an interactive contention about the status of prices as such. While Russian customers regularly insist on the negotiability of prices, thereby reproducing attitudes towards cross-border trade as something outside legally arranged and orderly society, Chinese traders will try to reinstate their lost respectability by trying to push through a system of fixed prices in order to make their business activities appear more regular and orderly. Thus, received imageries of the border as an insecure and unstructured space in-between orderly societies invest daily interactions as well as the configuration of physical space on the market site with specific moral values.

Antonella Diana, International Institute for Asian Studies, The Netherlands.

Experimentation under Hierarchy: Peripheral Mobility and Central Authority on the China-Laos Frontier.

Since the emerging of the "Greater Mekong Sub-region"—an integrated economic zone including the six states traversed by the Mekong River—in the 1990s, claims of bypassing state authority by triumphant transnational subjects, dissipating borders, and loosening of sovereignty have been popular in scholarly discourse of statehood in mainland Southeast Asia. This paper takes a different direction. It "brings the state back in" (Evans 1985) in the study of border governing. Deploying fine-grained ethnography, it explores various modes of human, capital, resource and goods mobility across the China-Laos frontier. It shows that the border continues to maintain its binding significance and remains the focal point of state regulation and deregulation. It suggests that the trans-national practices of migrants,

investors, traders, and farmers are not to be traced back to a waning of state power on the periphery due to the inroads of globalization. Rather, they are the product of a governing pattern of "experimentation under hierarchy" (Heilmann 2008). This is a mechanism whereby peripheral actors are allowed to experiment autonomously under the scrutiny of central states. Whenever they turn out to be detrimental to national interests, such experimental practices are frozen by central authoritarianism.

Olga Sasunkevich, Greifswald University/European Humanities University (Vilnius, Lithuania), Germany.

How Selective Openness of the Schengen Borders Works: A Case of Petty Trade on the Border Between Belarus and Lithuania

The Schengen Agreement is rather often interpreted by scholars and politicians as the aspiration of the European Union to toughen its external borders in order to prevent the entrance of undesirable people: illegal immigrants, the unemployed, smugglers, etc. However, as a geographer Anssi Paasi suggests, borders always keep their selective openness. Therefore, the paper seeks to demonstrate how selective openness of borders works in a particular case of the border between Belarus and Lithuania. The paper will be built upon the results of the research of petty trade activities in this border region. In my research I try to understand how petty trade on the Schengen border not only remains possible but even flourishes to some extent in the recent years. I will consider particular cases of Belarusian traders who started their activities precisely after Lithuania had joined the Schengen Agreement in 2007 and the border between two former Soviet republics had gained the status of the Schengen border. Through the analysis of these cases I aspire to demonstrate that even the most persistent borders leave a space for people's maneuvers to cross them. On the border between Belarus and Lithuania these maneuvers become possible due to the peculiarities of the history of this border region as well as due an extensive cross-border social network established in this region during Soviet times.

Katarzyna Stoklosa, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark.

Labour market migration in the German-Polish border-region.

The German-Polish border-region has a long history of labour migration. Even in the 1960s, a considerable number of Polish workers - the majority of which were women - worked in large factories in the GDR. The opening of the German-Polish border in 1972 served only to intensify this trend. Polish labour migration to the GDR was largely curtailed in the 1980s with the closure of the border and the introduction of a visa system. The second opening of the German-Polish border in 1991 saw only a partial return to previous practices -truly free cross-border labour migration was resumed only after Poland's entry to the Schengen area in December 2007. Since then, a large number of Poles work on the German side of the border, although not in the numbers originally expected by most and feared by some. This lecture seeks to analyse Polish labour-migration from within the areas close to the border. Which challenges and problems does this case present? Do old stereotypes prevail (Polish slackers?) How are Polish workers received and treated in Germany? These and other questions will be addressed.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
338	Language and Cultural Borders	1.606

Chair: Esilda Luku, Aleksander Moisiu University, Albania

Papers:

Marija Grujić, Institute for Literature and Art, Serbia.

Borders of Late Yugoslav Entertainment: Cultures and Locations in Radio TV Revija and Dluboks in the 1980's.

The paper explores the deconstructions of administrative and historical borders and reconstructions of the informal cultural and political borderlands in the sphere of entertainment in the 1980s in Yugoslavia. In recent scholarships, arts and journalism focused on former Yugoslavia there have been predominantly two conceptual approaches to popular culture. On the one hand, the first body of literature and artifacts has been exploring the features of harmony of Yugoslav popular culture(s), stressing the memory of the high mobility and connectedness between different parts of Yugoslav market of consumption and enjoyment. On the other hand, the second body of works has been focused on the post-Yugoslav ultimate disintegration of imagined unique cultural space, and ethno-national homogenizations in newly formed geopolitical entities. Drawing on the valid conclusions of both of these streams, this paper reflects on the concrete ways in which Yugoslav entertainment production in the 1980s worked on „neutralizing" the formal borderlines between different groups of performers and audiences, while at the same time, reproduced other spaces of hierarchical divisions and notions of divided spaces and occupied locations, in accordance with the representational commercial strategies. Therefore, the paper critically discusses the actual forms of creation and recreation of uniqueness and borderlines of consumption spaces that renegotiate the official political demands of the society. By investigating the contents of two prominent Yugoslav popular magazines, Radio TV Revija and Dluboks, and observing them against the political and cultural climate of the 1980s, the paper discusses the extent to which entertaining business is able to disregard existing political and cultural bordering practices, while, at the same time, to produce other borders and hierarchies intertwined with everyday geopolitical divisions.

Deniss Hanovs, Riga Stradins University, Faculty for Communication, Latvia.

Constructing borders of ethnic identity in Latvia: usage of collective memories before and after the language referendum in 2012.

The interpretation of the past of the Other is linked to the contemporary discourse of the rights of the Other - the past which is not accepted shapes the non-acceptance of the community in the present. This concept, which blocks the dialogue about the modernity of the interethnic relations in contemporary Latvia, leads to a legitimacy of the discourse of an exclusion of the Other from sharing political power. Past helps to publicly accept the normality of the exclusion of the ethnic counterpart - both web campaigns illustrate the discursive pejorative status of the Other. It appears within several patterns which can be found in the contents of the campaign "For Mother Tongue" - the authors of the campaign have the notion of a society within which there exists ethnically shaped family, a close, homogenous group, which can be linked through similar memories. This tendency of close community is supported by the discourse about the threat of the ethnical community through the language politics of the Other: The version of the "National Alliance" makes the Russian language and the "Concorde" party the most dangerous threat to the Latvian language. And

the other way around, the campaign for the collection of signatures draws the line of the language community as the certain border, which is constantly being attacked by the Latvian political elite. The language is considered as the basis of identity on both sides. In this case Russian language becomes an instrument of struggle for political participation, for change of status and at the same time a tool for non-acceptance of predominant political culture.

Torben Kiel, University of Greifswald, Germany.

Creating a state - Defining its borders. A Historical Example from Prussian Poland.

1848 proved to be a crucial year for the nations of Europe. Revolution spread and many people attempted to organize themselves in a new and modern form, creating either a nation-state or a new constitution or both. This is also true both for the German and Polish nations-. Up to then the many German states were united by the German Confederation and attempts were made to transform this organization into one state. Looking at the example of the Prussian province of Posen, the question of borders and of relocating them became extraordinarily important: Posen was part of the Kingdom of Prussia, but not part of the German Confederation. The inhabitants were predominantly Polish, but a substantial number of Germans lived in the regions close to Prussia proper. Both Poles and Germans organized themselves in national committees, lobbying either for a national reorganization of the province, hoping to create a nucleus for a new Polish state or for an incorporation into the new German state. The situation worsened and the Prussian government in Berlin decided to send in troops to stop a civil war. It was decided that one part of the province was to become part of Germany, the other part being of Polish nationality remaining under Polish control. The delimitation of the line of demarcation that separated the two parts of the province was difficult. The outside border of the new German state was to be extended and the province partitioned. Several Prussian military commissions were set up to draw this line that was supposed to be the future border between Germany and Poland. The bureaucratic nature of this proceeding was subject to much criticism, because the underlying reasoning for the different lines changed from 'national' to 'military' factors.

Esilda Luku, Aleksander Moisiu University, Albania.

The debate on the dichotomy approach for the Albanian national identity and the European Union perspective.

This paper aims to analyze the national identity of the Albanians based on the Eurocentric thought. This approach considers Europe as the center and divides it into the West part and the East one. The dichotomy structure calls the Occident civilized, progressive, modern, rational, rich etc., while the Orient uncivilized, undeveloped, irrational, poor etc. Referring to the Eurocentric approach, we are going to examine two different thoughts about the Albanian national identity and its effects on the European Union integration perspective. 1) The Occidental nature of our identity concerning the Albanian language (part of the Indo-European family, Latin alphabet), the cultural heritage, the social mentality, the ancient religion belonged to Catholicism, the geographical position in the South-East Europe etc. The western orientation of Albania is traced during the ages. E.g. our national hero Scanderbeg was called "Athleta Christi" because he protected the western civilization from the barbarian invasion; the Albanian Renaissance figures emphasized the necessity to be oriented toward West; the European integration process etc. 2) The scholars, who point out the oriental side of the Albanian national identity, are focused on the impacts of the byzantine-orthodox culture and the five hundred years ottoman invasion. The last one influenced in massive convert to Islam, the oriental tradition and the lifestyle. The dichotomy approach does not define accurately the nature of the Albanian national identity because it differs from the western or eastern viewpoint that emphasizes their respective values. Considering the national identity as

a historical process, a dynamic one, it develops continuously. Thus, as an inclusive community, the European Union admits and respects the diversity of the European countries identities.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
347	Ambiguous rights	1.607

Chair: Ervin Sezgin, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Papers:

Maria Teresa Consoli, Stefania Fragapane, Deborah De Felice and Liana Daher, University of Catania, Italy.

Separated Children at the Southern European Border.

The paper analyzes the subject of borders with reference to separated children's access and integration paths in the Southern European Regions and, especially, on the Sicilian territory. Italian data underline that minors arriving in Italy is continually increasing: in November 2011 The Foreign Minor Committee registers almost 8000 minors on the national territory, 4000 from North Africa and actually on the Sicilian Region. The figure of the unaccompanied foreign child implicates different intersected dimensions of border concept (immigrations/emigrations, minority/majority age, juvenile protection/autonomy, inclusion/exclusion); the ones that we underline in the paper regard the spatial and the more strictly legal dimension. Referring to the spatial dimension, the access to territories crossed during the journey and the access to the Mediterranean border Regions, outlines experiences of the 'unaccompanied' child that upsets the conception of minority and that is re-defining the same guardianship profiles; from the legal point of view the guardianship of minors, its reasons and its contents are deeply changed and intersect with the ambiguous and contradictory management of migration flows'. Thanks to the analysis on the separated children in Sicily at December 2011, the aim is to describe the operational methods of intervention through which the limits of the contents of guardianship are redefined as well as the social representations of the minor and of the migrant. Both are characterized by a strong ambivalence expressed between guardianship and control, inclusion and exclusion, expressed in the network of institutional and social actors, of human and economic resources and professional competencies to structured at local level.

Ervin Sezgin, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey.

Nation State in Border Regions: Do Cross Border Co-operation Projects Serve for Welfare State Substitution?

The past two decades witnessed an increasing use of cross-border co-operation (CBC) projects for regional development and strengthening international relations. Not only the EU, as the main supporter of CBC, but other supranational organisations (e.g. NAFTA, ASEAN) and many national governments have intensified the use of CBC in their internal and external politics as a main tool for increasing the socio-economic development level of border regions. Several funds have been allocated by the EU and were absorbed successfully for this purpose by member and candidate countries. However some structural questions regarding the socio-political meaning of the CBC also emerge. Especially the discourse on transformation of the governance processes and scalar reconstruction of the state structure between local- national and multinational levels offers new perspectives for questioning how CBC projects are used

for institutional construction of new modes of governance and shift of powers between scales. In this context, proposed paper aims to investigate the trajectory of the use of the IPA funds by a border region of Turkey, namely Edirne, with respect to their functionality as a substitute to government expenditure. The aim is to find if the EU funding has been used for the purpose of fulfilling legally defined duties of municipalities, such as urban planning, public services and infrastructure. And if so, does the use of these funds affect the level of central governments expenditures in that region, hence could it be argued that CBC projects have been used for a re-scaling process among abovementioned three modes of governance?

Zulal Fazlioglu Akin, Ohio State University, PhD Candidate, Turkey.

Borders in Cultural Policy: Foreignness, Security, and Citizenship.

My paper aims to understand how the idea of borders figures in the relationship between foreignness, security, and culture through an analysis of governance of cultural policies in Europe. While the foreigner or the stranger is determined by nationality or the security borders, "internal" borders construct or contribute to the production of new meanings of being a foreigner or stranger, both through the law and policies that permeate and affect the everyday lives of both the European constituent and the "foreigner." The production of the foreigner is closely related to the institution of European citizenship itself, in which the EU member-states are no longer fully strangers or foreigners to each other. The foreigner is now described through the EU membership, but foreigners are also categorized and valued based on cultural differences and political and economic alliances. The other pole of this violent process of exclusion through the enforcement of "security borders" is a "civil" process of elaboration of differences through the cultural policies, even perhaps a basic aporia concerning the self-understanding of Europe's "identity" and "community," giving the European project a progressive content (Balibar, 2009, p. 14). An analysis on the political and cultural landscape would enhance our knowledge on the tensions, contradictions, and problems in Europe.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
361	Objects, Scales and Peripheries	1.608

Chair: Aspasia Theodosiou, Hellenic Open University, Greece

Papers:

Siarhei Liubimau, European Humanities University, Lithuania.

State Borders and Scalar Epistemologies.

This paper proposes to think about state borders in the perspective of a widely followed discussion about what geographical scales are. Current debates on globalization maintain that nation-state scale is merely one type of socio-spatial organization, and not the central one anymore. I intend to show that epistemology of space as scalar change is useful for border studies. But I also propose to distinguish between state borders and scaling as fundamentally different processes of bounding space. More precisely, present aggregate state border regime - at any moment complete - is scale-invariant and intensive meta-process, as opposed to scaling as extensive or qualitatively dependent on the matter it implies. It has been widely agreed and grounded historically that borders are practically enacted as power instruments and as media for accumulation process. Therefore state borders are commonly seen as regimes. Yet, the argument of this paper is that currently what is referred as 'border regimes'

is rather 'sovereignty regimes'. In this vein aggregate sovereignty regimes of nation-states cause and are themselves caused by global re-scaling. State borders in contrast are the basic meta-form of difference and equivalence. This process-like meta-form becomes global border regime when it becomes completed and hence consists of re-scaled sovereignties. The paper is based on two instrumental case studies author conducted on German-Polish (Goerlitz-Zgorzelec) and Polish-Belarusian (Terespol-Brest) borders in 2007-2010; as well as on the insights from author's research on trans-border urbanism in Luxembourg Greater Region (2007), and on the informal housing of Roma in Vilnius, Lithuania (2011-2012).

Andrea Pisac , Goldsmiths College, UK.

Numbers, Suites, Trumps and Jokers: Games of Money and Fun.

Playing cards and card games are representative of their social milieu and its underlying relationships. Because of that, the design, value and function of cards have been continually modified and altered. In the Middle Ages individual cards had only relational value, when grouped with their 'match' in combinations or sequences. The correspondence between card games and society is particularly visible in the emergence of the trump card, which was able to override the value and function of any other number and suit, reflecting changing conceptions of the relationship between individual and society since the 17th century. Today one of the most widely played card game is poker. It is argued that poker reflects values of Western individualism and pursuit for riches. Using mathematical precision and managerial skills, rather than relying on chance, poker players have gained a reputation of self-interested, autonomous individuals, unburdened by external social considerations. Contrary to that, card games played for pleasure, such as bellote (played in ex-Yugoslavia), are said to support team spirit and solidarity. This paper explores both differences and similarities between poker and bellote. It aims to challenge the conceptual border between gambling (pursuit of money) and playing (pursuit of fun), Western ideas of bounded individualism and ex-socialist solidarity as well as a spatial border between an alienating casino (poker) and an inviting domesticity (bellote). It reveals many post-socialist places (e.g. Croatia) as thriving on the symbiosis between these two 'separate' modes of exchange.

Jakub Grygar, Charles University (Prague), Czech Republic.

The darkest place is under the candlestick. Control and subversion at border crossings.

The paper discusses strategies and tactics of petty traders crossing eastern border of the EU. Based on evidence of my ethnographic research at Polish - Belarusian and Polish - Ukrainian border between 2006 and 2009 I pursue how are performed and acted both state borders and the migrants. Methodologically, I use actor-network theory how has been modified by work of John Law and Annemarie Mol. Border control as is practiced by border police, custom officers, architecture of border crossings and management of their space light up and organize bodies and objects moving across the border. These practices of ordering (and bordering and othering) are not neutral but embedded in cultural and political context of those who control the cross-border migration. But neither the controlled and organised migrants are not passive actors. In my paper I analyse their subversive tactics they deal with omnipresent control of the state institutions. Migrations of Belarusian and Ukrainian transborder petty-traders (mostly women) and cigarettes, money, meat, and clothes (representatives of the most present commodities in the eastern Polish borderland) across external EU border illustrate character and power of social networks, which are the very source of identity. From this I enrich debate of boundary objects, practices of incoherencies, and fluidity in actor-network theory. Analytically, I argue that studying human and non-human migrants as boundary objects reveals how border procedure construct and make intelligible a particular relationship between politics, experience and practice at the external EU border. Treating petty-traders

and transferred commodities as 'methodologically one object' therefore has important analytical consequences for how we understand their practical efficacy.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Room
334	Gender and Sexuality Activism Challenging Borders	Senate

Chair: Aija Lulle, University of Latvia, Latvia

Papers:

Zlatiborka Popov Momcinovic, Faculty of Philosophy East Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Women's Movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Challenging the Borders.** Different women's groups and initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina emerged in opposition to ethno-nationalist rhetoric and female activists were the first to cross different borders created as the aftermath of war in '90s and ethno-nationalism as dominant ideology. At the same time, the fact is that women's movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as in many transitional countries, functions around local NGOs as professional bodies that did not succeed to mobilize significant number of women around own goals. This poses the questions about borders between women's movement and its environment, as well as within the movement itself for the so called project-driven approach of women's groups and NGOs leads to separatism and competition. The research of current status of women's movement in BIH, consisting of survey of 132 female activists from women's groups from different parts of the country and twenty in-depth interviews, shows that different borders emerge within female activism yet are at the same time reshaped and re-questioned by the very activists through their civic engagement and critical approach to the existing forms of female activism for women's solidarity is something that is strived to.

Elisavet Pakis, Independent Scholar, UK.

Relocating UK borders in the courtroom, in legal decisions and in the experience of lesbian asylum-seekers in Manchester.

This paper emerges from my involvement with the 'Lesbian Immigration Support Group' in Manchester, and from participating (as a supporter and witness) in some of the legal and bureaucratic processes that surround and largely inscribe the lives of lesbian and bisexual women who apply for asylum to the UK. My focus is on how UK borders are relocated in the courtroom and performed in the legal and bureaucratic processes through which the women need to go. I draw on Avery Gordon's concepts of ghostliness and 'social death' (Gordon 2008; 2011), and discuss how in the bureaucratic perspective of the courtroom and the state these women and their life stories are rendered ghostly, immaterial and 'socially dead'.

Aija Lulle, University of Latvia, Latvia.

Desire for better life: intersectional experiences of Latvian migrant women in Great Britain.

Gendering regimes and categorisations overlap in migration process. I analyse my fieldwork data gathered in Great Britain (2010-2012) from an intersectional perspective, linking the analysis of gender and sexuality to concepts of ethnicity and nationhood, and especially, how sexuality and desire plays out in relation to different gendered discourses. Focusing on how gendered norms and practices vary across time-spaces, I follow on how my informants construct femininity in their present contexts as different from other femininities in a

new/temporal place, yet not reducible to expressions of femininity 'back home'. A desire to cross and/or transgress the border lies at the center of my analysis. During migration trajectories of previously geographically and socially separated subjects come in co-presence and continue in processes of transformations. I found this concept of contact zones by Mary Louise Pratt fruitful to develop further intersections of migration and gendered constructions as productivity of borders in both spatial terms and social meanings.

Hadley Renkin, Central European University, Hungary.

Caging Difference: Budapest Pride and the Borders of European Tolerance.

Homophobic attacks by right-wing nationalists on Eastern European LGBT Marches over the last dozen years, and reactions to them, have located postsocialist "Pride" Marches at the heart of current struggles over a number of critical sexual, political, and moral-geographic borders: boundaries of sexuality and sexual politics, postsocialist citizenship, and European difference. In this ethnographically-grounded paper I examine how mass homophobic attacks since 2007 have changed the spatial and performative symbolism of the Budapest Pride March. Prior to the attacks, the March's use of space and symbolism challenged the borders between national and transnational identities and communities. Constraints on the spatial presence and spectacular performance of the March, however, imposed by the Hungarian State, the March's organizers, and the communities participating in it in the name of protecting the March and its participants from violence, have produced new borders of acceptable difference, proper politics, and tolerance. These new borderings have significantly reshaped both the Hungarian LGBT community and its politics, threatening to transform their key role in ongoing debates about the boundaries of postsocialist citizenship, and realigning their relationships to hegemonic structures of global sexual politics. They have also been critical to recent repositionings of Hungary within the shifting symbolic geographies of European difference. As a result, I contend, they function to trap both Hungary and its LGBT movement in a space of uncertainty, suspended on the highly-charged margins of newly emerging regimes of "European tolerance."

17:40 – 19:20 Saskia Sassen – Expulsions: A Category for Our Age
 Fritz Reuter Room (Panel 375)

Session Abstract:

In the last two decades there has been a sharp growth in the numbers of people that have been "expelled," numbers far larger than the newly "incorporated" middle classes of countries such as India and China. I use the term "expulsion" to describe a diversity of conditions: the growing numbers of the abjectly poor, of the displaced in poor countries who are warehoused in formal and informal refugee camps, of the minoritized and persecuted in rich countries who are warehoused in prisons, of workers whose bodies are destroyed on the job and rendered useless at far too young an age, able-bodied surplus populations warehoused in ghettos and slums. One major trend is the repositioning of what had been framed as sovereign territory, a complex conditions, into land for sale on the global market - land in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Central Asia and in Latin America to be bought by rich investors and rich governments to grow food, to access underground water tables, and to access minerals and metals. My argument is that these diverse and many other kindred developments amount to a logic of expulsion, signaling a deeper systemic transformation in advanced capitalism, one documented in bits and pieces but not quite narrated as an overarching dynamic that is taking us into a new phase of global capitalism. The paper is based on the author's forthcoming book *Expulsions*.

Saskia Sassen is the Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology and Co-Chair, The Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University. Recent books are *Territory, Authority, Rights: From Medieval to Global Assemblages* (Princeton University Press 2008), *A Sociology of Globalization* (W.W.Norton 2007), and the 4th fully updated edition of *Cities in a World Economy* (Sage 2011). The *Global City* came out in a new fully updated edition in 2001. She organized the research for and edited the volume on Human Settlement of the *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (Oxford, UK: EOLSS Publishers). Her books are translated into over twenty languages. She has received multiple honors and awards, including several doctor honoris causa from universities in the US and other countries. Her books are translated into over twenty languages

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