



**Graduate School**  
for East and Southeast  
European Studies

# **BIANNUAL REPORT**

## 2020 & 2021



Universität Regensburg

# Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies<sup>UR</sup> 2020 & 2021

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# Editorial

by **Ulf Brunnbauer**

(Speaker of the Graduate School)

In the early hours of 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine and launched a war of occupation and annihilation, causing the deaths of tens of thousands of Ukrainians. German chancellor Olaf Scholz was right when, in a speech in the Bundestag, he classified this unprovoked war as a *Zeitenwende* (watershed). It is a clear caesura not only for Ukraine and for Russia, but also for Europe as a whole and the world. At the time of writing, neither the contours of the outcome of the war nor of the peace after it are emerging. But, however the war ends, and whatever form the relations between Russia and Ukraine will take afterwards, Russia will remain a threat to peace in Europe and to the international order, at least as long as Putin is in power.

These tragic events highlight how important it is to produce in-depth knowledge about the region. To train a new generation of such specialists has been the mission of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies ever since it was established in 2012. This biannual report showcases how we are continuing on this mission, even after the end of the Excellence Initiative funding and the split of the School into two, formally separate units in Regensburg and Munich.

Russia's war greatly affects our work. The Graduate School's first response was to offer support to

scholars who had to flee Ukraine. Four short term fellowships offered colleagues from Ukraine at least a temporary new academic home in Regensburg. The Graduate School also co-organized a series of events informing the public about the causes and effects of the war, while members of the GS have shared their expertise with media outlets. While it was clear for us that institutional cooperation with Russia had to be suspended immediately, we continue to support young scholars from Russia who come to Germany to enjoy freedom and oppose the views of their government. In April 2022, we were happy to accept a doctoral researcher from Russia to our program, alongside one from Ukraine.

It should not take a war to highlight the relevance of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. It is not only a fascinating but, alas, also volatile region. To study its complexities and ambiguities will continue to shape our mission. Thanks to the generous support of the University of Regensburg and the Bavarian State Ministry of Science and Arts, and thanks to the dedication of its managing team and members, the Graduate School in Regensburg remains a dynamic place of graduate training, knowledge production and international exchange. We cannot stop a war but we can at least contribute to a better understanding of it and its consequences.



# Introduction

## The Activities of the Graduate School in 2020 and 2021

**Speaker: Prof. Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer**

**Deputy Speaker: Prof. Dr. Mirja Lecke**

**Manager: Dr. Heidrun Hamersky**

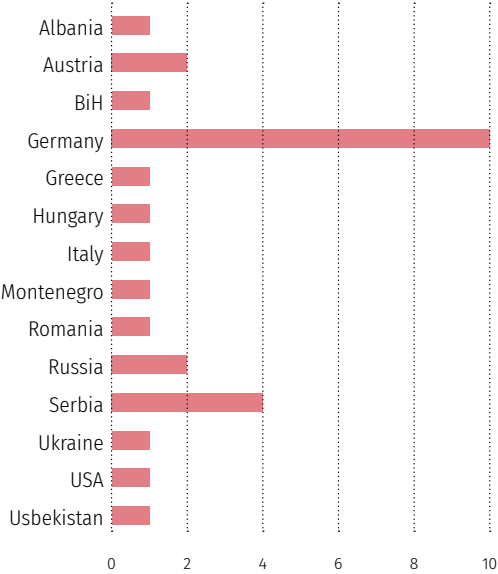
The current reporting period was a time of transition for the Graduate School. In 2020, the Graduate School was reconstituted after the DFG funding from the Excellence Initiative was phased at the end of 2019. This meant that the Graduate School, formerly a joint programme of the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich and the Universität Regensburg during the duration of the Excellence Initiative funding, was split into two separate but still cooperating units in Regensburg and Munich. In Regensburg, a new statute was passed for the Graduate School by the Senate of the University in November 2020, with the State Ministry of Science and Arts granting the Graduate School sustainability funding until 2026. And thus GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> was born.

The members of the Graduate School elected Ulf Brunnbauer (History) and Mirja Lecke (Slavic Studies) as speakers, with Sabine Koller (Slavic Studies) as Equal Opportunity Officer (her deputy is the historian Julia Herzberg). The above mentioned members of faculty form the Executive Board together with a representative of the doctoral researchers. Lena-Marie Franke served in this role in the reporting period. The newly created website ([www.gsoses-ur.de](http://www.gsoses-ur.de)) is specifically aimed at an international audience. The Graduate School continues to be maintained by three Faculties: Philosophy, Art History, History, and Humanities (PKGG); Languages, Literature, and Cultures (SLK); and Law. Members of these three faculties, as well as the associated Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS), form the Graduate School's Faculty, who act as supervisors to the PhD candidates. In the reporting period 2020 and 2021, the Graduate School included sixteen Principal Investigators, one postdoctoral researcher, as well as 28 doctoral candidates and one predoctoral candidate, eleven of whom are funded by the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>.

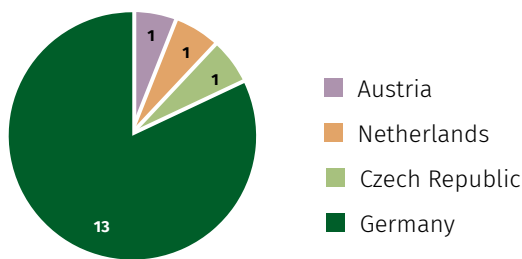
One important upshot of this new structure was the first set of Equal Opportunity Guidelines specifically created for the purpose of the Graduate School. Its main authors were equal opportunity ombudsperson Sabine Koller and her deputy Julia Herzberg, supported by the School's manager, Heidrun Hamersky. After discussions with the doctoral researchers and the relevant bodies of the UR, the new guidelines to promote "Equal Opportunity, Diversity & Inclusion at the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies at the University of Regensburg" were unanimously adopted by the Members Assembly in 2021. The new guidelines include as an integral part a Code of Conduct that is binding for all members of GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>. Again (such as with mandatory supervision agreements), the GS sets the standard at the University of Regensburg, being the first Graduate Programme with its own equal opportunity policies and such a code of conduct.

In the area of equal opportunities, one priority remains raising the share of women among the Principal Investigators: at the end of the reporting period, it stood at 37.5% (six out of sixteen). Even though this is a higher proportion than the gender balance among all professors at the University, and also better than in 2012, it is not good enough and does not reflect the fact that almost half of the doctoral candidates are women (in 2020 and 2021, fifteen out of twenty-eight). The international diversity of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> is manifest in the fact that out of 28 doctoral candidates, eighteen come from abroad, eleven of them from outside the EU. Here, the composition of the Principal Investigators clearly fails to mirror the complexion of the doctoral body: only three PIs are not German citizens, and all of them come from a country neighboring Germany. Diversity of national backgrounds is, unfortunately, not a strong suit of the humanities in Germany generally, and this is reflected in our Faculty, too.

### Countries of Origin of Doctoral Candidates



### Countries of Origin of Principal Inverstigators



Thanks to funding by the Free State of Bavaria, the Graduate School was able to continue its scholarship programme (albeit on a lower level than before). Both in 2020/21 and in 2021/22, we recruited three new doctoral fellows who receive a 42-month scholarship from the Graduate School. We also launched a new predoc support scheme to provide funding for the transition period from postgraduate to doctoral studies, so that potential PhD candidates can develop a competitive proposal. So far, three such one-year grants have been awarded. A new postdoc position in Transnational Cultural Studies was also filled, with Jacqueline Nießer, an alumna of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> doctoral program, taking up the position. The Graduate School aims to integrate other doctoral researchers in Regensburg who work on themes aligned with its agenda but are funded by other sources. The six doctoral candidates of the Leibniz ScienceCampus “Europe and America in the Modern World Frictions and Transformations of Globality since the 19<sup>th</sup> Century”, which was established by IOS and UR in 2019, became part of our programme, as did two doctoral candidates of the BMBF-funded research project “The Politics of International Law” (based at the IOS) and four doctoral candidates of the DFG-funded project “From informality to corruption

(1817–2018): Serbia and Croatia in comparison”. The Graduate School therefore continues to develop its spirit of interdisciplinarity and internationality.

The new recruits joined the Graduate School during a critical period: the COVID-19 pandemic. Of course, this affected our work as well. The research of our PhD candidates relies on empirical research conducted abroad – something that suddenly became impossible in March 2020, with travel restrictions continuing into early 2022. Even after travel bans were lifted, access to some archives and specialized libraries continues to be difficult because of limitations on working places in these institutions and long waiting lists. Ethnographic fieldwork and oral history acquired a new ethical – and practical – dimension: to protect interview partners (and oneself) from the virus. Apart from these difficulties, our new members were also deprived for almost two years of one of the great benefits of pursuing a PhD in the Graduate School, namely: the intense, day-to-day interaction with their peers. Although we rapidly became experts in using different tools for online meetings, digital conferences cannot really compensate adequately for lost networking opportunities. One measure implemented by the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> to provide some compensation for these impediments was the prolongation of the scholarships of the most affected doctoral candidates by six months.

Despite all the difficulties caused by the pandemic, a total of seven doctoral candidates submitted their dissertations in the reporting period 2020–2021 (Ana-Teodora Kurkina, Daniela Mathuber, Oana Sorescu-ludean, Dóra Vuk, Eva-Maria Walther, Veronika Wald, Peter Wegenschimmel) and all of them have successfully defended their work. Three even earned the distinction of “summa cum laude”. Peter Wegenschimmel won the prestigious Business History Society Prize for his dissertation. It remains clear that gaining a doctorate with the Graduate School continues to open up many opportunities. Eva-Maria Walther and Peter Wegenschimmel began postdoctoral fellowships at the University of Vienna; Daniela Mathuber has received a start-up postdoctoral grant from the Graduate School before joining the IOS as researcher on a new third-party funded project; Annelie Bachmaier took a researcher position at the Institute for Slavic Studies at the TU Dresden; and Oana Sorescu-ludean is continuing her academic career at Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca. Our former post-doctoral researcher, Melanie Arndt, took up a W3 professorship for environmental and economic history at the University of Freiburg. Petăr Kehayov, who earned a habilitation in linguistics as postdoc researcher at the Graduate School, took on a substitute professorship at the LMU Munich. Irina Morozova, another former postdoctoral researcher at the GS, submitted her habilitation thesis at the University of Regensburg in 2021.

The pandemic not only presented unprecedented challenges to empirical research but also significant-

ly disrupted the usual programme of the Graduate School. Yet, after an initial shock, we soon developed a rich digital program, although those elements of our curriculum, which depend on in-person communication, had to be postponed (especially the summer school and the theory seminar). Among the highlights of the online events were two graduate workshops, organized by our doctoral candidates, on “Unbuilding Binaries” in 2020 and “Competing Sovereignties” in 2021. These workshops were a new format, jointly organized by the Graduate School and the Leibniz ScienceCampus. Another new series were the “Regensburg-Rijeka Lectures”, which strengthened the cooperation with the University of Rijeka. Since the summer semester of 2020, lectures have been held in pairs at irregular intervals with researchers from the two partner universities presenting their ongoing research. In 2020 we launched another new event series: “Hot off the Press” to present new books authored or edited by members of the Graduate School.

Using digital, hybrid and – whenever possible – in-person forms, the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> continued to offer a comprehensive training programme, combining mandatory and complementary elements. The newly designed workshop “How to Get Started with Your PhD – Setting the Compass”, organized jointly with the Leibniz ScienceCampus informs newly admitted doctoral candidates about everything they always wanted to know about the PhD process in Germany and Regensburg in particular. In the joint research seminar of the GS and the ScienceCampus, internationally renowned scholars have discussed conceptual questions of Area Studies and especially East European Studies, as well as presenting their own empirical research. Two study groups were formed, one dealing with discourses and narratives, the other one looking into trans-Atlantic relations. Methods seminars (such as on “Spatial Studies and Sociology – Concepts, Methods and Approaches”, “Research Methods for Interdisciplinary Area Studies” or “Decolonizing Space and Knowledge”) acquainted the doctoral candidates with important research tools and new conceptual approaches. The annual academic writing (in English) workshop tackled also specific issues, such as writing articles for “International Publication in Peer-Reviewed Journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences”.

The “Forum”, which aims at communicating knowledge to the wider public, included some highlights as well, such as a multi-dimensional series of events in the summer and fall of 2021 on the dissolution of Yugoslavia and of the Soviet Union. Like many other of our activities, these events were the fruit of successful cooperation with partners in Regensburg and other German universities. Broadening and deepening cooperation networks was in general a priority over the last two years, despite the fact that for most of the time we had to suspend our visiting fellowship programme. Herein, the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> benefitted a lot of the strategic

partnerships of the Leibniz ScienceCampus, which includes leading institutions in East European Studies, such as SSEES at University College London, the University of California in Berkeley, and the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Joint events and, again since 2021, visiting researchers from there enriched the Graduate School’s programme. In Germany, the cooperation agreement with the Berlin-based Leibniz-Zentrum für Literatur- und Kulturforschung was prolonged, while the cooperation with the Bavarian State Library has been maintained as well.

The Graduate School, at both its locations in Regensburg and Munich, continues its successful book series “Schnittstellen” (Interfaces), edited by Ulf Brunnbauer and Martin Schulze Wessel. During the reporting period, the following dissertations defended in Regensburg appeared in the series: Jacqueline Nießer *Die Wahrheit der Anderen* (The Truth of Others), Kathleen Beger *Erziehung und ‚Unerziehung‘ in der Sowjetunion* (Upbringing and ‘Uneducation’ in the Soviet Union), and Alice Buzdugan *Stadttexte in ‚Großrumänien‘* (City Texts in ‘Greater Romania’). The dissertations of Annelie Bachmaier (Slavic Studies) and Daniela Mathuber (History) were accepted for publication in 2022. Researchers of the GS OSES in Regensburg also contributed to the Graduate School’s blog on memory culture, which is maintained by the colleagues of Munich, and they wrote for the *Frictions* blog of the ScienceCampus.

What an activity report does not usually show are the seeds that are laid to be harvested in the future. This is true also for the Graduate School: Ger Duijzings, Ulf Brunnbauer, Klaus Buchenau, Björn Hansen, and Heike Karge, all members of the Graduate School, submitted in 2021 a major grant application to the Volkswagen-Foundation programme “World Knowledge”, which aims to strengthen so-called minor subjects. The Regensburg project intends to expand Southeast European Studies and was ultimately successful. Another group of GS members (Ulf Brunnbauer, Ger Duijzings, Sabine Koller, Mirja Lecke) have been intensely involved in the development of ideas for a planned application for a Cluster of Excellence in the next round of the Strategy of Excellence, with the call for applications expected to be announced by the end of 2022. The Excellence Strategy is the successor programme of the Excellence Initiative. Next to the University’s new Department for Interdisciplinary and Multiscalar Area Studies (DIMAS), established in 2021, the Graduate School will be an important pillar of the planned application. Whatever fate this application will meet, it will help us to further develop the training, research and outreach portfolio of the East and Southeast European Studies cluster in Regensburg. Challenging times for ‘our’ region need new research efforts to address the reasons and consequences of current events and to put them into historical perspective.





# Research

The Graduate School's main research mission is to produce innovative and original research on Eastern and Southeastern Europe and its place in the world. Therefore, research should be guided by conceptual and theoretical ambition yet rooted in in-depth empirical analyses. We encourage multi-disciplinary approaches. One of the innovative dimensions of our research is the exploration of connections, entanglements and transfers, both within the region but also between Eastern and Southeastern Europe and other parts of the world. This helps to understand the specificities of the region and its internal heterogeneity, while at the same time highlighting local variations of global or universal processes.

Our research is, thus, situated in current debates in Area Studies that underline the importance of transregional, translocal, and comparative approaches. One manifestation

of this approach is the close cooperation of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> with the Leibniz ScienceCampus "Europe and America in the Modern World. Frictions and Transformations of Globality since the 19<sup>th</sup> Century," which was established by the IOS Regensburg and the University of Regensburg in 2019.

In the reporting period 2020–2021 a total of 28 doctoral researchers and one predoc (13 of them funded by the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> and 16 associated) and two postdocs, together with 16 professors and visiting researchers, conducted research at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>. Their research is situated in a broad range of disciplines: East and Southeast European history, socio-economic history, literature, cultural studies, and linguistics, law, social anthropology, and American Studies. The research covers a broad thematic and temporal scope as the next pages will testify.





# Doctoral and Postdoctoral projects

# Contested Sovereignities and Ontological In-Security in the post-Soviet Politics of International Law.

**Practices and narratives of (non-)recognition and secession in Georgia and Abkhazia, and Moldova and Transnistria.**



**Map 1: Transnistria in Moldova** © Wikimedia

The research investigates how principles of international law such as sovereignty, territorial integrity and self-determination of peoples interact with processes of identity building and security needs in the context of protracted conflicts of secession in the post-Soviet space. The research confronts the conflicts of secession between Georgia and Abkhazia, and Moldova and Transnistria. Questions of recognition, both in its social and international legal understandings, and the search for ontological security drive the inquiry.

The aim is to analyse how narratives and practices adopted by the different sides of post-Soviet protracted conflicts of secession prevent substantial progress towards their settlements. The research confronts practices of hegemonic contestations, techniques of articulating political preferences referring to international law routinely employed by state officials and leaders to objectify their political claims in the case studies. The methodology adopts an inductive approach and includes semi-structured interviews, collected during fieldwork and via Skype, discourse analysis, and practice tracing.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, no extended fieldwork activity could be conducted in 2020 and 2021. A round of online interviews was conducted in March 2021, which highlighted the necessity to re-design the interview questionnaire before undertaking further research. Overlapping publications projects, both related to the group project at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies and the doctoral training at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, covered most of the activities of the winter term 2021–2022.

At the current stage, my research shows that Abkhazia has a stronger meaning in the Georgian identity narrative, whereas Transnistria is mainly a matter of principle and security for Moldova. Societal security concerns are present in both Abkhazia and Transnistria. Yet Abkhazia offers a wider range of legal arguments to justify secession from Georgia, while Transnistria seeks recognition of an equal basis from Moldova.



**Map 2: Abkhazia in Georgia** © Wikimedia

# Living Polluted Lives in an “Ecological State”.

## Coping with air pollution in a coal-mining town on the periphery of Montenegro

My project explores the long-standing issue of air pollution in the coal-mining town of Pljevlja at the periphery of Montenegro – which constitutionally is an ecological state and an EU candidate member obliged to adapt to energy transition policies of decarbonisation. My main research question is: How the air pollution is experienced by the community of Pljevlja in their daily lives and how do they envision or imagine their environmental future? My research sheds light on different narratives, experiences, and actors.

Since December 2021, I have been conducting fieldwork in the town of Pljevlja, using the ethnographic method of participant observation and engaging in informal conversations. However, I have also conducted interviews with representatives of certain institutions (state institutions such as the Secretariat for Spatial Planning of Pljevlja, the Agency for Environmental Protection of Montenegro, the Pljevlja Coal Mine, the Pljevlja Thermal Power Plant, as well as certain NGOs).



**Power plant as a reminder during a blue sunny day, Pljevlja, December 21, 2021** © Miloš Đurović



**Foggy or smoggy morning? Pljevlja, December 28, 2021**  
© Miloš Đurović

In addition to my ethnographic research I have collected many documents such as MNE and EU reports on environmental performances and air quality, strategic documents and media reports. My ethnographic research has been supplemented by my archival work that focuses on local newspapers (“Pljevaljske novine”) during the socialist and post-socialist period, and the local ecological magazine.

Although there were several stressful situations, I have not experienced significant obstacles during my fieldwork. It was not difficult to win the confidence of the local community, get a “key interlocutor”, and ensure a “snowball effect” leading to new contacts and informants.



**Surface coal mining, Pljevlja, February 10, 2022**

© Miloš Đurović

It is remarkable that some of the narratives that I had expected to trace to the local setting were not visible or present at all in everyday conversations. Here I mainly refer to two very prominent state narratives related to nature and environmental topics in Montenegro, often practiced by people in the “centre” of Montenegro (e.g. the capital), whether in the supportive or ironic form: “Montenegro as an ecological state” and “Europeanisation of Montenegro”. The absence of these two narratives in Pljevlja is very indicative. It points to the town’s peripheral and distinctive socio-political character in contemporary Montenegro, and the very locally-based and idiosyncratic experiences of living in a constitutionally “ecological state”. I take this insight as a keyframe for understanding the local experiences of air pollution in the town on “three borders”, taking into consideration its geo-historical, cultural and socio-political particularities.



**Rebellious smoke: Protest against the formation of “minority government”, Pljevlja, February 13, 2022**

© Miloš Đurović

# Early Narratives of the Shoah in Czech Literature

The project deals with the earliest phase of Czech-language literature on the topic of the Shoah, which was characterized by a great surge in publications seeking to come to terms with the recent past, and in which the Shoah was presented in the context of “prison literature” in ambivalent terms and without the centrality and singularity the subject later acquired. It examines which specific ways of writing and narrating the events that came to be known much later as the Shoah were developed in the immediate aftermath, and what narratives were competing with each other. For this purpose, the texts that were written and published between 1945 and 1949, and their reception at the time, have been examined.

A large part of relevant primary literature and its reception has been already analysed. As revealed, shorter and fact-based primary texts, which were mostly printed in small numbers and were hardly considered in later secondary literature (e.g. Irma Semeckás *Tereziňské torso* [Theresienstadt Torso, 1946] and Mirko Tůmas *Ghetto našich dnů* [The Ghetto of our Days, 1946]), were mentioned and critically commented on contemporary newspapers. This testifies to a relatively high contemporary interest in the early Shoah literature. In addition, the diverse material opens up a more complex view of the early reception of the literature. A first evaluation shows that while quantitative, fact-based representations predominate the collected reviews, and thus also determined certain expectations with regard to “prison literature”, artistic or unusual interpretations of the Shoah were not rejected per se (as, for example, the rather positive



Press reports on the reception of early Shoah literature, Prague National Library

Collage: © Lena-Marie Franke

reception of Ota B. Kraus’ novel, *Země bez Boha*, shows).

My further analysis will elucidate in more detail which writing methods were developed and applied after such a catastrophe and trauma, and what impact the conditions and processes of publication, censorship and reception had. The aim of the project is to show how narratives of the Shoah were created and negotiated by contemporaries in order to understand their transformation in changing social contexts.



# Corruption and Informality in Business in Serbia and Croatia.

## Corruption and informal practices among owners and managers in SMEs: Evidence from Serbia



**Tough hydra [of corruption]**

© Newspaper “Koprive”,  
Zagreb, 25.11.1935

As a part of my dissertation project, my first research paper aims to explore corruption and informal practices in Serbia’s private sector. This research, being an exploratory study with a focus on both business to business (B2B) and business to government (B2G) corruption, as well as on informal practices, intends to illuminate to what extent, and in what forms, corruption and informal practices are present in the business environment in Serbia. The research for this paper has been completed and I am currently at the final stage of data analysis.

The evidence was collected through a survey, which was presented in the form of a questionnaire, designed for owners and managers working in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Serbia.

The preliminary findings demonstrate that the respondents perceive state institutions and administration as the main perpetrators of corruption, due to the institutional failure to secure a functioning market where all participants have equal standing. For this reason, there is a widespread mistrust in institutions, but also in large companies, which are seen as the

main inciter of corruption. The large companies, unlike the SMEs, have forged close ties with political elites, which secures them a preferential market position. Consequently, there is evidence of widespread distrust in businessmen and entrepreneurs, which is similar to evidence from other post-transition countries. This implies that businesspeople still have a legitimacy problem in Serbian society.

When it comes to informal practices, such as giving and receiving expensive gifts and engaging in nepotism, the respondents perceive them as common in their community, albeit not practiced by the respondents themselves because these are seen as forms of corruption.

To conclude, the respondents perceive corruption as a phenomenon closely related to political elites. Corruption and informal practices manifest themselves in the form of special relationships between political and business elites. These ties exist and persist due to the lack of rule of law and because of institutional failure and/or unwillingness to fight corruption.



## Sickle Without a Hammer.

### Revolution and nation-building in the Balkans, 1900s–1930s

My dissertation, which I began in 2018 and submitted in February 2022, aims to re-examine the relationship between the Balkan communists and the national question through a focus on the institution of the Balkan Communist Federation, a section of the Communist International. I found that the Balkan communists understood the national question as primarily a peasant question, and therefore a class issue. This was the consequence of a simultaneous attempt to learn from both the Bolshevik experience and from the conditions at home, as the Balkan Marxists struggled to gain mass support in their predominantly peasant countries before the First World War. They believed that the peasants' class grievances were often expressed through the language of national oppression, as the central governments showed little regard for both poverty and minority rights in their drive to construct nationhood and develop a domestic capitalist class. In the immediate post-World War I period, when the Balkan countries were still apparently unstable and weak, the spread of the revolutionary wave southward seemed likely. To the communists, this appeared possible only through an alliance of workers, peasants, and the oppressed nations, based on the Bolshevik model. The internal disagreements on how to correctly adapt this model (and indeed, if the model is adaptable at all), created conflicting visions of what communism in the Balkans should look like. The transnational perspective gained from this broader



**Krsto Hegedušić, “Requisition,” 1929. The painter, a communist, sought to illustrate the relationship between nationhood and class by showing Croatian peasants, unable to pay their debts to the banks, having their cattle taken away by Serb police officers, representing the ruling regime.**

© Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, Rijeka.

level of analysis. It goes beyond the ethnocentric stories of individual national parties and helps understand that these proletarian internationalist parties developed through an intermixing of local and global factors.

My dissertation is divided into three parts. The first part examines the intellectual exchanges between the Bolsheviks and the Balkan Marxists before 1917, showing a two-way process rather than a passive acceptance of ideas from Russia. The second part shows how the communist response to the na-

tional and peasant questions was articulated after the October Revolution, and how it was presented in the Balkans. The third part is an institutional history of the Balkan Communist Federation, a section of the Communist International from 1920 until 1933. The research is based on primary source research from Russia, Serbia, and Croatia. Further research in Macedonia, Romania, Greece, and Bulgaria was made impossible by the COVID-19 pandemic, although I have been able to utilize the wide variety of published primary sources from these four countries.

# The Communal Land Tenure of the Don Cossacks.

## Origins and evolution till 1835

Over the past year I have mainly analysed the sources that document the emergence of Cossack community boundaries in the Don region. Through the analysis of these sources, I was able to reconstruct how the commanders of the Donian army gave land to individual Cossack settlements and drew the boundaries of the new community in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The courses of the community boundaries was often the cause of conflicts between the Cossacks. In addition, I also analysed the army documents with which the border disputes were to be settled. Since this material is difficult to survey, I have systematically organised the information into categories (e.g., what was the subject of the conflict; what criteria did the army leadership use for their decision; what sanctions were imposed). The most important conclusion I came to was that the army commanders often contradicted their own decrees in their decisions. As a result, some border conflicts lasted for years and the cases were repeatedly reopened.

Another important step of my analysis was answering the question: How the free use of resources within the community boundaries was replaced by the periodic redistribution of land? Therefore, I went back to the literature examining the countryside communities in other Russian provinces. As a result, I can show that there are clear parallels between the development of communal property among the Don Cossacks in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and that of the Siberian peasants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The comparison with Siberia made it easier for me to understand how land redistribution gradually became established as a customary legal institution among the Don Cossacks during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.



**Drawing of a Don Cossack from the 18<sup>th</sup> century by Johann Gottlieb Georgi**

Georgi, Johann Gottlieb: Opisanie vsech obitajuščich v Rossijskom Gosudarstve narodov, i žitejskich obrjadov, obyknovenij, odežd, žilišč, upražnenij, zabav, veroispovedanij i drugih dostopamjatnostej, č. 4. Sankt-Peterburg 1799, pp. 204–205



In addition to the community boundaries, I also looked at the institutions that the Don Cossacks used to regulate the use of natural resources on the yet unsettled army land. These included, most notably, the salt lakes along the Manyč River. The army commanders issued very detailed regulations in order to control the salt

production. Most of these instructions concerned the security measures to protect the salt wagons in the event of an attack by the Crimean Tatars or Nogaians. These regulations show very clearly that the economic activities of the Don Cossacks were still very closely linked to their military way of life in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



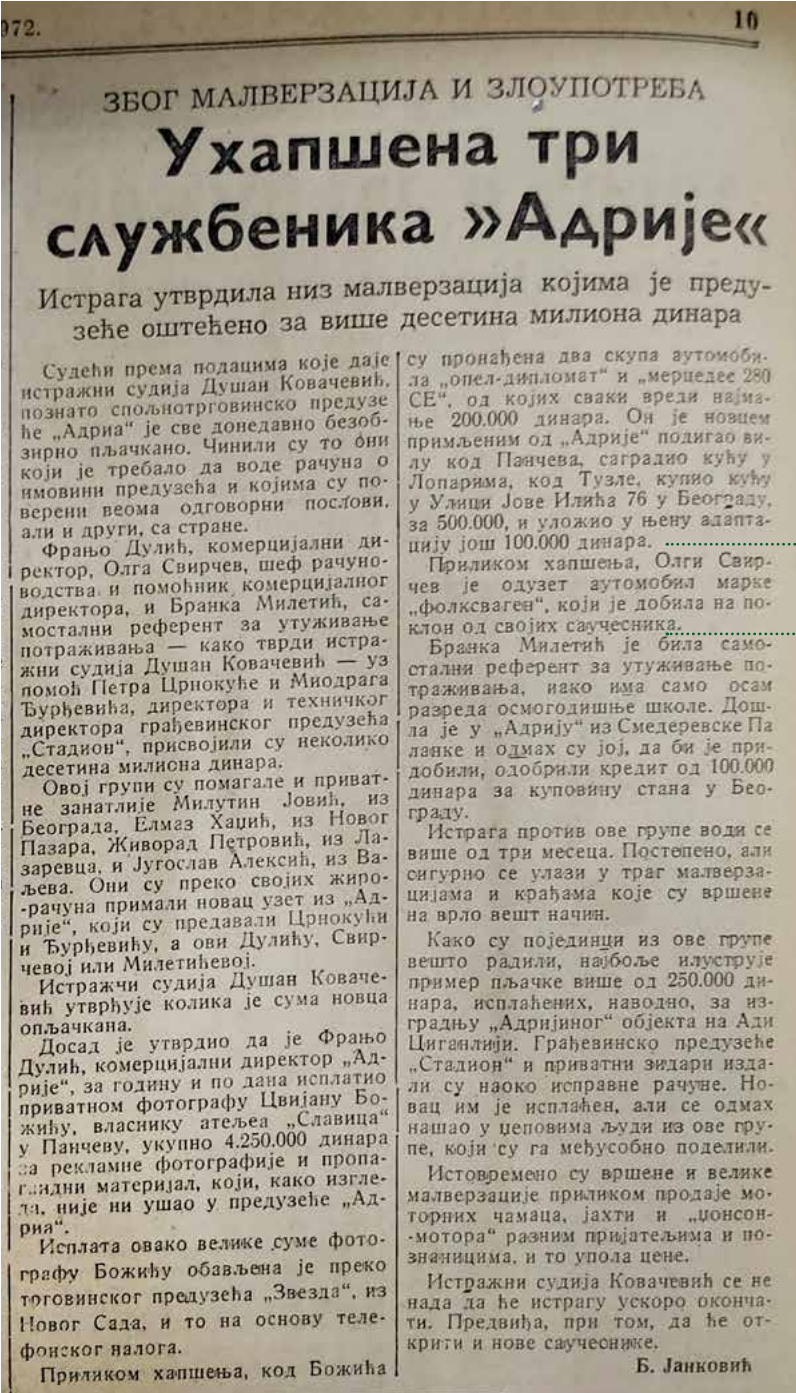
**Monument commemorating the army Ataman of the Don Cossacks, Matvej Ivanovič Platov (1751–1818) in Rostov-on-Don**

© Artur Hilgenberg, 2019

Framing Corruption.

A lexical-semantic analysis of the thematic use of words based on Serbian and Croatian press texts form 1919 to the present day

After struggling to collect data from Serbian and Croatian libraries and archives due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in cooperation with several student assistants and Miloš Lecić, it was finally possible to create an overview of all the corruption scandals reported in the Serbian newspaper “Politika” for the Socialist Yugoslavia period from 1945 to 1989. The overview for the earlier period of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia is currently being written. It was surprising, however, that the Serbian newspaper “Politika” did not report on all the major corruption scandals in Croatia. Nevertheless, some of the major scandals from Croatia could be identified as well. After choosing the major scandals from Serbia and Croatia, according to their frequency in “Politika”, I was finally able to collect all the articles written about these corruption scandals and thus create my research corpus. I collected articles from “Politika” for the analysis of Serbian newspapers. For the analysis of Croatian newspapers, I chose “Slobodna Dalmacija” and “Večernji list”. The whole selection process for creating the corpus has already been summarised as part of a chapter of my thesis.



“Three officers of ‘Adrije’ arrested”, newspaper “Политика” [Politika], 1 February 1972

While putting together the overview of all the corruption scandals in Serbia and Croatia, I created a frame for corruption that contains

frame-elements (FE) such as an agent, client, services etc. (see table).

Agent	The person who uses their entrusted power or position to act on behalf of the client.
Client	The client offers the agent a service to act on his behalf.
Services	The services as objects of reciprocal exchange between agent and client; the services can be of a material or immaterial nature (e. g. also actions).
This FE can be further subdivided as it is a FE that can be coupled to other FEs:	
Service_Client	A service offered to the agent by the client.
Service_Agent	A service that the agent offers the client in return.

This table shows the expected core-elements of the frame CORRUPTION

Accordingly, I now collect sentences from the chosen articles that

contain these frame-elements, as shown in the following example:

During the arresting, **Olga Svirchev** [agent] was deprived of **a Volkswagen car, which she received as a gift** [service\_client] from **her accomplices** [client].

The frame is mostly based on a lexicographic analysis of the lexical field of corruption that has already been documented in a chapter of my dissertation.

Using this frame-semantic approach for the analysis of newspaper articles, I expect to find shifts within different legitimate informal practices, which at a certain point became corrupt and therefore illegitimate.



# The River Under the Bridge.

**The Drina as an ambiguous place of remembrance**



**Drina at Zvornik** © Frederik Lange

In my work, I examine the Drina River, which largely forms the border between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia today. I explore the extent to which interpretations of the river changed over the long period of time – from 1878 to the 1990s. The three main attribution categories are: the Drina as (1) border or dividing line, as (2) bridge or connecting element and as (3) grave or area of violence. On the one hand, I show how the function of the Drina changed as a result of the changing political context and the wars in the area – as an interstate or administrative border, as a connecting inland river or

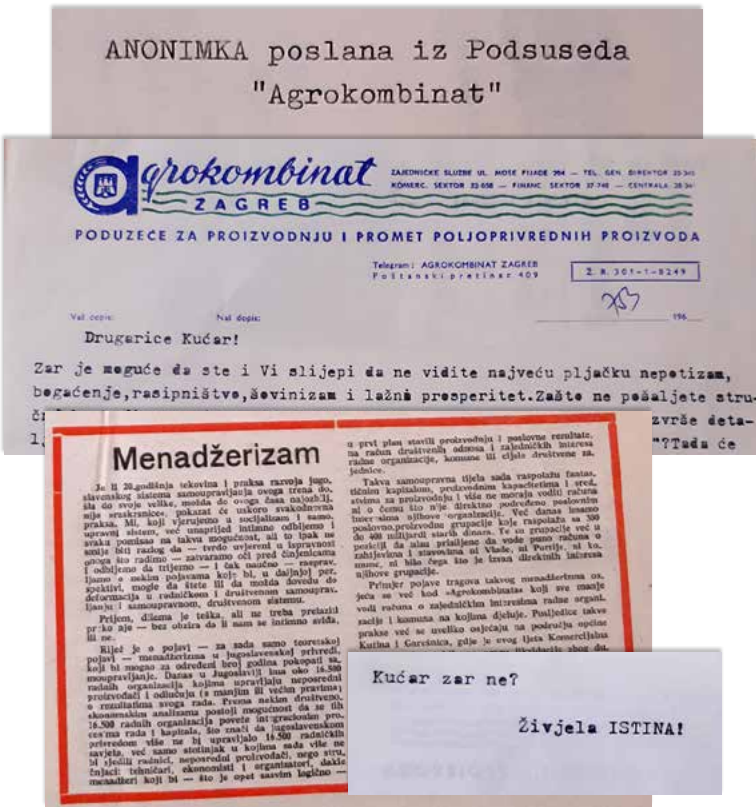
as a front line and battlefield in the conflicts. On the other hand, I describe how the interpretations of the river were contested as a result of its constantly changing function: How is the Drina stylized as a border and how in turn is its function as a bridge emphasized? With what means and for what purposes do actors use the river in their interpretative battles and how is the politics of remembrance shaped by the violence in the Drina Valley? Which personal and intellectual continuities and ruptures can be traced when investigating the competing interpretations? In answering these

questions, the image of the river as an overdetermined space emerges; the symbolic elevation of the Drina transcends its meaning and function. Contradictory designs and concepts of the state can also be found in the competing interpretations. Therefore, the biography of the Drina, and what has been attributed to this river, also make it possible to draw many conclusions about the historical developments of the (post-)Yugoslav region in the period under consideration.

# Corruption in Serbia and Croatia in the “Short” 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

1914–1989

My first research results have been published in the article “The evolution of anti-corruption legislation in interwar Yugoslavia (1918–1941)”. The article makes a comparison between the legislative framework of the post-Habsburg vs. post-Ottoman areas. In addition, the article provides a connection between corruption scandals and the resulting changes in the legislation. An analysis of the newspaper reporting on corruption, in the period 1918–1989, has surprisingly shown that the reporting on corruption in socialist Yugoslavia was abundant. The archival evidence has confirmed that the knowledge of corruption within the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was extensive, which is visible through varying reports on corruption and through stenographic notes of meetings. A surprising aspect has emerged within the area of the relationship of organized crime, state security and corruption in import/export companies, in socialist Yugoslavia. Most of the evidence regarding these connections is still not available to researchers (still classified or destroyed), but the latest research on the connections between organized crime and state security provides interesting avenues to be explored.



**Anonymous complaints from the “Agrokombinat”**  
Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, HR-HDA-1220- CK SKH:  
D5143: Agrokombinat

## Informality and Corruption in Serbia 1817–1914

Key moments since starting my PhD on informality and corruption in Serbia have been: joining the Graduate School; attending a conference on corruption on the island of Cres; and conducting research trips to the Archive of Serbia.

My colleagues from the corruption project are focusing on corruption scandals. I plan to depict informal and corrupt practices from 1817 to 1914. In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a developed press and the freedom to criticise the regime were lacking, so there were no public press scandals. It was interesting to discover how officials complained to the first prince about their colleagues as they tried to assert order or clashed for influence. It was also interesting how the prince often disciplined his officials for informal or corrupt actions, simultaneously building his own informal network and misusing his position for personal gain. I will hence not limit myself to the depiction of corruption scandals in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. My goal is to depict continuity and change, important for historians. However, any story of corruption in Serbia is not complete without the corruption scandals of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

During my second archival trip, I focused on the corruption scandals. I gathered some sources that depict the scandal-related debates in the Parliament, for instance, the correspondence of former ministers during the so-called railway affair – when they were accused of taking a huge bribe from a company interested in constructing the Serbian railway. I have gathered the stenography notes on military affairs from the sessions of the Parliament in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The notes are a fine source, which depicts the debates on the issues that turned into big scandals. They also show the values and norms that various politicians propagated. The question of scandalisation as a means to attack at political opponents or battle against corrupt behaviour remains important. The railway affair was at first presented as a huge financial scandal by the opposition (radicals).

In late September 2021, our corruption-project group organised a conference on Cres, under the supervision of Klaus Buchenau. There we presented our work to an expert audience that gave us very useful feedback.

During my last archival trip to Serbia, I did not focus on bigger corruption scandals, but rather on informal and corrupt practices from earlier times and mostly on a smaller scale. I gathered some sources from collections of the Ministry of the Interior and the Parliament. They tell us the stories of informality, nepotism and corruption. Going through the newly acquired material will help me to further develop the narrative about informality and corruption in 19<sup>th</sup> century Serbia.

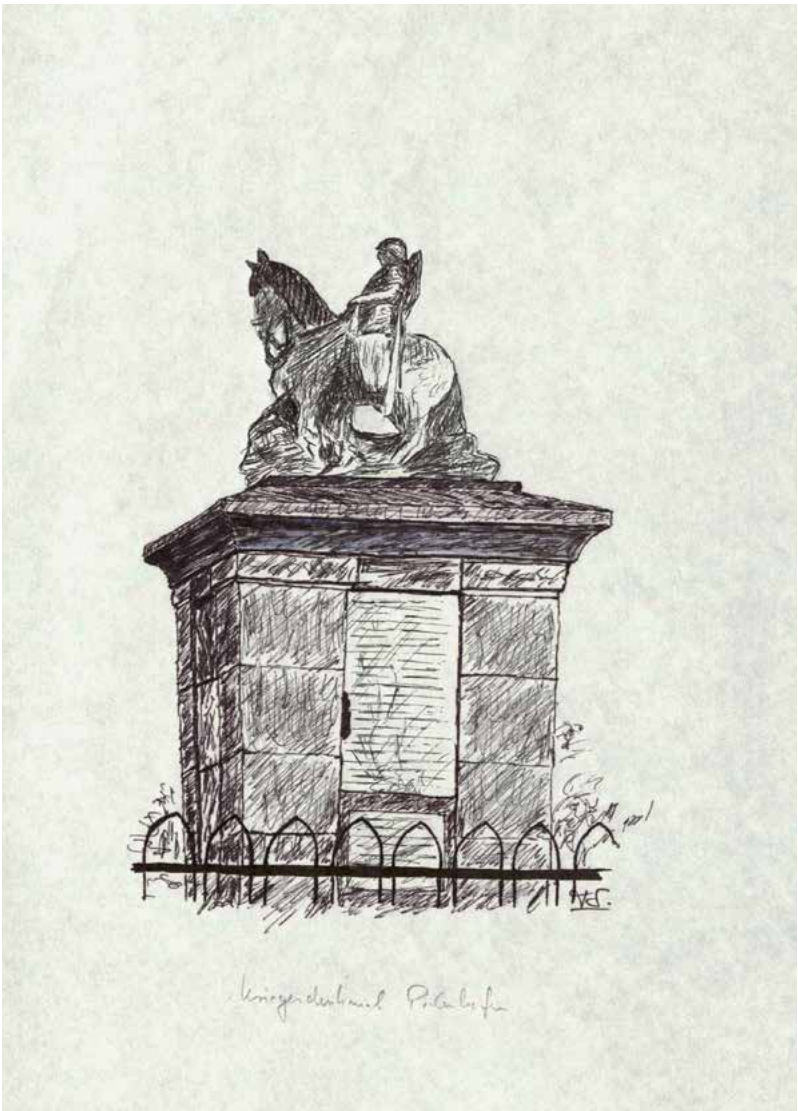


# Maneuvering Towards ‘The West’.

## U.S. Army-Bundeswehr joint war games as a conduit for Western identity formation

This project investigates military training exercises of the US Army and German Armed Forces in the early Cold War. These events entailed the deployment of entire Corps, ranging from 20,000 to 75,000 personnel, and allowed “*freilaufend*” on the various fields, streets, and infrastructure of West Germany. I argue that these exercises constituted crucial sites of western identity formation for participants, politicians, and public viewers, as the Atlantic alliance ultimately found expression through the performance of military solidarity. Critically, I advance the notion that a “*Kriegsbild*” of a winnable Third World War was communicated through these exercises, thereby elevating a transnational identity above purely nationalistic loyalties, fundamentally accelerating globalization through the Cold War period, tying into our contemporary moment.

I’ve undertaken multiple archival visits, all of which have profoundly impacted my project. Foundational experiences at the Bundesarchiv in Freiburg (Militärarchiv), Koblenz (Bundeskanzleramt), and Berlin-Lichterfelde (Massenparteien der DDR) have each shaped my view.



**This particular statue of a World War One era German soldier, facing eastward towards the enemy, was removed by US soldiers in 1952 to erect their own training area outside of Hohenfels for fighting the Red Army.**  
HVOR, TÜP 12 Presentation on “Die Entstehung des Truppenübungsplatzes Hohenfels”, 1997, city archive Regensburg

Freiburg’s military documentation revealed a central oversight in my argumentation. At first, I was principally focused on press reports and political conversation shaped by these exercises. But the military reports demonstrated a systematic trepidation towards the Bundeswehr’s citizen soldiers themselves. It simply had not occurred to me previously to view soldiers as the primary audience of these exercises. Koblenz’ records similarly pointed towards the damages caused by the exercises – often exceeding the tens of millions of dollars (in today’s value) – on civilian infrastructure. And yet: civilians negotiated their own role, and often invoked the “defense of the western world” as a reason to bear greater burdens. Records of *Nationale Volksarmee* from Berlin also evidenced a politically pointed sense of exclusion emanating from these exercises. Former Wehrmacht officers in the Bundeswehr performing training movements were instrumentalized as key proof of a revanchist, neo-nazi perfor-

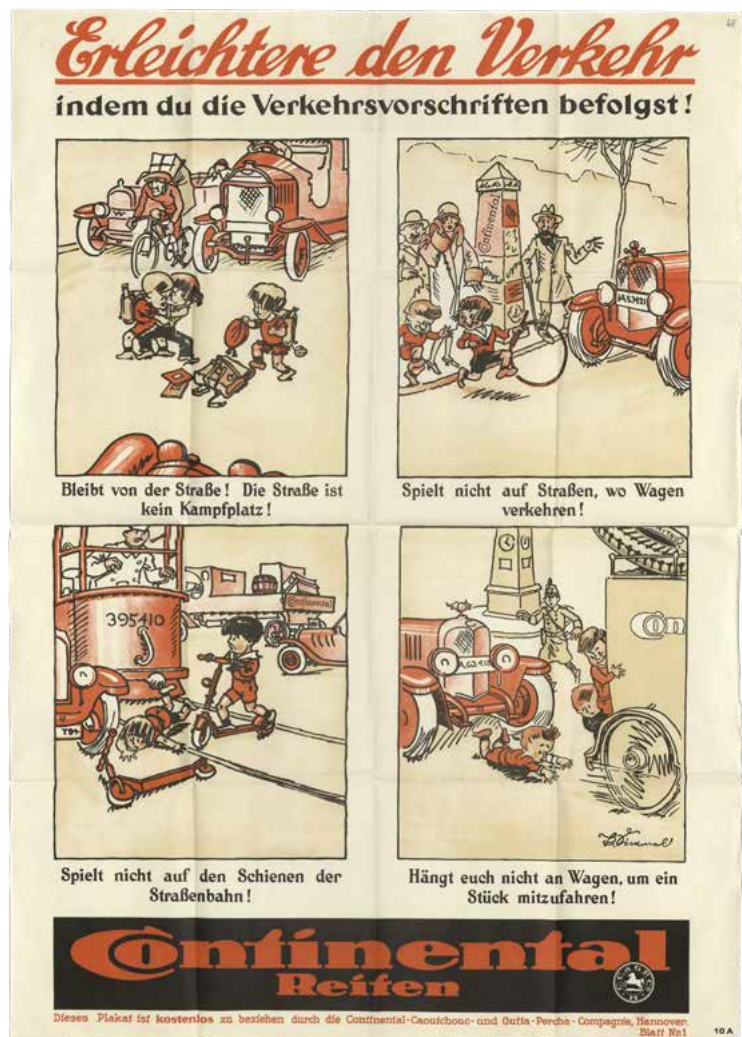
mance of Imperialism, according to leading DDR military officers. Lastly, my more recent efforts to access the Bavarian city archives have highlighted the local, civilian level entanglements between NATO military personnel and civil society. These archival insights have therefore sharpened and strengthened my thesis in ways that no secondary academic literature has yet done.

Eventually, looking towards the Russian war in Ukraine, the relevance of military training exercises has proven only too acute. In my endeavors to justify the relevance of my topic, I had never imagined nor hoped for a contemporary example, as Russian and Belarusian forces’ training exercises in February 2022 illustrate the political messaging, the stratification of identity, and the performance of militant determination that can arise from my topic.

# Exploring Identity and Belonging Through Spatial Relations.

## Leipzig and Cleveland 1890–1930

The question of what mobility will look like in the future is not new. Flying and/or self-driving cars, for example, have featured in science fiction for the past few decades. My project deals with the importance of new forms of mobility at the turn of the century in a transatlantic comparative perspective. It is about more than just the question of how new technologies, such as the electric tram, the safety bicycle or the automobile, became a reality and have been used. Rather, larger questions can be asked of such types of urban mobility: What did it mean for the bourgeois elite of Leipzig, for example, if new tram routes now connected the proletarian suburbs with the city centre, where they had erected magnificent buildings to show their own success? This connection, for example, has softened the previously very rigid boundaries between the city centre and the suburbs, and transformed the city centre, which had previously been strictly middle-class, into a transit zone with a correspondingly heterogeneous population. As could be expected, this led to changes in social geography: For example, more and more workers' associations were able to settle in Leipzig's city centre.



**Poster on traffic education for young people in Leipzig, undated**

Leipzig city archive, school board no. 429, p. 48

There is also the question of what happened inside the trams. Here we can see a process of social negotiation, through the course of which, for example, women, could first become legitimate passengers and, furthermore, later even sit behind the wheel of the trams. The rather spontaneous usage of trams, which was common, also led to some surprising examples of their use: Since there was still no social consensus of what was accepted behaviour on a tram and what wasn't, the idea of transporting prisoners by tram, was apparently not considered unreasonable – provided you could get the permission of the conductor. The question of personal mobility can also be transferred to other means of transport. For example the bicycle has become an impor-

tant means of expressing one's own identity as well as a symbol of belonging on both sides of the Atlantic. Surprisingly, for well over a decade in the United States, it served as a status symbol that signified one's belonging to financially and socially privileged groups. In Germany, on the other hand, the bicycle was a common proletarian means of transport during my period of study. The fact that the same means of transport can serve as a symbol of two entirely different lifestyles also makes the comparison between two cities so enlightening. Lastly, yet importantly, there is the question of what significance the differences in city planning between Western Europe and North America had for the assessment and use of different means of transport.

# Transnational Repair.

## The role of electronic repairs in the transition to a European Circular Economy

I have received a 12-month pre-doc scholarship by the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>, beginning April 2021, to develop a research proposal and to prepare for my PhD project. During this time, I have managed to narrow down the focus of my research scope in waste reduction efforts to the role of electronic repairs in the transition to a European Circular Economy. Since rapidly increasing e-waste is a particularly problematic waste stream, this work will mainly focus on the intra-European circulation of discarded small electronic devices and how these items can be given an extended lifespan, or a second life, through repair and reuse. To limit the scope of the study, this work will mainly examine the cross-border routes of small repairable electronic devices between Germany and Hungary, such as laptops from German offices being repaired and reused in Hungary. The research project will examine which actors are involved in the circulation of these electronic devices and to what extent their work contributes to the European Circular Economy.

To investigate these questions, interdisciplinary methods will be applied. In the first research phase, online surveys will be conducted with German and Hungarian companies and institutions to reveal how they dispose of their office electronics and to what extent they engage in circular practices, such as buying used equipment. Online surveys and semi-structured in-depth interviews will then be conducted with the electronic dealers involved in the repair and resale of used electronics to gain a deeper insight into the complexities of cross-border trade and repair. Participatory observations will also be carried out in selected repair workshops to better understand the potential technical obstacles to their activities.

During the pre-doc scholarship, I have identified relevant European and international policy and legal frameworks that I will analyse in detail in my PhD project. I have also identified some potential interview partners in the repair sector. Furthermore, I have compiled a list of key research questions:



**E-waste is one of the fastest growing and most problematic waste streams in Europe.** © Pixabay

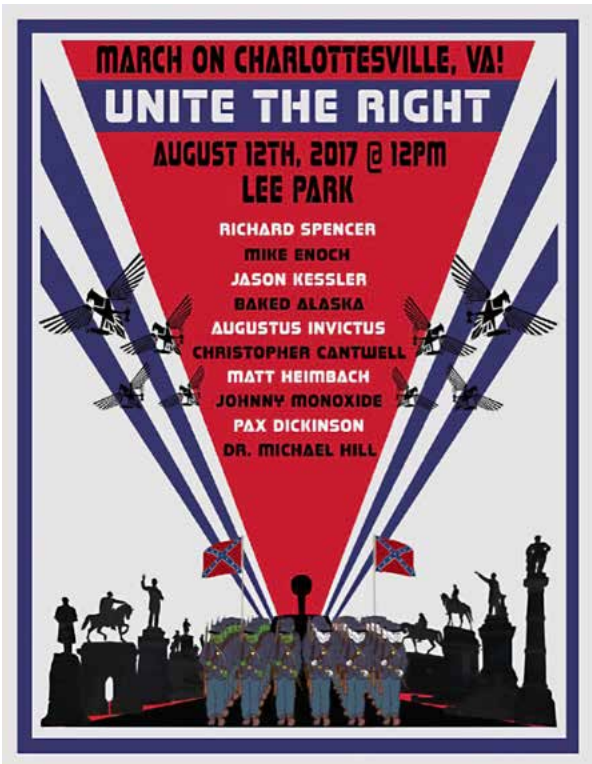
- How do the changes in global waste chains and international waste regulations impact the European and local waste networks and encourage a transition to a circular economy?
- In what ways and to what extent can repair challenge the current sociotechnical systems of disposal and consumerism?
- How and why do discarded and refurbished electronics circulate in space and across scales in Europe?
- Who is involved in the movement and repair of these objects, and who are their customers?

All in all, I would say that the purpose of the pre-doc scholarship has been fulfilled as I feel prepared to start my PhD project next semester and thanks to the PhD scholarship granted by the Graduate School, further financial support has also been secured.



# White Supremacist Self Representation in the USA and Greece.

## The Alt-right, Golden Dawn and transnational “White Identity”



**Among various racist symbols, the drawing also alludes implicitly and explicitly to the confederacy (uniforms, flags, statues).**

From Altright.com website, anonymous user on /pol/ Politically incorrect, 4Chan, 11 Aug 2017, accessed on 02 Mar. 2022

My dissertation examines the ways in which contemporary far right-wing groups, such as the Alt Right and Golden Dawn in the US and Greece respectively, have (re)imagined, (re)articulated and employed notions of belonging to an allegedly endangered “homeland” to leverage their argumentation and attract more active supporters. Through a critical comparison and close reading I analyse the rhetoric, imagery and symbolisms of the texts published by far-right outlets. The first results of my analysis show that, despite the national differences between Greek and American far-right groups, there are common tropes found in their language, strategies and symbols. Apart from ideological similarities (e.g. antisemitism, sexism and racist arguments), there are also shared strategies. The latter include pseudopopulist claims of the far-right groups and leaders that present themselves as supposedly fighters for the good of the White people against those considered “non-Whites” or powerful elites.

My analysis of the far-right understanding of “homeland” has also revealed another common element: an increased number of texts about far-right events in public spaces, especially in urban settings or places of memorialization. These results called for a readjustment of my initial hypotheses. Previous academic research described “homeland” as a notion associated with rural lifestyle and the countryside. My analysis of the more recent primary material shows that the far-right discourse about homeland has shifted from agrarian imagery to city landscapes. In other words, far-right groups from the USA and Greece see the urban environment as the epitome of their homeland, and their rhetoric includes urging their supporters to participate in far-right events and defend the urban spaces, the city institutions and memorials from alleged ideological enemies, immigrants and other so-called threats.

I expect that the USA-Greece comparison will offer a better understanding of the ways in which the contemporary populist far-right discourse motivated more supporters to participate in violent real-life events by including ambiguous terms (“homeland”), populist rhetoric and racist arguments.

## The State and its Students.

### Hegemonic structures, subaltern narratives, and fractured community in Bosnia and Chile

My doctoral dissertation brings forth an ethnography of *Srednja Strukovna Škola* and *Liceo de Aplicación*, two lower-class high schools in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Chile with an important legacy of student protests that were antagonistically positioned vis-à-vis the hegemonic state construct and its official story. Through methods of participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and oral history, my thesis explores representations of the state and its imagined community as they emerge within the world of protesting students. In this sense, the study takes *Srednja Strukovna Škola*, *Liceo de Aplicación*, and its pupils, as a starting point from which to weave a subaltern narrative of post-transitional states in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Chile. Therefore, by understanding student politics as practices of worldmaking, in my research I am able to demonstrate how subaltern student accounts contest state-led narratives precisely by bringing to the surface social fractures that are left out of the official discourse of national unity.



**Mural in the yard of Liceo de Aplicación dedicated to Rafael Vergara, Eduardo Vergara, Mauricio Maigret, and Claudio Paredes, students of high school and members of radical left-wing organizations who were murdered during the dictatorship in Chile (1973–1990). Up until this day, the mural and stories of the fallen heroes is a great source of inspiration for incoming students. It is also the only mural that has not been changed over time in a school that is marked by student mobilizations and political upheavals. © Igor Stipić, 2018**



**Mural 'Zajedno Stvaramo' (bos. We construct together) – painted by protesting students of *Srednja Strukovna Škola* in the school yard during the 2017 protest. The mural points towards the idea of unity between distinct Bosnian-Herzegovinan ethnicities and is thus explicitly positioned against the politics of division perpetrated by the ethno-national elites of the country. With it, the students envision a different kind of organization of political community in Bosnia-Herzegovina, one that would not necessarily be encapsulated within the ideal of the national state. © Igor Stipičić, 2018**

At the same time, in my dissertation I take the nation-state as a modernist invention that is primarily produced through schooling. Here, the situated knowledge that emerges from educational institutions located on two sides of global periphery offers a critical account of the purportedly solid modernist construct known as the national-state. In this sense, worldviews derived from subaltern student experience do not only point toward a counter-narrative of political community, which reveals injuries of class, uneasiness of gender, and perplexities of race/ethnicity within such construct, but it simultaneously interrogates the purported solidity of the prototypical type of modern political community from the margins of the modern world.

Finally, while bringing Southeast Europe and South America into a rarely seen dialogue, the study makes an original contribution to the field in a sense that it offers a novel decolonial reading of the nation-state construct on the global periphery that is principally informed by the voices of subaltern students. In this sense, the relevance of the project goes beyond the regions and nation-states in question, and it communicates directly with the wider global audience interested in the questions of subaltern politics, critical pedagogy, and contested state formation.



## Absorbing the Asian Frontier.

### Food and food-related knowledge in seventeenth and eighteenth century Siberia

In the last months I have been working with texts and intellectual heritage of Siberian regionalists (in Russian – *oblastniki*) – a political and intellectual movement that appeared in the Russian Empire in the 1850s. Siberian regionalists were the first intellectuals from Siberia, who developed a critical view on the Russian colonial and imperial past and advocated for new, more democratic ways of Siberian social and economic development. One of the regionalist’s spheres of work was historical and social research. Among others, they researched the history of the early colonization of Siberia – the period that my PhD project is devoted to – and the problems of cross-cultural communication (and “interracial mixing”) between Russian and indigenous population.

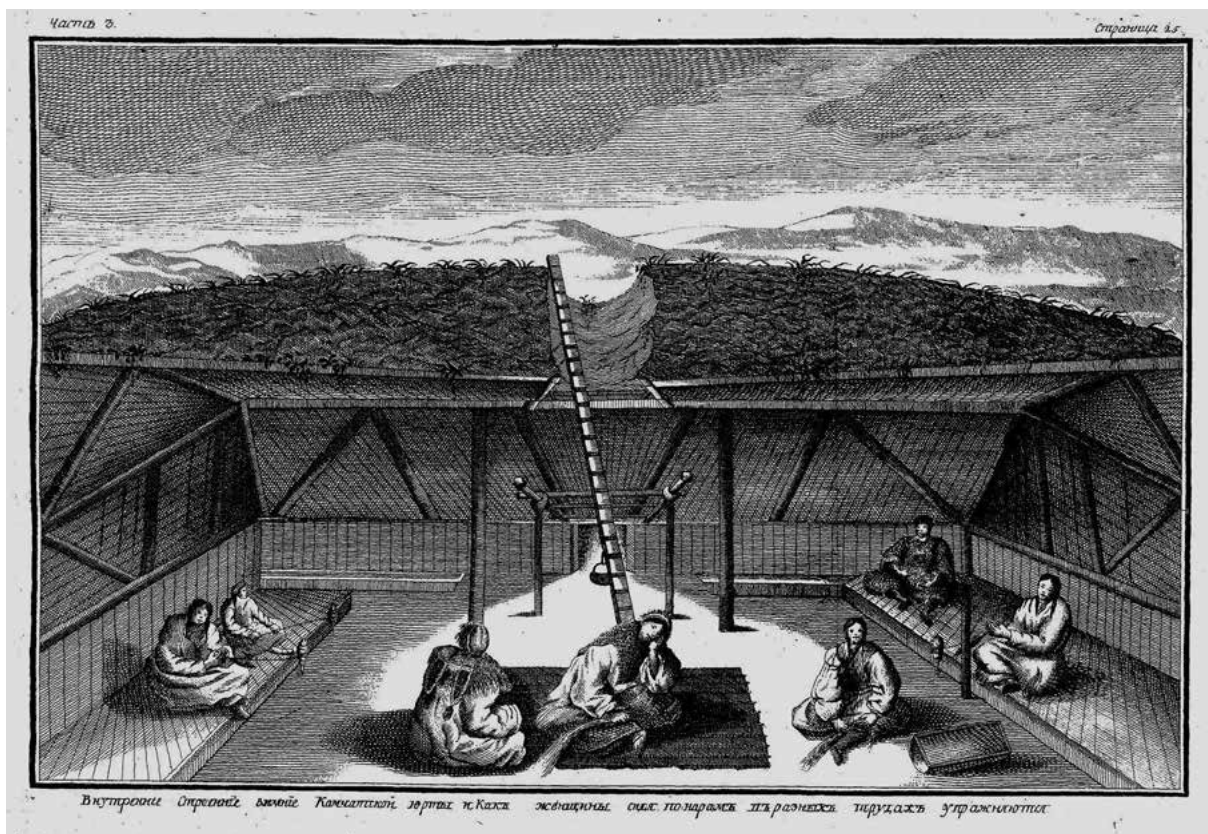
In their texts, one can find curious and partially unexpected entanglements between gender and the role of food in the colonization. For example, to regionalists the issues of “Russification” and “indigenization” respectively, heavily depended on the adaptation of cultural practices, and food was one of the central ones. Women, in their turn, were believed to be “Kulturträgerinnen”, which made the cultural (and racial) belonging of women a decisive factor that determined the subsequent cultural transformations of a family and a society. For this reason, the problem of “lack of Russian women” in Siberia and the kidnapping and forced marriage to indigenous women of Russian colonizers could endanger the Russification of Siberia, as well as the “racial purity” of Russians.

Another sphere of colonial entanglements between food practices and gender is agriculture. In the text “Slavery in Siberia” Serafim Shashkov (one of the regionalists) states that the spreading of bread cultivation required more labour force, which in Siberian conditions was mostly extracted from slaves, many of whom were women.

Finally, it appears to be quite common for regionalists to criticise colonizers’ views on women as houseworkers. In some texts devoted to the role of women in the early colonization of Siberia the authors describe how enslaved women could become both wives (for the satisfaction of the “carnal appetites” of the colonizers) and housewives (for instance, for cooking and cleaning).



**Women of Kamchatka by Stepan Krascheninnikov**  
Krascheninnikov, Stepan. *Opisanie Zemli Kamchatki, sochinienie Krascheninnikovym, Akademii Nauk Professorom*, volume 2, St. Petersburg, 1755, pp. 44–45



### Women of Kamchatka by Stepan Krascheninnikov

Krascheninnikov, Stepan. Opisanii Zemli Kamchatki, sochinionnoe Krascheninnikovym, Akademii Nauk Profesorum, volume 2, St. Petersburg, 1755, pp. 24–25

The intellectual heritage of regionalists is not only an integral part of historiography but a precious collection of ideas (many of which were not developed further), historical materials (their texts are very rich in cases and references to sources) and sentiments about Russian national and imperial history, many of which have just gained importance in the last 150 years.

The texts by regionalists are useful for my dissertation in many ways: as a part of historiography; as basic secondary literature with useful case studies for the chapter on food and women; as well as for the theoretical part about political/ideological implications of the research on Russian colonialism and its physical/ everyday aspects such as food.

# What Does it Mean to be a Refugee?

## Sites of knowledge production and their asymmetrical entanglements

This research explores various loci of knowledge production around the processes of displacement in Greece and in the USA, looking at developments during the last six years (after the transformation of the Frontex border into the European Border and Coast Guard Agency). The key question is: how is knowledge around various understandings of migration produced through embodied, academic, activist, artistic, and technological practices? What effects do these practices of knowledge production have on the actual political reality? My research implies multiple objects of study. I explore the production of embodied knowledge among the displaced themselves; I address the problem of dominant media frames, oversaturated as they are with refugee images; I communicate with researchers, artists, and activists to learn how the knowledge of the processes of displacement is shaped and perceived through the forms of embodied non-academic and academic knowledge production and knowledge making. My research is also conducted through the sonic dimension as a special kind of embodied and media knowledge.



**Athens September 2020. Protest against the camp system and in solidarity with migrants and refugees after Moria camp in Lesbos burned down. Statue of Theodoros Kolokotronis** © Vita Zelenska



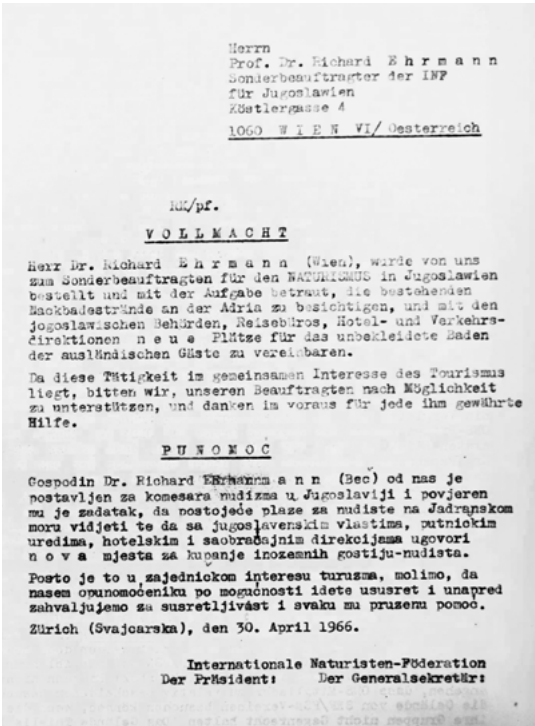
# International Naturism in Former Yugoslavia



Map from a German advertising brochure for naturist resorts in Yugoslavia, ca. 1979

International Nudist Library, Niedersächsisches Institut für Sportgeschichte e.V. / NISH

In the summer of 2021 I was finally able to visit the “International FKK Library” in the Lower Saxony Institute for Sports History in Hanover. Here one can find the collection of the Kassel naturist activist Karlwilli Damm (1908–1983), who compiled everything that was published on the development of Freikörperkultur (free body culture) across the world in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Correspondence with Yugoslav followers of naturism can be found in the collection as well as the archive of the “International Naturist Federation” (INF-FNI), the world association of nudists. The archival materials on former Yugoslavia are extensive. I was amazed at the amount of documents on Eastern Europe before 1989, since naturism clubs were not allowed at the time. Nevertheless, there were lively personal correspondences with supporters of naturism, especially in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union. Accessing this material will require a further visit to the archive, though the transnational character of naturism has already become apparent. The ample evidence has been discovered which shows that this fringe group has formed across political and social borders in 20<sup>th</sup> century Europe.



Power of attorney for the Special Representative of the IFN for Yugoslavia, Prof. Dr. Richard Ehrmann, authorising him to visit existing nudist beaches in Yugoslavia and to negotiate new ones with the respective authorities, dated: Vienna 1966

NISH, Sign. FKK 9/118 INF Archiv JU, Malta, Zypern

# Hospitality, Limited



Parade on the World Refugee Day 2019 in Bratislava © Eva-Maria Walther

Many observers are surprised at the extraordinary display of support and hospitality towards refugees shown by Ukraine’s EU neighbouring countries. For my PhD dissertation, I conducted ethnographic fieldwork in the Slovak asylum system, investigating civic and public actors’ practices as well as their moral and emotional dispositions while helping refugees – factors which also underlie the response to the current crisis. In terms of numbers, Slovakia’s effort does seem remarkable: Over 250,000 Ukrainian refugees arrived in Slovakia in the first month of the war alone, while in previous years, the country consistently granted asylum or subsidiary protection to only a two-digit number of applicants. According to opinion polls, public attitudes towards refugees have been consistently negative in recent years, resulting, amongst other factors, from the dominant political rhetoric of protectionism. There is, however, a small and well-connected network of NGOs and their sympathizers in the cities who are strongly dedicated to making Slovakia a welcoming place for refugees. The skills and connections of these actors are what got support for Ukrainian refugees off the ground within 48 hours after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. They used their networks to mobilize volunteers and interpreters and consulted other actors from the border police to the Ministry of Interior on necessary actions. During my ethnographic fieldwork, I was surprised to learn that despite powerful xenophobic and protectionist paradigms, there is a societal consensus even beyond NGO circles and progressively minded groups that Slovakia is both willing and obligated to shelter displaced

individuals – as long as they correspond to a template of the ‘deserving refugee’, which can be described as follows: fleeing an unequivocally life-threatening situation, being dependent on help, and ideally being ‘culturally close’ to Slovaks. Slovakia’s, as well as Poland’s and Hungary’s reluctance to acknowledge these traits in refugees, e.g. from the Middle East (or PoC fleeing from Ukraine, for that matter), has rightfully been called out as a double standard rooted in racist prejudice. The notion of the ‘deserving refugee’, again, does not only guide the judgements and actions of conservative, right-leaning actors. Both strategically and intuitively, NGO workers and volunteers also subscribe to this definition (although they believe that it applies to more people). I recorded how NGOs portray the individuals in their care as particularly miserable to increase their ‘legitimacy’ in the eyes of bureaucrats and other service providers. But refugee supporters also display a lack of goodwill where they sense a lack of these attributes – when refugees act autonomously or even reject patronising help, they are quickly criticised as ‘ungrateful’ or ‘maladjusted’. This deeply entrenched moralization of worthiness makes the Slovak effort to help Ukrainian refugees seem entirely plausible: since Ukrainians are fleeing a violent war that is very present in the Slovak media, and most of those who arrive in Slovakia are female and white Christians, their placement into the ‘deserving refugee’ category is largely uncontroversial. At the same time, the fragile and contested character of this categorization allows reasonable doubt as to whether current levels of solidarity will persist.




# Principal Investigators' projects

# From the “Little Blue Fish” to the Tinned Sardine, or: a Local Global History of Canned Fish Production



**Fish filleters in “Mirna” in Rovinj, ca. 1950s** © Mirna, Rovinj / Ulf Brunnbauer



© neverflash

**Ulf Brunnbauer**

Professor of Southeast and East European History at the University of Regensburg and Director of the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS). He authored and (co-)edited more than twenty books, mostly on the history of Southeast Europe since the nineteenth century. He has been Founding Director and Speaker of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.

Who has not encountered, as a practical food when faced with an empty refrigerator, on long hikes, when traveling in remote areas, or in the military: the tinned sardine. Our interest usually ends with consumption, although a tin of sardines can tell big stories. It is the end point of complex social, economic and ecological connections that reveals a lot about the relationship between humans and nature, between sea and coast, between the local and the global.

My current book project reconstructs the history of an industry that is essential for coastal regions and sometimes entire economies (Portugal!), the fish canning industry, with a focus on the sardine. This was the starting point for the local industrialization of peripheral coastal towns along the eastern Adriatic Sea – from Istria to southern Dalmatia. The focus of the book is changing labour relations, with women constituting the majority of employees in most of the world’s fish canning factories. I reconstruct specific

company histories (such as that of “Mirna” in Rovinj), since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, against the background of constantly changing political regimes and newly drawn borders that cut off companies from their suppliers and markets. The book is therefore about the consequences of globalization, as, since the 1950s, this industry has relocated to the Global South. Ultimately, the sardine reigns supreme: changes in sea temperature have led to the migration of the sardines and thus to the demise of local fisheries and fish processing plants. This was the experience of John Steinbeck’s Cannery Row in Monterey, California, after World War II. In the Adriatic, the “little blue fish” (*mala plava riba*), as it is called in Istria, may soon disappear as climate change warms the sea.

Publication: Ulf Brunnbauer, “Oiled Sardines, Labour and Ruptured Histories in the Upper Adriatic: The *Mirna* Cannery in Rovinj since the early Twentieth Century”, *Journal of Mediterranean Studies*, 30(1), 2021, pp. 1–19.



# Corruption Research Cluster



**Informally discussing informality: From a workshop of the cluster in September 2021 on the island of Cres** © Miloš Lecić

We (Klaus Buchenau, Björn Hansen, Thomas Steger) began creating the Regensburg Corruption Research Cluster (<https://informalityregensburg.com>) in early 2020. With the support of the German Research Foundation (DFG) we started the interdisciplinary project “From informality to corruption (1817–2018): Serbia and Croatia in comparison”, which supports three doctoral students: one in history, one in linguistics, and one in economics. From this core, the cluster has been developing further, with two more Ph.D.

projects and a postdoctoral project (funded by the European Union’s Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions/ MSCA). The main aim of the Cluster is to provide insights into *local* understandings of corruption and how they change over time. The local perspective is important, since formal rules, to be accepted by society, should result from a social contract. In Southeastern Europe, this process was hampered both by the region’s half-colonial position and by deep historical ruptures.



**Klaus Buchenau**

Professor of Southeast and East European History at the University of Regensburg. His research interests are mainly the history of religion in Southeastern and Eastern Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> century, the history of Yugoslavia and its successor states, Southeastern Europe in global comparison (especially Latin America) and most recently the history of corruption in Southeastern Europe. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.

# Postsocialist Streets between Mobility and Sociability



**Critical Mass bicycle protest in Bucharest, 2013** © Ger Duijzings



**Ger Duijzings**

Professor of Social Anthropology with a focus on Southeast and East Europe at the University of Regensburg. His main fields of research are urban studies (inter alia post-socialist cities, urban ethnographic research methods) war, violence and memory (especially the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina) as well as identity, religion and politics. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2014.

A key component of my research was the compilation of an edited volume (along with Tauri Tuvikene) on street life in postsocialist cities, using diverse ethnographic case studies documenting the tensions between ‘mobility’ and ‘sociability’ in cities such as Bucharest, Moscow, Tbilisi, Tashkent and Prishtina. Postsocialist streets, as sites for mobility, dwelling and social interaction, have changed beyond recognition since the end of socialism due to the rapid

increase of private car mobility. We ask what this massive car ‘invasion’ has meant for the urban fabric of cities in the former socialist world. Unlike in the capitalist ‘west’, where automobiles grew to dominance via a gradual process that spanned the entire twentieth century, in the formerly socialist ‘east’, privately owned cars ‘hit the streets’ precipitously only during the 1990s and 2000s. The volume will be published by Berghahn.

# The Moving Law

Legal norms have always spread beyond the borders of the orders in which they originally applied. As some argue, the progress of modern legal systems is hardly conceivable without such legal transfers. Yet others deny even the possibility of such transfers, since, as they maintain, something new is created each time. Moving norms are translated and re-contextualized. It is somewhere between these two positions that one can expect, if not the truth, at least such concepts with which the real phenomenon of moving norms, which has been so essential for the modern history of (South)

Eastern Europe, can be adequately understood. While the starting point for the search for these concepts is in the law, carrying it out requires genuinely interdisciplinary approaches, for which discourses and methods from the humanities are as relevant as those from the social sciences.

Publication: Alexander Graser, Rechtstransfer: Begriffe, Kontexte und Deutungen – Ein kartographischer Versuch [Legal Transfer: Terms, Contexts and Interpretations – A Cartographic Attempt]. In: Alpay Hekimler (Ed.), Festschrift für Otto Kaufman, Istanbul, 2021



**Alexander Graser**

Since 2010, Alexander Graser has been Professor of Public Law and European Law at University of Regensburg and Senior Fellow at the Hertie School of Governance Berlin. His research is centred on Public Law and Policy, European and International Law and Comparative Law. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.

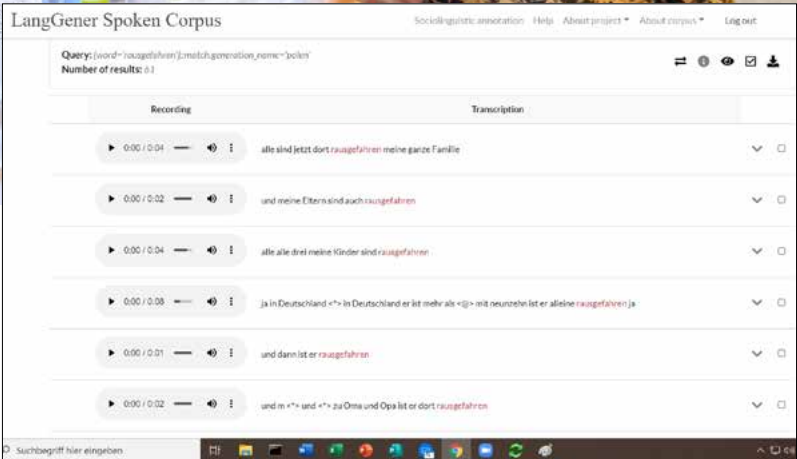
Ball pen sketch “The Moving Law” © private archive, Alexander Graser



# LangGener: A New Look at German-Polish Bilingualism



**Giżycko, Mazury, August 2018**  
© Private archive, Björn Hansen



**Language corpus sample for the use of the German term ‘rausfahren’ (meaning ‘emigrate’) by bilingual Germans from Poland**



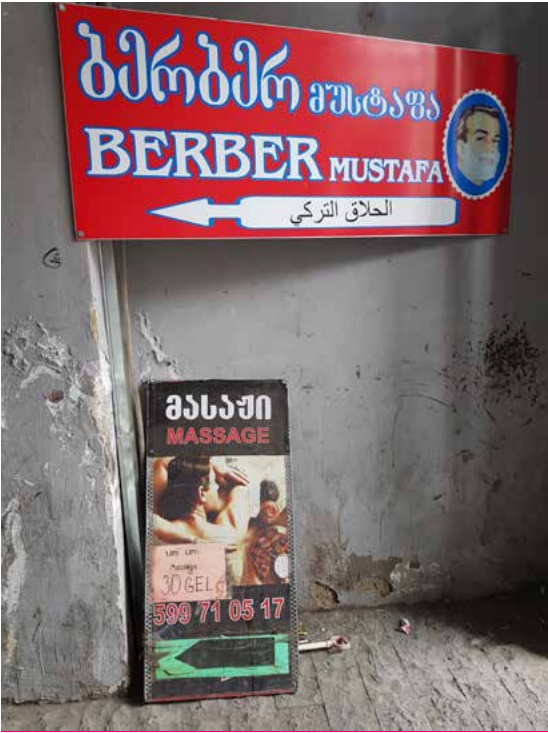
**Björn Hansen**

Professor of Slavic Philology at University of Regensburg since 2001. His main research areas include functional grammar of Polish, Russian and Serbian/Croatian, language typology, language change in Slavia and corpus linguistics and semantics. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.

Since 2018, Slavic Linguistics at UR have been working together with the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) on the project “Language across generations: Contact-induced change in morphosyntax in the language of German-Polish bilinguals” (BEETHOVEN 2 funding program). For this purpose, we conducted interviews with bilinguals in Poland and Germany. Our particular approach was

to do this in both German and in Polish. The cooperation within the German-Polish team has rendered a visible result: an anthology and – this is the hallmark of Slavic linguistics at the UR – a data corpus that can be searched online. LangGener shows how diverse German-Polish bilingualism is on a structural level and how it manifests itself in people’s language biographies.

# Prostitution and Sex Work in the Georgian Capital Tbilisi from the 1980s until Today



**Moustafa's hair salon**

© Liana Kupreishvili

2021 was a year of completion and new beginnings for my activities on South Caucasian Georgia. Together with my colleague Liana Kupreishvili from the Ilia State University in Tbilisi, I was able to complete a research project on prostitution and sex work in the Georgian capital Tbilisi from the 1980s until today, as part of the German Research Foundation (DFG) research group “Urban Ethics: Conflicts around good urban living in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.” At the final conference of the research group “Debating Urban Ethics as Research Agenda” in April 2021, Liana Kupreishvili presented on the difficulties in applying the concept of restorative justice in the

case of prostitution in Tbilisi/Georgia. I contributed to the discussion with a comparative perspective on the lack of social and legal recognition and attempts at self-empowerment (Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Tbilisi). In September 2021, together with Oliver Reisner (Ilia State University Tbilisi) and Mirja Lecke (University of Regensburg), I discussed future perspectives of interdisciplinary cooperation at a conference at IOS (‘Georgia glocal’). The idea was to explore actors in local or regional contexts who were and are exposed to supranational or global phenomena, and who at the same time also influence and shape supranational or global actors and developments.



© neverflash

**Guido Hausmann**

Professor of Southeast and East European History at the University of Regensburg and Head of the History Department at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies. His research focuses on the history of the Soviet Union and Ukraine. He has been Principle Investigator at the of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.



# The Emaciated Body as a Confession.

## Fasting and food taboos among the Old Believers

**Russian folk picture sheet, panel  
of the reverent and ungrateful,  
18<sup>th</sup> century.**

From the book  
by Anatoliy Rogov  
“Food Pantry of Joy”  
(“Kladovaja Radosti”),  
Moscow 1982



**Julia Herzberg**

Since October 2016, Julia Herzberg has been Professor of History of East Central Europe/Russia in the Pre-Modern Period, based both at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU) Munich and at the University of Regensburg. Her research has centred on the history of Russia from the Middle Ages to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Russia in the Age of Enlightenment, history of science and technology, environmental history of Central and Eastern Europe, biographical research, historiography and religious practices. She has been Principal Investigator at GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2017 and Deputy Equal Opportunity Officer since 2020.

It is not just nowadays that the thin body is an expression of success, health and belonging to certain groups. After Patriarch Nikon’s reforms in the Orthodox Church in 1652, Avvakum, the spokesman for the Old Believers, called for fasting as an expression of adherence to the “true” faith and as opposition to the Patriarch’s reforms. Based on the writings of the Old Believers, my study addresses how a plump or lean body became a marker of belonging to the Orthodox Church or to the Old Believers. Using the Old Believers’ polemics against icon painting, my study focuses on how they turned their attention to fasting and body size as a means of distinction, and how fasting was also associated with the new goals of Orthodox Christians. The Old Believers used fasting and food taboos as everyday physical practices to not only distinguish themselves from other religions such as Islam, but

also to draw boundaries within the group of orthodox Christians. This study is part of a larger project examining fasting and voluntary abstinence as a practice and object of political, medical, and religious debate in Russia. The aim is to clarify at which points in time the believers perceived fasting and food consumption as a practice that constituted the self, as well as groups. Previous studies on fasting or food avoidance in Russia have been mainly based on ethnographic texts as well as philosophical and literary texts from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. So far, three groups of sources have remained neglected, to which the project, which focuses on the pre-modern period, will pay greater attention. In addition to norm-setting documents such as chronicles, legal texts and religious dietary orders, the testimonies of those fasting will be included in the source base.

## Border and Border Change in the Croatian Lika



**Monument  
in honour of  
the victims of  
Jadovno**

© Heike Karge,  
November 2021

Historically, Lika is an old borderland, since, from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was a part of the military border protecting the Habsburg from the Ottoman Empire. At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in the course of the Yugoslav Wars, a short-lived new border was drawn through the proclamation of the Republic of Srpska Krajina (RSK), which was not recognised under international law. Its establishment in 1991 was accompanied by the flight and expulsion of tens of thousands of Croats from eastern Lika. When the military operation “Oluja” ended the existence of the RSK in the summer of 1995, the mass exodus of the Serbian population from this region followed. The border change – the establishment and subsequent tearing down of this historically very short-lived border on Croatian state territory – has carved painful marks into the borderland that had grown over centuries. The borders of the RSK were extensively mined during the war. In Lika, this still affects an area of about 90 km<sup>2</sup> – which roughly corresponds to the size of the north German island of Sylt.

In addition, Lika lost about a third of its population as a result of the last war. The violence that accompanied the formation and removal of the RSK border has silenced those in whose name the border was once erected. One looks in vain for Serbian traces in Lika today – despite the relatively high Serbian population in comparison to the rest of the country. One of these few traces can be seen in the majestic Velebit Mountains, where, in the middle of the forest and off the beaten path, a seemingly forgotten monument from the late socialist era commemorates the predominantly Serbian victims of the Jadovno concentration camp of World War II. The Serbs in Lika today are, it seems to me (in foggy November, 2021, on my week-long journey through Lika), an increasingly fading, painful memory.

DAAD project: *Ruptures, Traumas, Memories: The Social Afterlife of Border Change in Southeastern Europe*, Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, IOS Regensburg/ University of Rijeka, Faculty of Philosophy (2020–2022).



**Heike Karge**

Heike Karge has been Professor of Southeast and East European History at the University of Regensburg since 2018. Her research areas include cultural and social history of Southeastern Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century; war, violence and memory in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (culture of remembering, war experience, trauma research, transitional justice); identity and conflict. She has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2020.

Leyb Kvítko or Lev Kvitkó?

A Yiddish (children’s book) author between Jewish and socialist revolution



**Sabine Koller**

Since 2013, Sabine Koller has been Professor of Slavic-Jewish Studies at University of Regensburg. Her research focuses on Eastern Jewish cultural renaissance (literature and painting), Slavic-Jewish and Yiddish literatures (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century), intertextuality – intermediality – interculturality, processes of cultural translation, cultural transfer and extraterritoriality, the city as a text (Saint Petersburg and Moscow), violence in text and image. She has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2016 and Equal Opportunity Officer since 2020.



**Illustration for Leyb Kvitko’s children’s book “Pionern bikhl. Me shlist oys derfar” [Pioneers book. That’s why you are excluded] by Yissokher ber Ribak, Khar-kov: Knihospilka, ca. 1928**  
YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York

On August 12, 1952, 13 Jewish intellectuals were executed in Moscow, including several well-known Yiddish authors. What remains are their lyrics. This rich literary legacy is at the centre of my research. It is about the blossoming of Jewish culture in Eastern Europe, in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, in art and literature, up to and including its attempted annihilation by Hitler’s and Stalin’s terror regimes – after all Yiddish literature was not completely wiped out. I am fascinated by Yiddish texts: the great poets Perets Markish and Dovid Hofshteyn have each devel-

oped their own modernist style of writing, in a dialogue with Slavic and European literatures and cultures. Later they had to adapt to socialist art doctrines. In a separate project, we are researching the children’s book author, Leyb Kvitko, his work and the various illustrations for it. Moreover, I am creating an annotated anthology with mostly untranslated texts on Dovid Bergelson, one of the most important Yiddish prose authors: Our aim here is to raise awareness of this key Jewish figure within the German-speaking public.



# Childhood as a Privilege.

## Educational ideals and educational practices in Russia (1750–1920)

The book, which will be published in winter 2022 for the first time coherently analyses the history of childhood in Russia during the long 19<sup>th</sup> century. It follows most recent approaches to childhood studies, without being limited to one approach, and also includes aspects of visual history. Childhood is examined as a phase of life, which is shaped by social actors in their respective context through education, and onto which they project their ideas.

The range of topics that arise when dealing with childhood is as diverse as the source base of the study. It ranges from memoirs and educational magazines, to paintings and photographs. Unpublished documents, such as an upbringing diary, which have been consulted in detail for the first time, provide a fascinating insight into aristocratic child-rearing practices, and at the same time demonstrate the entanglement of Russian and Western cultures. The study not only provides knowledge about children and their childhood, but also uses childhood as a category to contribute to the cultural and social history of Russia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Cover of Katharina Kucher’s book



### Katharina Kucher

Since 2020, Katharina Kucher has been Research Associate at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS) and the editor responsible for *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*. Her main research areas are history of childhood in Russia and the Soviet Union, cultural and everyday history of the Soviet Union, visual history of Russia and the Soviet Union, history of Russian Emigration. She has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2021.

# Cosmopolitan Spaces in Odessa: A Case Study of an Urban Context



**Mirja Lecke**

Since 2020, Mirja Lecke has been Professor of Slavic Literatures and Cultures at the University of Regensburg and Deputy Speaker of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>. Her research focuses on Russian literature of the imperial and post-Soviet period in post-colonial perspective (Russian-Georgian, Russian-Polish, and Russian-Ukrainian relations), literary Odessa, Russian-Jewish and Polish-Jewish literatures, autobiography and life writing in Eastern Europe.



Cover design by Sandro Fazini, "Iza Kremer", Almanach "Avto v oblakah" [A car in the clouds], Odessa 1915

Out of my ongoing projects my favourite endeavor is a book titled *Cosmopolitan Spaces in Odessa: A Case Study of an Urban Context* (forthcoming 2022 with Academic Studies Press, Boston). This is an anthology that I am co-editing with my colleague, Efraim Sicher, Chair for Comparative Literature at Ben Gurion University in Beer Sheva, Israel. This book goes beyond the parameters of conventional Jewish and Russian national histories to investigate cultural spaces in an East European city, Odessa, where a cosmopolitan multiethnic network produced a remarkable

phenomenon of transnational social contacts and cultural production from the Tsarist to the post-Soviet period. The book explores the intersections and crossovers between Jews, Russians, and Ukrainians, as well as Greeks and other ethnic groups, in shared cultural spaces in Odessa. Leading historians, literary scholars, and anthropologists look at specific issues regarding the management of cultural diversity in a city in Ukraine where, before the Russian revolutions of 1917, over a third of the population were Jews.



# The Making of the 20th-Century City.

## Towards a transnational urban history of Japan and Europe

**An example of western urban influences on Japan in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Japanese Ministry of Justice in Tokyo, designed by the Berlin architects Ende & Böckmann, on a postcard from around 1910**

Beate Löffler Collection



Together with some Japanese and German modern historians, I have been running a research project (working language English) for about three years that deals with the development of Japanese cities between 1900 and the 1930s, and, in particular, what influence the “West” (Europe, North America) has had in this regard. In the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Japan experienced a particularly rapid urbanization process, which also caused the already important cities to grow massively and led to considerable socio-economic and cultural changes in the country in general.

In addition to many zoom events, the working group has also organised workshops in Tokyo, Regensburg and Berlin. Takahito Mori, a historian of Europe at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, Katja Schmidt pott, a Japanologist working at the University of Bochum, and I, will jointly publish an anthology at the end of 2022. The Japanese contributors will present urban development from various

perspectives, including subway construction, urban planning, disaster prevention, garden city construction and inner-city aesthetic improvement. In contrast, the German scholars will concentrate on discussing Japanese urbanization from the perspective of “Western” urban history. We came to the conclusion that, although Japanese developments were strongly influenced by European and, to some extent, North American urbanisations, they were nevertheless unique; it is no longer possible to claim that they followed the West’s lead or merely copied western standards. Rather, the Japanese urbanization, in the sense of the concept of “multiple modernities”, must be seen as having taken an independent path, which has been influenced from many sides. The geographical, climatic, economic and, above all, social characteristics of Japan vastly limited the extent to which Western ideas could be adopted, or European “experts” could contribute to Japanese urbanization projects.

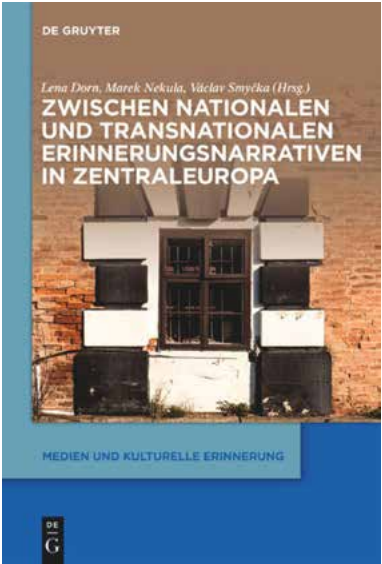


**Rainer Liedtke**

Since 2014, Rainer Liedtke has been Professor in European History of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century at the University of Regensburg. His main research areas are comparative European history, urban history and urbanization research, Jewish history, British history, and history of modern Greece. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2015.

# Narratives of Remembrance.

## Transmedial and transnational perspectives



### Between National and Transnational Memory Narratives in Central Europe



**Marek Nekula**

Since 1998, Marek Nekula has been Professor of Bohemian and Western Slavic Studies at the University of Regensburg and director of the Bohemicum – Center for Czech Studies. His main research areas are language contact and multilingualism, language in space – space in literature, commemorative cultures, Prague German literature. In 2021, he was awarded Doctor honoris causa in modern history from Charles University in Prague. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.

My interest in memory studies stemmed from my research on how primordial justifications of language and nation were used in national and language politics, which resulted 2017 in the monograph *Tod und Auferstehung einer Nation: Der Traum vom Pantheon in der tschechischen Literatur und Kultur* [Death and Resurrection of a Nation: The Dream of the Pantheon in Czech Literature and Culture]. In 2021, I co-edited the volume *Zwischen nationalen und transnationalen Erinnerungsnarrativen in*

*Zentraleuropa* [Between National and Transnational Memory Narratives in Central Europe], which focuses on the Holocaust and forced expulsion of Germans from Czechoslovakia. The contributors to this book trace the narratives of remembrance, which are employed in “texts” of various media formats and which thus transmedially form and foster discourse positions in the discourse on the past. The edited volume hereby methodologically complements the methodology used in the monograph.

# Church Bell Casting Data and Regional Economic Growth (Central Europe, 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries)



**Index card (front) of confiscated bell from Filialkirche Adlersberg, cast in 1635**

Historical Archive of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Deutsches Glockenarchiv, 19/53/1

Due to the shortage of non-ferrous metals, the Nazi regime had tens of thousands of bronze church bells melted down after 1940. However, the more valuable bells (in terms of art history) were catalogued by art historians. In total, therefore, there is information on nearly 20,000 bells (date of casting and place) for Central Europe (Germany in 1940 borders without Alsace-Lorraine) since the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

There are hardly any other artefacts that, due to their material composition, are as site-faithful

and durable as bells. For pre-modern Central Europe, comparable economic or population data are not available, if only because of the territorial fragmentation. But one may assume that with population growth the number of churches increased and with it the number of bells. Bell casting data can thus be understood as a third-order proxy variable for economic growth. The aim of the project is to use bell casting data to create a heat map of regional economic growth in Central Europe for the 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## Mark Spoerer

Professor of Economic and Social History at the University of Regensburg. His current research focuses on the history of the C&A Company 1911–1961 (NL, D, UK), standard of living and consumption since the late Middle Ages, public finances (18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century), common agricultural policy of the EEC, and forced labour in the First and Second World War. He has been Principal Investigator at the GS OSes<sup>UR</sup> since 2012.





# PUBLICATIONS

## Schnittstellen

The Graduate School's book series *Schnittstellen: Studien zum östlichen und südöstlichen Europa* is edited by its founding directors Ulf Brunnbauer and Martin Schulze Wessel. It has been running since 2014 and is published by the renowned academic publisher "Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht". The series mainly serves to publish revised dissertation theses which have been successfully completed by members of the Grad-

uate School, or of affiliated programmes, and which meet high quality criteria. This makes *Schnittstellen* an interdisciplinary project, publishing manuscripts on the history, literature, culture, politics and social organisation of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. It also highlights transnational entanglements within the region and between Eastern and Southeastern Europe and other world regions.



### Jacqueline Nießer

■ *Die Wahrheit der Anderen. Transnationale Vergangenheitsaufarbeitung in Post-Jugoslawien am Beispiel der REKOM Initiative.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2020 (vol. 18). [The Truth of the Others. Transnational Dealing with the Past in Post-Yugoslavia using the example of the REKOM initiative]

### Kathleen Beger

■ *Erziehung und »Unerziehung« in der Sowjetunion. Das Pionierlager Artek und die Archangelsker Arbeitskolonie im Vergleich.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2020 (vol. 19). [Education and 'Uneducation' in the Soviet Union. The pioneer camp Artek and the Arkhangelsk labour colony in comparison]

### Alice Buzdugan

■ *Stadttexte in »Großrumänien«: Nationale Propaganda und Kulturphilosophie im literarischen Werk von Adolf Meschendörfer und Oscar Walter Cisek.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2020 (vol. 20). [Texts about Cities in 'Greater Romania'. National Propaganda and Cultural Philosophy in the literary works of Adolf Meschendörfer and Oscar Walter Cisek]



## Articles by doctoral researchers

### Elia Bescotti

■ *A Non-Resolution Limbo: Better Status Quo than Settled? Georgian Territorial Integrity, Russian Security Interests, and the Status of De Facto States in the Peace Process*, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg/IFSH (ed.). OSCE Yearbook 2019, Baden-Baden 2020, pp. 151–161, doi.org/10.5771/9783748906421-151.

■ *Die Rolle Transnistriens im Diskurs des Präsidentschafts-wahlkampfes in der Republik Moldau* (Translation: The role of Transnistria in the Discourse of the Presidential Election Campaign the Republic of Moldova), in: Russland-Analysen, 394. pp. 30–34, doi.org/10.31205/RA.394.02

■ *The Coronavirus Emergency in the Post-Soviet Breakaway Regions*, in: OstBlog Spezial. Corona in Ost- und Südosteuropa, 23.04.2020, URL: <https://blog2020.ios-regensburg.de/the-coronavirusemergency-in-the-post-soviet-breakaway-regions/>

### Stefan Gužvica

■ *Prije Tita: Frakcijske borbe u Komunističkoj partiji Jugoslavije 1936–1940* [Before Tito: Factional Struggles in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia 1936–1940], Zagreb 2020.

■ *Before Tito: The Communist Party of Yugoslavia during the Great Purge, 1936–1940*. Tallinn 2020.

■ *L'antifascisme et les fronts populaires de Yougoslavie. Le chemin vers le pouvoir, 1935–1945* [Anti-fascism and the Popular Fronts in Yugoslavia. The Road to Power, 1935–1945], in: Mouvements 104 (Winter 2020), pp. 56–66.

■ *Jugoslavija ili Balkanska federacija? Dileme jugoslovenskih komunista u doba Oktobarske revolucije* [Yugoslavia or the Balkan Federation? Dilemmas of Yugoslav Communists during the October Revolution], in: Tragovi: časopis za srpske i hrvatske teme 4/1 (2021): pp. 102–133.

### Frederik Lange

■ Book review: Sabo, Klaudija: *Ikonen der Nationen. Heldendarstellungen im post-sozialistischen Kroatien und Serbien*. Berlin, Boston 2017, in: Südost-Forschungen 78 (2019), pp. 542–543. (published in 2020).

■ With Ivanović, Marija; Seidel, Paula: *Conference report: Borders in Southeast Europe. Tutzing, 30.09.–04.10.2019*, in: Südosteuropa Mitteilungen 59 (2019), H. 5–6, pp. 182–186. (published in 2020).

■ With Duijzings, Ger; Walther, Eva-Maria: *Performative experiential learning strategies: reenacting the historical, enacting the everyday*. In: Močnik, Nena; Duijzings, Ger; Meretoja, Hanna; Njeres, Beti, Bonface (eds): “Engaging with Historical Traumas. Experiential Learning and Pedagogies of Resilience”. London, New York 2021, pp. 217–232.

■ Conference Report: Delia, Drivalda; Lange, Frederik; Mathuber, Daniela; Prokopiou, Thalia; Walther, Eva-Maria; Zelenska, Vita: *Impressions from the Workshop “Unbuilding Binaries: Exploring Affective and Analytical Responses to Binary Divisions as Encountered in the Field”*. In: *Frictions. Europe, America and Global Transformations* (18.08.2021), doi: 10.15457/frictions/0011.

### Daniela Mathuber

■ Book review: Plaggenborg, Stefan: *Pravda. Gerechtigkeit, Herrschaft und sakrale Ordnung in Altrussland*, Paderborn 2018, in: Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 68 (2) (2020).

## Jon Matlack

■ Operation Barbarossa 2021: *Practices (Re)Rendering the Myth of the ‘clean’ Wehrmacht in Contemporary Grand Strategy Computer Gaming*. In: *Frictions* (28.07.2021), doi: 10.15457/frictions/0007.

## Jacqueline Nießer (Postdoc, on parental leave 09/20–04/21)

■ *Die Wahrheit der Anderen. Transnationale Vergangenheitsaufarbeitung in Post-Jugoslawien am Beispiel der REKOM Initiative*, Göttingen 2020 (vol. 18). [The Truth of the Others. Transnational Dealing with the Past in Post-Yugoslavia using the example of the REKOM initiative].

■ With Tomann, Juliane: *Geschichte in der Öffentlichkeit analysieren. Jubiläen als Gegenstand von Public History und Angewandter Geschichte*, in: *APuZ* 33–34 (2020), pp. 17–22.

■ *The Region after Yugoslavia*, in: *Connections. A Journal for Historians and Area Specialists*, July 2021. URL: [www.connections.clio-online.net/article/id/artikel-5244](http://www.connections.clio-online.net/article/id/artikel-5244).

## Igor Stipić

■ *Whose is Herceg Kosača?: Populist memory politics of constructing the ‘historical people’ in Bosnia-Herzegovina*, in: Jensen, J. (Ed.). *Memory and Populist Politics in Southeastern Europe*. New York: Routledge, 2021, pp. 47–63.

## Eva-Maria Walther

■ With Lang, Kai-Olaf: *Slowakei: Neuanfang mit Unbekannten: Nach der Abwahl der Sozialdemokraten ist eine brüchige Regierungskoalition zu erwarten*, SWP-Aktuell 2020 A20, Berlin: Stiftung für Wissenschaft und Politik, 8 pp.

■ Peer-reviewed journal article “*Brokers in Straightjackets: The Moral Quandaries of Refugee Support Organizations in Slovakia*.” *Cultural Dynamics Special Issue on the Anthropology of Brokerage*, 33 (3–4), 15 pp. Published online April 2021.

■ Book chapter (with Ger Duijzings and Frederik Lange) “*Reenactments and Live Art Performances as Strategies Of Experiential Learning: Reenacting the Historical, Enacting the Everyday, Acting out Rupture*.” In: Nena Mocnik, Ger Duijzings & Bonface Njeresia Beti (eds): *Engaging with Historical Traumas: Experiential Learning and Pedagogies of Resilience*. London: Routledge, pp. 217–232.

■ Journalistic article “*Soziale Teilhabe und Ungleichheit: Einwanderung in der Slowakei*”. 2021. *Religion und Gesellschaft in Ost und West* 11 (6), pp. 17–19.

■ Blog article (with Drivalda Delia, Frederik Lange, Daniela Mathuber, Thalia Prokopiou, and Vita Zelenska) “*Impressions from the Workshop ‘Unbuilding binaries: Exploring affective and analytical responses to binary divisions as encountered in the field’*”. In: *Frictions* (18.08.2021), doi: 10.15457/frictions/0011

## Daniela Weinbach

■ *Remaking Machismo - von Fack ju Göthe zum mexikanischen No manches Frida*, ForAP- Forschungsergebnisse von Absolventen und Promovierenden der SLK 3 (3), pp. 75–90, 2020, doi.org/10.5283/forap.48

## Vita Zelenska

■ *Researching the political sound*. In: *Neprikosnovennyi zapas* 6 (2020), Moscow.

# Books by Principal Investigators

## Ulf Brunnbauer

■ *In den Stürmen der Transformation: Zwei Werften zwischen Sozialismus und EU*, with Piotr Filipkowski, Andrew Hodges, Stefano Petrungaro, Philipp Ther and Peter Wegenschimmel, Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2022.

■ *The Routledge Handbook of Balkan and South-east European History*, co-edited with John R. Lampe, London and New York: Routledge, 2021.

■ *Transformation als soziale Praxis. Mitteleuropa nach dem Boom* (= Zeitgeschichte im Gespräch, Bd. 32), co-edited with Dierk Hoffmann, Berlin: Metropol, 2020.

## Klaus Buchenau

■ *Russkij Regensburg: Die russischsprachige Bevölkerung Regensburgs*. Co-edited with Ger Duijzings, Regensburg: Universitätsverlag, 2020.

## Volker Depkat

■ *American exceptionalism*, Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2021.

■ *Briefe und Tagebücher zwischen Text und Quelle: Geschichts- und Literaturwissenschaft im Gespräch II.*, with Wolfram Pyta, Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 2021.

## Ger Duijzings

■ *Engaging With Historical Traumas: Experiential Learning and Pedagogies of Resilience* (Routledge Studies in Modern History), with Nena Mocnik, Hanna Meretoja and Bonface Njeresu Beti, London and New York: Routledge, 2021.

■ *Russkij Regensburg: Die russischsprachige Bevölkerung Regensburgs*, co-edited with Klaus Buchenau, Regensburg: Universitätsverlag, 2020.

## Guido Hausmann

■ *The Political Cult of the Dead in Ukraine. Traditions and Dimensions from the First World War to the Present*, co-edited with Iryna Sklonina, Göttingen: Brill / V&R unipress, 2021.

## Julia Herzberg

■ *The Russian Cold, Histories of Ice, Frost, and Snow*, co-edited with Andreas Renner, Ingrid Schierle, New York: Berghahn, 2021.

## Heike Karge

■ *Der Charme der Schizophrenie. Psychiatrie, Krieg und Gesellschaft im serbokroatischen Raum*, Berlin: De Gruyter, 2021.

## Marek Nekula

■ *Interests and Power in Language Management*, co-edited with Tamah Sherman and Halina Zawiszová, Berlin: Peter Lang, 2022. (= Prague Papers on Language, Society and Interaction 6).

■ *Franz Kafka. Pour une lecture en contexte. Traduction et préface de Marie-Odile Thirouin*, Paris: Classiques Garnier, 2021.

■ *Grenzen in der Kunst: Tschechische Kunst in drei Generationen*, co-edited with Agnes Tieze, Berlin: Hantje Cantz, 2021.

■ *Zwischen nationalen und transnationalen Erinnerungsnarrativen in Zentraleuropa*, co-edited with Lena Dorn and Václav Smyčka, Berlin and New York: De Gruyter, 2020.

## Mark Spoerer

■ *Deutschland 1871. Die Nationalstaatsbildung und der Weg in die moderne Wirtschaft*, co-edited with Jan-Otmar Hesse, Ulrich Pfister, Nikolaus Wolf, Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2021.

■ *Spital und Wirtschaft in der Vormoderne. Sozial-karitative Institutionen und ihre Rechnungslegung als Quelle für die Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, co-edited with Artur Dirmeier, Regensburg: Pustet, 2020.

## Natali Stegmann

■ *Deutsche Parlamentarierreden in Zwischenkriegs-rumänien. Protokolle aus dem Abgeordnetenhaus und dem Senat (1919-1940)*, co-edited with Paul Şeulean, Albert Weber, Svetlana Suveica, Berlin: Frank & Timme, 2021. (=DigiOst 13).

# Programme

The training programme of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> offers a structured, interdisciplinary programme combined with one-to-one tutoring and peer support. It enhances the theoretical and methodological skills of the doctoral candidates, supports their research, and brings them into contact with other scholars. The aim is to raise our doctoral researchers' awareness of the value of multi-disciplinarity and comparison in the field of Area Studies.

A central pillar of our training programme are the Study Groups. These groups are interdisciplinary and focus on overarching themes and conceptual questions that link the individual research projects of the doctoral candidates. They are an exercise in multi-disciplinary dialogue and provide a space of reflection and advice on all issues related to the dissertation projects. Another important element of the training programme is the interdisciplinary Research Seminar, in which renowned scholars are invited once a month to give lectures. The speakers present ongoing research in the field of East and Southeast European Studies, but also comparative research, or speak about conceptual questions of Area Studies. The idea is to stimulate interdisciplinary and cross-area debates and to create networking opportunities. A place for discussing current concepts and theories essential for the dissertation projects are the Theory and Methodology Seminars. These seminars also

introduce into specific methodologies, such as interview techniques or digital research tools, which are pertinent to the individual PhD projects.

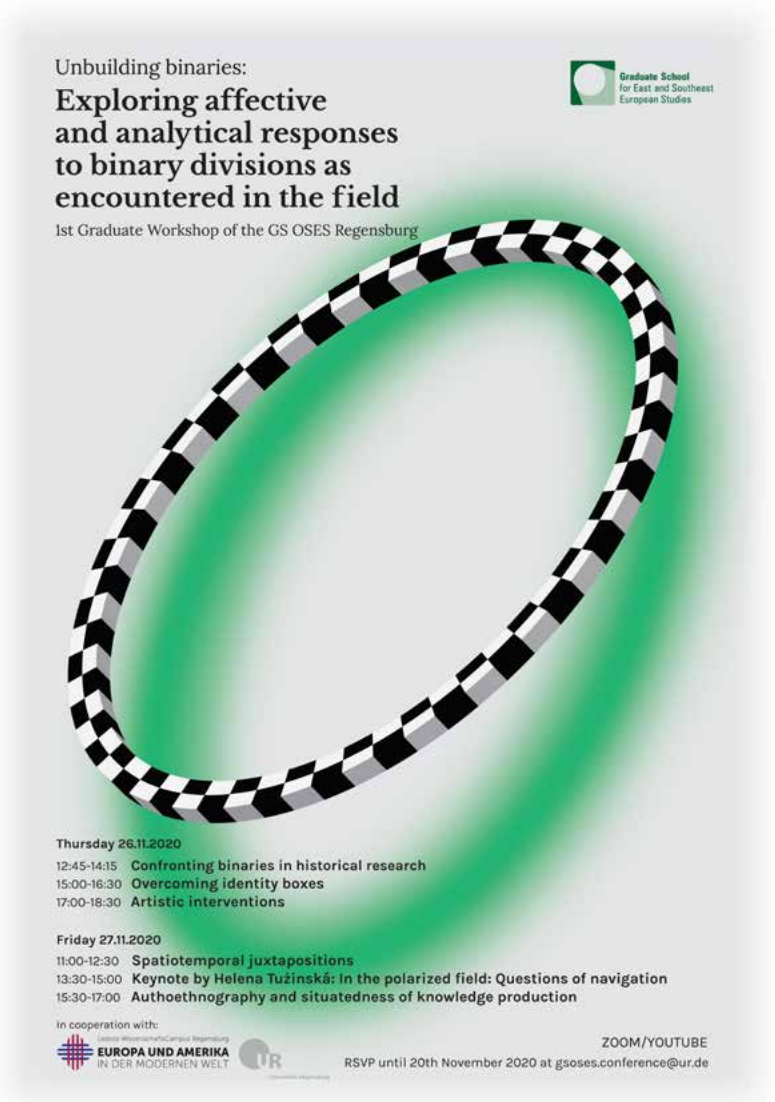
The training programme of the Graduate School aims to include the doctoral candidates as active members. Once a year, for example, they organize a Graduate Workshop with international peers on a topic of their choosing. This helps them to acquire early on skills to design and organize an academic event. Other relevant skills that either support an academic or a non-academic career are communicated by a wide range of Transferable Skills workshops and training measures. This includes, for example, regular training units in academic writing, the discussion of publication strategies, or meetings with representatives from different professional fields. The GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> also assists in applying for the wide range of courses the University of Regensburg offers for these purposes. Doctoral researchers are also encouraged to actively participate in the Graduate School's FORUM module, which encompasses the many events by Graduate School to communicate knowledge to the non-academic public. These events help to learn translating complex research into a relatable language, and they introduce into more experimental forms of science communication, such as through cooperation with artists.

# 1<sup>st</sup> Graduate Workshop 2020

On 26 and 27 November 2020, the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies (Regensburg) and the Leibniz Science Campus “Europe and America in the Modern World” held their first joint Graduate Workshop *Unbuilding binaries: Exploring affective and analytical responses to binary divisions as encountered in the field*. The workshop focused on the unbuilding of persisting binaries in fieldwork and archival research with a particular focus on the affective relationships of the researcher with the field.

The presentations considered how researchers not only encounter binary oppositions based on gender and geography, among other factors, but also how they might counter them in constructing analytical frameworks and presenting empirical research. Discussing the importance of the scales employed in research, they find that particular case studies can form the basis for a nuanced, bottom-up challenge to larger-scale binary oppositions. Efforts to unbuild binaries could be particularly effective when coupled with self-reflection on the affective processes that researchers experience in the field, in archives or at their desks. At the same time, the workshop offered insight into the strategic, affirmative potential of binaries as modes of making sense of the world and constructing identities.

The full version of the conference report by Drivalda Delia, Frederik Lange, Daniela Mathuber, Thalia Prokopiou, Eva-Maria Walther, and Vita Zelenska was published on the Leibniz ScienceCampus blog: [frictions.europeamerica.de](https://frictions.europeamerica.de)



Poster for the 1st Graduate Workshop, Regensburg 2020 © Matěj Mathé



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Graduate Workshop 2021

## Competing Sovereignties: Intertwinement, Contestation, Evolution

The Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies and the Leibniz ScienceCampus organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> Graduate Workshop titled *Competing Sovereignties: Intertwinement, Contestation, Evolution* that took place online from 3 to 4 December 2021. The four panels of the workshop (*Identifying Pathways to Emergent Sovereignties*, *Negotiating Sovereignty through Resource Usage*, *Cultural Sovereignty and State Intervention*, and *Locating Sovereignty through Scales of Contestation*) aimed to bring together panelists whose research interest revolves around issues of sovereignty on the regional, national and international levels. The conference witnessed the international participation of doctoral researchers and young scholars from a wide range of

academic fields including – but not limited to – history, political sciences, African studies, international studies, economics, social sciences and area studies.

Some of the key questions that were raised included the different definitions of sovereignty, its presence and performance in different locations, and the conflicting sources and actors of sovereignty. The panelists addressed the challenges of competing sovereignties by employing various methods, comparative approaches as well as probed it through differing lenses and disciplines. Relevant topics related to sovereignty included its sources, locations and performances, issues of statehood and state-building, as well as monetary and cultural sovereignty. The

presentations led to discussions about diverse parameters that affect sovereignty, like geopolitics, long cultural traditions and practices, and the existence (or not) of a spectrum between the states of sovereignty and non-sovereignty. The conclusions revealed the different uses of sovereignty as a tool for claiming power on the local, national, and international level and their overlapping realms. Furthermore, the panelists concluded that there is a need to conceptually challenge such terms like “sovereignty”, “autonomy”, “independence”, or “power”.

The interdisciplinary 2<sup>nd</sup> Graduate Workshop facilitated new thinking towards our understanding of sovereignty and has offered a space to further explore the multifaceted uses of the term. It also inspired panelists and organizers to continue their collaboration beyond the workshop and to work together towards the publication of an edited volume on the topic of competing sovereignties.

The full version of the conference report by Thalia Prokopiou and Nargiza Kilichova is published on the Leibniz Science Campus blog: [frictions.europeamerica.de](https://frictions.europeamerica.de)



Poster for the 2nd Graduate Workshop, Regensburg  
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# Programme<sup>1</sup>

## 10.01.2020

*Glückliche Fälle. Grotesker Alltag im Kriegsgebiet*

Yevgenia Belorusets (Berlin, Kiev)

Moderated by: Guido Hausmann (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: documenta e.V., Interdisciplinary working group "Ukraine" at IOS Regensburg, Evangelisches Bildungswerk Regensburg

Venue: Evangelisches Bildungswerk, Am Ölberg 2, 94047 Regensburg

## 23.04.2020

*Die Ölsardine und Area Studies: Arbeitswelten und Fischkonserven und das Meer seit dem 19. Jahrhundert*  
Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

## 27.04.2020

*Getting Started with Your PhD – Part 1*

"Time and Selfmanagement"

Matthias Kating (Regensburg)

## 14.05.2020

*Der reiche Onkel aus Amerika. Erbtransfers zwischen den USA und der Sowjetunion im Kalten Krieg*  
Jürgen Dinkel (Leipzig)

## 15.05.2020

*Getting Started with Your PhD – Part 2*

"Follow up Session"

Paul Vickers (Regensburg)

## 28.05.2020

*Hungary's Drift to What? Evaluating 10 Years of Fidesz in Power*

Robert C Austin (Toronto)

## 28.05.2020

*Building Global, International and Area Studies at UC Berkeley*

Jeroen Dewulf (Berkeley)

In cooperation with: Institute of European Studies, University of California, Berkeley

## 10.06.2020

*Microbes and Modernity: Negotiating Life with the Invisibles in Southeast Europe*

Sarah Czerny (Rijeka)

*(Hi-)Stories from the Can: Sardines, Labour and the Sea in the Upper Adriatic since the 19th Century*

Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

Moderated by: Vjeran Pavlaković (Rijeka)

As part of the Rijeka-Regensburg lecture series.

## 25.06.2020

*Before Tito: The Communist Party of Yugoslavia during the Great Purge (1936–1940)*

Stefan Gužvica (Regensburg)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer

## 06.07.2020

*Getting Started with Your PhD – Part 3*

"Everything You Always Wanted to Know about a PhD"

Jacqueline Nießer (Regensburg)

## 20.07.2020

*Serbien nach den Wahlen – Serbien in der Pandemie*

Ana Manojlović Stakić (Belgrade) and

Max Brändle (Belgrade)

Moderated by: Heike Karge (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: Friedrich Ebert Foundation Belgrade, Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V. (SOG, branch office Regensburg), IOS Regensburg

## 23.07.2020

*On the Shoulder of Giants: The Figure of the 'Trans-Atlantic Emigrant' in Historiography*

Heléna Tóth (Bamberg)

## 09–10/2020

Dramaturgy Workshop and Realisation of the Video-cast "Spot On" GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>.

Philipp Wegerer (Regensburg)

## 14.10.2020

*Flüchtlingskrise in Griechenland – wie geht es weiter?*

Jutta Lauth-Bacas (Malta)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg, Leibniz Science-Campus, Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V. (SOG); Series: *südostEUROPA an einem Wendepunkt? Aktuelle Krisen im Schatten der Pandemie*

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the pandemic, all events since April 2020 were offered online only.

**21.10.2020**

*Die Protestwelle in Bulgarien: Hintergründe und Zukunftsszenarien*

Alexander Andreev (Deutsche Welle, Bulgarische Redaktion)

Comment: Petar Kehayov (Regensburg)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg, Leibniz Science-Campus, Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V. (SOG); Series: *südostEUROPA an einem Wendepunkt? Aktuelle Krisen im Schatten der Pandemie*

**26.10.2020**

*Bosnien und Herzegowina: 25 Jahre nach dem Völkermord und dem Friedensvertrag*

Peter Hurrelbrink, Tanja Topić, Merima Ejubović (Friedrich Ebert Foundation, BiH)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg, Leibniz Science-Campus, Southeast Europe Society (SOG e.V.); Series: *südostEUROPA an einem Wendepunkt? Aktuelle Krisen im Schatten der Pandemie*

**28.10.2020**

*Gaststreit im Mittelmeer: Eskalation oder Entspannung?*

Heinz-Jürgen Axt (Düsseldorf)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg, Leibniz Science-Campus, Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V. (SOG); Series: *südostEUROPA an einem Wendepunkt? Aktuelle Krisen im Schatten der Pandemie*

**05.11.2020**

*Literaturland 'Jiddisch'*

Efrat Gal-Ed (Düsseldorf)

**10.11.2020**

*Die Unendliche Geschichte: Europäische Integration im westlichen Balkan*

Florian Bieber (Graz)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg, Leibniz Science-Campus, Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V. (SOG); Series: *südostEUROPA an einem Wendepunkt? Aktuelle Krisen im Schatten der Pandemie*

**10.11.2020**

*Protest, Massenverhaftung und Alltag in Belarus*

Andrey Vozyanov (Minsk), Nina Weller (Berlin), Volha Bartash (Regensburg)

Moderated by: Guido Hausmann (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg

**19.11.–20.11.2020**

*Writing Articles for International Publication in Peer-Reviewed Journals in the Humanities and Social Sciences*

Josie Dixon (Winchester /UK)

**26.11.–27.11.2020**

1<sup>st</sup> Graduate Workshop of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> and the Leibniz ScienceCampus

*Unbuilding Binaries: Exploring Affective and Analytical Responses to Binary Divisions as Encountered in the Field*

Organised by: Frederik Lange, Caroline Emig, Drivalda Delia, Vita Zelenska, Daniela Mathuber, Efthalia Prokopiou, Eva-Maria Walther

**03.12.2020**

*Vorbei mit dem sonnigen Georgien. Kolonialität in Rumänien über Georgien nach 1991*

Mirja Lecke (Regensburg)

**10.12.2020**

*The Routledge Handbook of SEE History*

John Lampe (New York), Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

Moderated by: Guido Hausmann (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg

**10.12.–11.12.2020**

*Spatial Studies and Sociology – Concepts, Methods and Approaches, Part 1*

Anna Steigemann (Regensburg)

**15.12.2020**

*Tito: Der ewige Partisan*

Marie-Janine Calic (München)

Moderated by: Klaus Buchenau (Regensburg)

**14.01.2021**

*Von der Arbeitsaufteilung zur Entwicklungskonkurrenz: die Große Krise 1927–1934 als Globaler Wendepunkt*

Stefan Link (Dartmouth / USA)

**04.02.2021**

*Transatlantic and Comparative Perspectives on Financial Crises in the Second Half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*  
Catherine Davies (Zurich)

**10.02.2021**

*Die Wahrheit der Anderen. Transnationale Vergangenheitsaufarbeitung in Post-Jugoslawien am Beispiel der REKOM Initiative*

Jacqueline Nießer (Regensburg)

Moderated by: Heike Karge (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft e.V. (SOG)

**09.03.2021**

*Transformation Back and Forth: What about Women?*  
Natali Stegmann (Regensburg) & Renata Mieñkowska-Norkiene (Warschau)

In cooperation with: Studentischer Sprecher:innenrat der Universität Regensburg

**13.04.2021**

*Vom Gulasch zum Kühlschrank. Privater Konsum zwischen Eigensinn und Herrschaftssicherung im sozialistischen Ungarn (1956–1989)*  
Annina Gagyiova (Prag)

*Albaniens Schwerindustrie als zweite Befreiung? 'Der Stahl der Partei' als Mikrokosmos des Kommunismus*  
Visar Nonaj (Frankfurt a.M.)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg),

Konrad Clewing (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg

**15.04.2021**

*Negotiating Non-Territorial Citizenship: The Polish Consulate in Harbin during the Second World War*  
Kathryn Ciancia (Madison)

**06.05.2021**

*The Postcolonial and the Postsocialist Revisited, or a Decolonial View of the Post-Soviet Human Condition*  
Madina Tlostanova (Linköping)

**06.05.–07.05.2021**

*Spatial Studies and Sociology – Concepts, Methods and Approaches, Part 2*

Anna Steigemann (Regensburg)

**10.06.2021**

*From Peoples into Nations: A History of Eastern Europe*  
John Connelly (Berkeley)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg

**17.06.2021**

*Warum tolerieren Autokraten kritische Medien?*  
Florian Töpfl (Passau)

**23.06.2021**

*Integrative Memorialization? The WWI Battles on the Drina in the Memory Culture of the First Yugoslavia – Three War Monument Case Studies*

Frederik Lange (Regensburg)

*Where the Three Rivers Meet, or Dude Where's my Danube? – Searching for the River's Source*

Nikola Petković (Rijeka)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)

As part of the Rijeka-Regensburg lecture series.

**01.07.2021**

*The Cognitive Empire and Coloniality of Knowledge in Africa*

Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni (Bayreuth)

In cooperation with: Leibniz ScienceCampus, Regensburg

**05.07.–06.07.2021**

*Decolonizing Space and Knowledge. Theories, Concepts and Approaches in Cultural Studies*  
Anne Brüske (Regensburg)

**07.07.2021**

*Construction of the Yugoslavian Railway Network 1919–1941. Experts Visions, Challenges and Reality*  
Danijel Kežić (Regensburg)

*Nation-State Ideology, Identity and Language Rights in Croatia: The Case of Istro-Romanian Speakers in Istria*  
Zvijezdana Vržić (Rijeka)

Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg),

Vjeran Pavlaković (Rijeka)

As part of the Rijeka-Regensburg lecture series.

**15.07.2021**

*Protected Children, Regulated Mothers*

Eszter Varsa (Vienna)

Moderated by: Natali Stegmann (Regensburg)

In cooperation with: IOS Regensburg

**14.10.2021**

*Making Sense of Refugees: Historiography of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia*

Francesca Rolandi & Michal Frankl (Prague)

**09.10.2021**

*A Genealogy of Corruption: Administrative Malpractice and Political Modernization in Eighteenth Century Wallachia*

Mihai Olaru (Cluj / Regensburg)



**20.10.2021**

*Between the Unredeemed Brothers and the Tenth Banovina: The Julian March Emigrants and Nation-Building in the Interwar Yugoslavia*  
Miha Zobec (Ljubljana)

**21.10.2021**

*Stabilisierung und Selbstzerstörung einer Diktatur. Polizeibrutalität, Staat und Gesellschaft in der Volksrepublik Polen*  
Joachim von Puttkamer (Jena)

**22.10.2021**

*Muralization of War Memories. Croatia in Comparative Perspectives*  
Vjeran Pavlaković (Rijeka)  
Moderated by: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg)  
As part of the Rijeka-Regensburg lecture series.

**24.10.–16.12.2021**

*Kpax [krach] 1991. Der Zerfall der Sowjetunion und seine Folgen* (Series of Events)  
In cooperation with: German Association for East European Studies (Berlin), Research Centre for East European Studies at the University of Bremen, IOS Regensburg, Leibniz Centre for Contemporary History (Potsdam), FilmFestival Cottbus, EuropaPunktBremen, dekode.org

**28.10.–29.10.2021**

*Field Work Preparation and Empirical Research Methods for Interdisciplinary Area Studies*  
Anna Steigemann (Regensburg)

**16.11.2021**

*An Urban Ethnography of Ugliness: Relating Past and Present in Czech and Slovak Cities through 'Visual Smog'*  
Eva-Maria Walther (Regensburg)

*The Ethnography of Complex Organisations: A Case Study of the 3. Maj Shipyard*  
Sanja Puljar d'Alessio (Rijeka)

**02.12.–04.12.2021** (Hybrid)

2<sup>nd</sup> Graduate Workshop of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> and Leibniz ScienceCampus  
*Competing Sovereignties: Intertwinement, Contestation, Evolution*  
Organised by: Jon Matlack, Lena-Marie Franke, Magdolna Molnár, Elia Bescotti

**08.12.2021**

Film: Такси-блюз ["Taxi Blues"] – (OmU, Regie: Pavel Lungin, UdSSR, 1990)  
Series: Kpax [krach] 1991. Der Zerfall der Sowjetunion und seine Folge. In cooperation with "VIEL NEUES IM OSTEN" of the FilmFestival Cottbus and the Ostentor-Kino in Regensburg

**09.12.2021**

*Writing Skills & Writing Habits*  
Eva-Maria Walther (Regensburg)

**14.12.2021**

*Women's Marches in Belarus: The Discourse of Resistance*  
Olena Nikolayenko (New York)  
In cooperation with the IOS Regensburg

**16.12.2021**

*Writing the Translocal History of an Arab City: Methodological and Conceptual Considerations*  
Ulrike Freitag (Berlin)





# Archival Research and Fieldwork

## Elia Bescotti

- Online Interviews for dissertation, 10.03.–31.03.2021.

## Lena-Marie Franke

- Library research, Prague, 10.08.–16.08.2021.
- Research stay at the Institute of Czech literature, Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague and Brno (Josef-Dobrovský-Fellowship), 03.09.–17.10.2021.

## Stefan Gužvica

- Archive of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, Archive of Novi Sad, Library of Matica Srpska, 18.10.–19.11.2021.

## Artur Hilgenberg

- Russian State Military History Archive (RGVIA) and Russian Archive for Old Documents (RGADA), both Moscow, 14.03.–11.09.2020.

## Nargiza Kilichova

- Pilot interviews with international and local experts working on rule of law promotion projects in Uzbekistan, 10.01.–15.01.2020.

## Frederik Lange

- Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, 27.10.–04.11.2020. Financed by DAAD project: *Ruptures, Traumas, Memories: The Social Afterlife of Border Change in Southeastern Europe*, IOS Regensburg & University of Rijeka.
- The Political Archive of the Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, 23.08.–27.08.2021.

## Miloš Lecić

- Archive of Yugoslavia, Archive of Serbia both in Belgrade, Archive of Vojvodina, Novi Sad: 01.09.–10.09.2020.

## Jon Matlack

- Federal Archives Koblenz, Department Military Archives Freiburg i. B., 28.09.–16.10.2020.
- Federal Archives Koblenz, Files of the Federal Chancellery, 13.09.–17.09.2021.

## Cornelius Merz

- City Archive Leipzig, 01.11.–05.11.2020.

## Jacqueline Nießer

- Lower Saxony Institute for Sports History Hannover (NISH), International Nudist Research Library (IFB), Hannover, August 2021.

## Efthalia Prokopiou

- Desk research in far-right websites and social media accounts.
- Library research in Athens, October 2021.

## Vita Zelenska

- Fieldwork in Athens, Crete, Thessaloniki, 01.09.–30.10.2020.



# Presentations

## Elia Bescotti

- With Cindy Wittke, *Governing Frozen Negotiations and Conflict Escalations: Political Violence and the Destabilization of Unresolved Secessionist Conflicts in the Post-Soviet Space*. ECPR General Conference 2021 – Online Virtual Event. 30.08.–03.09.2021.
- *Intervention*. GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> Chapter Workshop, University of Regensburg, 16.07.2021. Online.
- *Recognition of States and Its Denial in Protracted Conflicts of Secession. Status, Sovereignty, and Their Contestations*. Fifth Annual Tartu Conference on Russian and East European Studies, University of Tartu, Estonia, 06.06.–08.06.2021. Online.
- *Contested Sovereignties and Ontological in-Security in the Post-Soviet Politics of International Law. Practices of (non-) Recognition and Secession in Georgia, Moldova, Abkhazia and Transnistria*, First Emerging Scholars Workshop on De Facto States. De Facto States Research Unit, Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu, 15.05.2021. Online.
- With Burkhardt, Fabian, Cindy Wittke and Maryna Rabinovych, *Contested Sovereignty and Diminished Citizenship: Russia's 'Passportization' of the Donbas in Comparative Perspective*. 2021 ASN World Convention, 05.05.–08.05.2021. Online.
- *Presentation of Preliminary Doctoral Research Project*, PhD Research Day, Brussels, organised by: Université Libre de Bruxelles, 05.02.2020.
- *Presentation and discussion of methodological reflections in conflict studies, with focus on field research, interviews, positionality*, conference “Researching Conflict: Methodological Challenges and Opportunities, ECPR Statehood, Sovereignty and Conflict Research Network”, 02.07.–03.07.2020.

## Drivalda Delia

- *Women's Participation in the Kosovo Liberation Army*, ASEES Annual Conference (Co-Organiser of the Panel), 05.11.2020. Online.

## Caroline Emig

- *Leyb Kvitko un zayne yidishe kinder-shafungen*, programme: “Yiddish – The Next Level”, YIVO (Institute for Jewish Research, New York), 11.08., 12.08., 27.08.2020. Online.
- *Biblische Motivik in Shmuel Halkins Lagergedichten*, doctoral colloquium in cooperation with the University of Düsseldorf, 31.08.2020. Online.

## Lena-Marie Franke

- *Narrative der Shoah in fiktionalen und nonfiktionalen Texten von Überlebenden und deren Rezeption: Irma Semecká: Terezínské torso (1946, Theresienstädter Torso) und Ota Kraus, Erich Schön: Továrna na smrt (1946, Die Todesfabrik)*, Deutsches Polen-Institut (as a participant of the summer academy), Darmstadt, 27.08.2021.
- *Ranné narativy šoa v české literatuře*, Institute of Czech Literature, CAS, (in the framework of the “Round table”-presentations of ÚČL-scholarship holders), Prague, 21.09.2021.

## Stefan Gužvica

- *The Nationalist Path to Internationalism: The Balkan Communist Federation and the United Front Policy*, workshop “Internationalism in the (Long) Twentieth Century”, organised by: re:work, Berlin, 21.10.–23.10.2020.
- *Communist Women and Yugoslavia: Female Participation in the Communist Ideological Struggles of the 1920s (Paper)*, conference: “Ženski pokret Magazine (1920–1938)”, Institute for Literature and Art, Belgrade, 07.10.–08.10.2020.
- *Vladimir Čopić, Tito's Right-Hand Man That Never Was*, conference “Yugoslav Communism in the Inter-war Period: A Conference Marking the 130th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Čopić,” University of Rijeka, 30.04.–01.05.2021.
- *Revolutionary Conjuncture on the Periphery: Jenő Rozvány and 'Leninism before Lenin'*, conference “Socialist Political Thought in East Central Europe, 1889–1968: Concepts, Debates, Questions”, hosted by Central European University, Budapest, 14.05.–15.05.2021. Online.
- *The Prophet Converted: Šmeral, the National Question, and the Communist Parties of the Balkans*, conference “International conference 100 Years Since the Founding of the KSČ. The Legacy of Czechoslovak Communism”, hosted by the Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes, Prague, 20.05.–21.05.2021. Online.
- *Sima Marković, The Austro-Marxist Who Wasn't*, conference “Socialism in Central and Eastern Europe and Austro-Marxism,” Transform! Network, Vienna, 28.05.–30.05.2021.
- *Imagined Continuities: Balkan Communist Parties and Their Social-Democratic Roots*, workshop “Transitions in East Central Europe: An Intellectual History Approach”, Institute for Contemporary History, Ljubljana, 19.06.–20.06.2021.

■ *Colonies in Europe? The Balkan Communist Parties and the Comintern's 'National-Revolutionary Period' 1928–1934*, Sixth Congress of Croatian Historians, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, 29.09.–02.10.2021.

■ *With the Bourgeoisie against the Bourgeoisie: The Antifascism of Josip Broz Tito, 1938–1948*, conference “Socijalizam na klupi (Socialism on the Bench)”, hosted by the Centre for Cultural and Historical Research of Socialism at the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, 30.09.–02.10.2021. Online.

### Artur Hilgenberg

■ *Allmende-Institutionen der Donkosaken im 18. und frühen 19. Jahrhundert*, Colloquium for Modern and Eastern European History, University of Freiburg; under the direction of Prof. Dr. Dietmar Neutatz, 19.01.2021. Online, [invited].

■ *Die Common-Pool Resources der Donkosaken. Eine Institutionenanalyse*, conference „Economic Histories in Imperial Contexts. New Research Perspectives from East, East-Central and Southeast Europe“, organised by IOS Regensburg and Verband der Osteuropahistorikerinnen und -historiker e.V., Regensburg, 13.02.–14.02.2020.

■ *Die Allmende-Institutionen der Donkosaken im 18. Jahrhundert*. Colloquium at the Chair of Modern and Eastern European History at the University of Freiburg, 19.01.2021. Online, [invited].

### Jon Matlack

■ *NATO Military Maneuvers in 1960s: Staging Revanchism or Performing 'The West'?*, Colloquium on the History of Western Europe and Transatlantic Relations, Humboldt University of Berlin, 2021.

■ *Transformations in Sovereignty [Souveränität im Wandel] – Response by Jon Matlack to the Presentation: “Sovereignty at Bay?” – The Crisis of Sovereignty in the 1970s*, Dr. Martin Deuerlein, University of Tübingen.

### Frederik Lange

■ *The River under the Bridge. Researching the Drina River*, Guest Lecture in the seminar “Introduction to Southeast European History and Society”, University of Rijeka, 07.12.2021. Online.

■ *Between Bridge and Border: The Drina River as a Disputed Memoryscape*, 53rd Annual Convention of the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies (ASEES), Virtual Convention, 01.12.–03.12.21. New Orleans. 03.12.2021. Online.

■ *Kooperation, Konflikt und Konfrontation: Das untere Drina-Tal als habsburgisch-serbische Kontaktzone, 1878–1915*, 3, workshop of the doctoral students of the doctoral college Austrian Study „Contact Zones in the Habsburg Monarchy and Its Successor States“, 16.01.–17.01.2020. University of Innsbruck, 17.01.2020, [invited].

■ *Zwischen Binnenfluss und Zivilisationsgrenze. Die Drina und ihre Zuschreibungen im Zwischenkriegs-jugoslawien, 1918–1941*, colloquium „Research Problems in the History of East and Southeast Europe“, University of Leipzig, 06.01.2021. Online.

■ *Integrative Memorialization? The WWI Battles on the Drina in the Memory Culture of the First Yugoslavia – Three War Monument Case Studies*, in the Lecture Series “Regensburg & Rijeka Lectures 2021: New Research in Southeast European Studies”, 23.06.2021. Online.

■ *Border River vs. Borderline in the River: Negotiating the Disputed Boundary on the Drina and the Habsburg-Serbian Antagonism, 1878–1914*, Seminar for PhD candidates at the Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 14.10.2021. Online.

### Miloš Lecić

■ *Corruption in Serbia and Croatia in the “Short” 20<sup>th</sup> Century, 1914–1989*, workshop, Cres, 23.09.–30.09.2021.

### Daniela Mathuber

■ *Den Hecht haben sie gefangen, aber die Zähne sind noch da: Samozvanstvo als Performanz, 17. bis frühes 19. Jahrhundert*, Colloquium of the Graduate School Metropolitans in the Pre-Modern Era, Regensburg, 29.04.2020.

■ *Identifying a Member of the Dynasty in Early Modern Russia*, Graduate Workshop of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> and LSC “Unbuilding Binaries: Exploring Affective and Analytical Responses to Binary Divisions as Encountered in the Field”, Regensburg, 26.11.2020.

### Jacqueline Nießer

(Postdoc)

■ Evangelische Akademie Sachsen, together with Dr. Nicolas Moll, Sarajevo: *Jenseits des Nationalismus: Alternative Erinnerungskultur im postjugoslawischen Raum*, Dresden, 04.11.2021. Online, [invited].

■ *Der internationale FKK Tourismus im sozialistischen Jugoslawien*, guest lecture in Ulf Brunnbauer's lecture “Southeast Europe and the Sea”, June 2021.

■ *Inseln als Ort und Metapher der Freikörperkultur*, kick-off-workshop MS ISLA (Mediterranean Studies on Island Areas): Islands – Their Borders and Frontiers, 07.09.–08.09.2020. Online.

### Efthalia Prokopiou

■ *The Temporal Dimensions of Civil War Monuments*, seminar “Producing Europe. Multidirectional Memory and Transatlantic Entanglements” by Anne Brüske, 07.05.2021. Online.

■ *Challenges of Digital Ethnography*, in *Digitalization and Area Studies Under Discussion*, CITAS & GWZO Leipzig, 18.01.2021. Online co-presentation.

## Igor Stipić

■ *Conjunctural Geographies of Postsocialist and Postcolonial Conditions: Theory Thirty Years after 1989*, LSC Eastern Europe – Global Area (EEGA), 14.05.–16.05.2020.

■ *Association for the Studies of Nationalities (ASN)*, Harriman Institute and Colombia University, 05.05.–08.05.2021.

■ *Asymmetries of a Region: Decentring Comparative Perspectives on Eastern Europe*, Leibniz Institute for History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO), Leipzig, 09.06.–11.06.2021.

■ *Disruptions of Latin American Democracies: Roots and Dynamics of Contemporary Conflicts*, Coloquio de Estudios Latinoamericanos (CEL-LE), University of Leipzig, 17.06.–19.06.2021.

■ *6<sup>th</sup> International Philosophical Dialogue “EAST-WEST”: Philosophy of Memory*, International Slavic University G.R. Derzhavin, Skopje, 06.10.–08.10.2021.

■ X. Dr. Fritz-Exner-Colloquium on Southeast European Studies: *Southeast Europe is Dead? Long live Southeast Europe! Positionalities in an Interdisciplinary Research Area*, European-University Viadrina Frankfurt Oder, 13.10.–15.10.2021.

■ *Philosophy of Memory: 6<sup>th</sup> International Philosophical Dialogue “East-WEST”*.

## Olga Trufanova

■ *From the Mere Look at it a European Feels Sick: Dietary Discourses and Experiences in Eighteenth-Century Siberia*, International Workshop “Ugh! Disgust, Repugnant Matters and the Construction of Difference, c. 1700–1900”, organised by York St. John University and Technical University in Braunschweig, 03.12.–04.12.2021. Online.

■ *Discourses and Practices of Food Consumption in Colonial Encounters in Siberia during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century*, 28. conference of the Young Eastern Europe Experts, Zurich, 29.09.–02.10.2021.

■ *Seeing Siberia Eating*, conference “Scandalous Feasts and Holy Meal Food in Medieval and Early Modern Societies”, EUI in Florence, Italy, 25.05.–26.05.2021. Online.

■ *The Master of Women’s Destinies. Alexander Solzhenitsyn’s Novel “In the First Circle” in the (Gender) Context of Late Soviet Culture* (in Russian), conference “Constructing the Soviet? Fragility and Resilience of Late Socialism”, European University in St. Petersburg, 20.05.–22.05.2021. Online.

## Eva-Maria Walther

■ *Developing a Taste for Difference. Migrant Advocacy and Gastronomic Diversity in Slovakia*, EASA Biennial Conference, Lisbon, 22.07.2020. Online.

■ *Solidarität unter Vorbehalt. Migration und Zivilgesellschaft in der Slowakei*, colloquium of the Young German Society for Eastern European Studies (Junge DGO), Berlin, 30.09.2020. Online.

■ *Refugee Support as a Moral Question: Transforming Slovakia into an Immigration Country*, MAG Congress 2021, Minsk, 22.06.–24.06.2021. Online.

■ *The Beginnings of Activism? Refusal as a Form of Engagement for Refugees in Slovakia*, at Workshop “Migrant and Minority Activism: Between Protest Movements and Everyday Engagement”, ZOIS, Berlin, 30.09.–01.10.2021.

## Vita Zelenska

■ *Expressions of Multiple Solidarities toward Refugees and Migrants in Greece: Pictures, Posters, Sounds, and Open Discussions*, international workshop „Migration, Mediality, Liminality”, Regensburg, 29.01.2020. Online, [invited].

■ *Non-Representational Anthropology*, Cabinet of Feminist Research “Bridging Feminisms: Feminist Translocalities”, Dekabristen e.V., 13.06.2020. Online, [invited].

■ *Political Agency of Sonic binaries*, 1<sup>st</sup> Graduate Workshop of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup> and LSC “Unbuilding Binaries: Exploring Affective and Analytical Responses to Binary Divisions as Encountered in the Field”, Regensburg, 26.11.2020.

# Teaching

## Drivalda Delia

- Proseminar: *Gender, War and Militarisation*, winter term 20/21, 2 SCH.
- Tutorial (Übung): *Qualitative Research Methods*, winter term 2020/2021, 2 SCH.

## Caroline Emig

- Seminar: *Einführung in das wissenschaftliche Arbeiten im Bereich der Slavischen Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaften*, summer term 2020, 2 SCH.

## Frederik Lange

- Tutorial (Übung): *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten: Präsentation, Moderation, Akademisches Schreiben (part 1)*, winter term 2019/2020, 1 SCH.
- Übung: *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten: Präsentation, Moderation, Akademisches Schreiben (part 2)*, summer term 2020, 1 SCH.
- Tutorial (Übung): *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten: Präsentation, Moderation, Akademisches Schreiben (part 1)*, winter term 2020/2021, 1 SCH.
- Tutorial (Übung): *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten: Präsentation, Moderation, Akademisches Schreiben (part 2)*, summer term 2021, 1 SCH.

## Daniela Mathuber

- *Das Moskauer Reich im 17. Jahrhundert – mehr als Warten auf Peter I.*, winter term 2020/2021, 2 SCH

## Jacqueline Nießer

(Postdoc, on parental leave 09/20–04/21)

- Tutorial (Übung): *Nackt und glücklich. Zur Geschichte des Naturismus*, winter term 2019/2020, Universität Regensburg, 2 SCH.
- Seminar: *Grundlagen der Public History/angewandten Geschichte*, winter term 2019/2020, 2 SCH.
- Tutorial (Übung): *Alternative Culture during Socialism*, summer term 2021, 2 SCH
- Proseminar: *Von Gemüseheiligen und Barfußpropheten – Zur Geschichte der Lebensreformbewegungen*, summer term 2021, 2 SCH
- Seminar: *Grundlagen der Public History und Angewandten Geschichte*, winter term 2021/2022, 2 SCH.
- Tutorial (Übung): *Positionality in Area Studies (with a focus on Southeast European Studies)*, winter term 2021/2022, 2 SCH.

## Efthalia Prokopiou

- *Populism, the Media and the Mainstreaming of the Far Right*, supervised session for Ger Duijzings' seminar *Revenge of the provinces: Populism, the extreme right and the politics of resentment in the EU*, 09.06.2021, online.

## Eva-Maria Walther

- With Ger Duijzings: *Von Regensburg zum Schwarzen Meer: Weltoffenheit und Abschottung entlang einer großen europäischen Verkehrsader*, WS 2019/2020, 1 SCH.

# Fellowships awarded

## Artur Hilgenberg

- Completion grant, Moscow, funded by the German Historical Institute Moscow, 01.12.2021–28.02.2022.

## Frederik Lange

- Doctoral Fellowship in the PROM Programme – International Scholarship Exchange of Doctoral Students and Academic Staff, Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 11.10.–24.10.2021.

## Eva-Maria Walther

- University of California, Berkeley, August bis September 2020, funded by LMU-UC Berkeley Research in the Humanities. Due to the pandemic the scholarship was not taken.

## Peter Wegenschimmel

- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 01.01.–31.06.2020, Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, Austria.



# Members' List

## Doctoral and Postdoctoral Researchers

**Elia Bescotti, M.A.**

Political Science

*Secession, Non-Recognition and Ontological Security in the Post-Soviet Politics of International Law*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Aude Merlin (FU Brüssel),  
Co-Supervisor: Dr. Cindy Wittke (IOS, Regensburg)

**Drivalda Delia, M.A.**

Social Anthropology

*National Resistance as a Temporary Mean of Gender Empowerment – The Reshaping of Public Sphere before, during and in the Aftermath of the Kosovo Crisis (1988–1999)*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings

**Miloš Đurović, M.A.**

Social Anthropology

*Living Polluted Lives in an Ecological State: Coping with Pollution in a Coal-Mining Town on the Periphery of Montenegro*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings

**Caroline Emig, M.A.**

Slavic-Jewish Studies

*Leyb Kvitko – Soviet-Jewish Children's Poetry and Their Illustrations at the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Sabine Koller

**Lena-Marie Franke, M.A.**

Slavic Studies

*Early Narratives of the Shoah in Czech Literature*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Marek Nekula

**Barbara Frey, M.A.**

Business Administration

*Corruption in Serbia and Croatia since 1990*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Thomas Steger

**Stefan Gužvica, M.A.**

Southeast European History

*Sickle without a Hammer: Revolution and Nation-Building in the Balkans, 1900s–1930s*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer

**Artur Hilgenberg, M.A.**

East European History

Doctoral Researchers Representative

*The Communal Land Tenure of the Don Cossacks. Origins and Evolution till 1835*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Guido Hausmann

**Jovana Jović, M.A.**

Slavic Studies

*The Historical Semantics of INFORMALITY – An Empirical Study on the Thematic Use of Words Based on Serbian and Croatian Press Texts from 1919 to the Present Day*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Björn Hansen

**Nargiza Kilichova, M.A.**

Political Science

*International Democracy and Rule of Law Promotion in Central Asia and South Caucasus – Places and Spaces of Struggle*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Alexander Graser

**Ana-Teodora Kurkina, M.A.**

Southeast European History  
(defended 2020)

*Intelligentsia in Exile. Bulgarian Revolutionary Emigration in the Second Half of the XIX Century and the Projects for a Balkan Federation*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer

**Frederik Lange, M.A.**

Southeast European History

*The River Under the Bridge. The Drina as an Ambivalent Place of Remembrance*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer

**Miloš Lecić, M.A.**

Southeast European History

*Corruption in Serbia and Croatia in the “Short” 20<sup>th</sup> Century, 1914–1989*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Klaus Buchenau

**Daniela Mathuber, M.A.**

East European History  
(defended 2020)

*“Na Moskve net carja.” The Samozvanstvo as a Cultural Memory in the History of Russia*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Guido Hausmann

**Damjan Matković, M.A.**

Southeast European History

*Informality and Corruption in Serbia 1817–1914*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Klaus Buchenau

**Jon Matlack, M.A.**

American Studies

*Maneuvering towards ‘The West’: U.S. Army-Bundeswehr Joint War Games as Conduit for Western Identity Formation*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Volker Depkat

**Cornelius Merz, M.A.**

History

*Exploring Identity and Belonging Through Spatial Relations – A Comparative Study of Cleveland and Leipzig, 1890–1930*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Rainer Liedtke

**Magdolna Molnár, M.A.**

Social Anthropology  
(Predoc)

*The Intra-European Routes of Waste and Their Social Impacts in the New Member States*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings

**Dr. Jacqueline Nießer:**

Anthropology/Cultural Studies  
(Postdoc, on parental leave 09/20–04/21)

*Transnational Entanglements in Twentieth Century Body Politics*

**Efthalia Prokopiou, M.A.**

American Studies

*Notions of Home in the Far Right “White Genocide” Narrative. A Multinational and Multilingual Approach to Contemporary Far Right Self-Representations in Europe and the Americas*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Volker Depkat

**Jeremias Schmidt, M.A.**

East European History  
(defended 2021)

*War experiences of Bavarian soldiers on the Eastern Front of the First World War, 1915–1918*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Guido Hausmann

**Daniel Schrader, M.A.**

East European History

*Representing Democracy? Political Practices and Languages of Delegates to Russian Town Soviets and Dumas in Revolution and Civil War, 1917–1919*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Guido Hausmann

**Oana-Valentina Sorescu Iudean, M.A.**

Southeast European History  
(defended 2021)

*The Evolution of Testamentary Behavior in Eighteenth Century Hermannstadt (Sibiu)*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer

**Igor Stipičić, M.A.**

Social Anthropology

*Who Speaks the Nation-State? Hegemonic Structures, Subaltern Pedagogies, and Fractured Community in Bosnia and Chile*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings

**Olga Trufanova, M.A.**

East European History

*Absorbing the Asian Frontier. Food and Food-Related Knowledge in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Siberia*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Julia Herzberg

**Dóra Vuk, M.A.**

Slavic Studies  
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*Gender and Number Agreement in Croatian Heritage Speakers in Austria and Hungary*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Björn Hansen

**Veronika Wald, M.A.**

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*Valency Structures in the Russian-German Language Contact*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Björn Hansen

**Eva-Maria Walther, M.A.**

Social Anthropology  
(defended 2021)

*Entangled Opponents: Tolerance and Nationalism in Slovakia*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings

**Daniela Weinbach, M.A.**

Romance Studies

*Transnational Film Remakes: Between Interculturality and Universal Comprehensibility*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ralf Junkerjürgen

**Peter Wegenschimmel, M.A.**

Southeast European History  
(defended 2020)

*State Agency and Industry in Post-Socialist Europe: On the Visible Hand in the Organisational History of Two Shipyards during Transformation*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ulf Brunnbauer

**Vita Zelenska, M.A.**

Social Anthropology

*What Does it Mean to Be a Refugee? Sites of Knowledge Production and Their Asymmetrical Entanglements*

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings

# Principal Investigators

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Southeast European History,  
Speaker of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>

**Prof. Dr. Klaus Buchenau**

Southeast and East European History

**Prof. Dr. Volker Depkat**

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**Prof. Dr. Ger Duijzings**

Social Anthropology,  
Elected member of the Admission Committee

**Prof. Dr. Alexander Graser**

Public Law and Policy, esp. European, International,  
and Comparative Law

**Prof. Dr. Björn Hansen**

Slavic Studies, Linguistics

**Prof. Dr. Guido Hausmann**

Southeast and East European History, Head of the  
History Division of the Leibniz-Institute for East and  
Southeast European Studies (IOS Regensburg)

**Prof. Dr. Julia Herzberg**

History in East-Central Europe and Russia in Pre-  
modern Period (LMU Munich),  
Deputy Equal Opportunity Officer of the GS OSES<sup>UR</sup>

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Slavic-Jewish Studies,  
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Slavic Literatures and Cultures  
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**Prof. Dr. Rainer Liedtke**

European History of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries

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Elected member of the Admission Committee

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East and Central European History

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10/2020, in cooperation with the IOS Regensburg

**PD Dr. Mihai Olaru**, The Institute of History “George Barițiu” in Cluj-Napoca

04/2021–12/2021, in cooperation with the chair for Southeast and East European Studies at UR

**Dr. Miha Zobec**, Slovenian Migration Institute, Ljubljana

09/2021–10/2021, in cooperation with the IOS Regensburg





# Imprint

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