

Remaking Borders:

First EastBordNet Conference, 20-22 January 2011
Monastero dei Benedettini, Catania (Sicily), Italy

PROGRAM

Table of Contents

Introductory Remarks	2
Panels Listed by Number:.....	3
Panels Listed by Day and Time:	4
Key to Rooms:	5
Key to Panel Themes:	5
Registration, Refreshment Breaks, Lunches and Information	5
Full Program	6
Thursday 20th January 2011	6
09:00 – 11:30 Registration and Opening of Photography Exhibition	6
11:30 – 13:00 Panel Sessions	6
15:00 – 16:30 Panel Sessions	15
17:00 – 18:30 Welcome Reception: Monastero dei Benedettini.....	22
Friday 21st January 2011	23
09:30 – 11:00 Panel Sessions	23
11:30 – 13:00 Panel Sessions	31
15:00 – 16:30 Panel Sessions	39
17:00 – 18:30 Round Table 1: Dislocating Borders. Understanding Migration from a Transboundary Region.....	48
20:00 Conference Dinner	49
Saturday 22 nd January 2011	50
09:30 – 11:00 Panel Sessions	50
11:30 – 13:00 Panel Sessions	58
15:00 – 16:30 Panel Sessions	67
17:00 – 18:30 Round Table 2: Remaking Borders Reconsidered and Conference Closing	73
Name Index	74

Introductory Remarks

Remaking Borders: the first *EastBordNet* Conference

Welcome to the first EastBordNet conference, *Remaking Borders*. As this program demonstrates, there is a wealth of scholarship being brought together here in Catania devoted to the study of borders in all senses of the term, whether conceptual, aesthetic and/or empirical. On behalf of the Remaking Borders Conference Committee, I would like to warmly thank all participants for their proposals to this conference, which are collectively making an exceptional contribution to the study of borders. This is also a great moment for EastBordNet, in that it provides an opportunity for a mutual exchange of research between network members and others interested in similar topics.

All the papers listed in this program have something to contribute to the title of this conference, *Remaking Borders*, which is intended to simultaneously emphasise the sense that something about borders is changing, while at the same time, borders continue to have deep and often profound effects on people's lives: while borders might be undergoing many shifts and alterations (and probably, they always have), they show now signs of disappearing, or becoming somehow less important. The scholarship in this conference is collectively working towards understanding the shifting, multiple and ongoing processes by which borders are made, relocated, and remade, as well as focusing on all of the social, political and economic implications of that.

Anyone glancing through this program will see that each panel is associated with a "Panel Theme," listed as "WG1," "WS4" etc. These acronyms come from the work of EastBordNet. Each one represents a theme that has been focused upon in interrelated workshops held in a range of cities across Europe over the last two years. There are eight of them: the ones marked WG1 to WG4 focus on different aspects of border; the ones marked WS1 to WS4 focus on themes that, while not exclusively about borders in themselves, often involve borders or bordering techniques. A brief description of these themes follows, as you may find it useful to know how the papers in the conference have been grouped.

WG1, Borders, is the theme that looks most closely at the concept of border, and focuses on how that might be changing with time. Unsurprisingly, this theme has attracted the largest number of proposals from participants in this conference, as it tries to get closest to the overall aims of the conference, which is to find different ways to think about the concept of border. **WG2**, Travels, Exchanges, Translations, is the theme that looks at the aspects of borders that involve crossing, interactions, relations, conversions. This might include migration of various types, but it can also involve any form of crossing, transgressing or interaction across borders. **WG3**, Differences and Inequalities, focuses more on the separations marked and/or generated by borders. **WG4**, Documents, Techniques and Technologies, is the theme that looks at all the formal procedures, techniques, bureaucratic arrangements, surveillance, laws and technical arrangements of borders: passports, visas, patrols, new identification technologies, shifting policies, laws and regulations involving borders, etc.

WS1, Eastern Peripheries, is the first of the WS themes, and it focuses particularly on the shifting concept of 'east' and 'eastern' has been changing, particularly since the end of the Cold War in Europe, but also more generally. **WS2**, Money, focuses on the range of changing monetary exchanges and financial arrangements that involve borders. **WS3**, Gender and Sexuality, focuses on the way gender and sexuality become involved in cross-border relations. This not only involves familiar issues such as sex trafficking, but also any aspect of gender and sexuality that is in some way related to borders. Finally, **WS4**, Time: Pasts and Futures, focuses on any aspects of borders that are related in some way to the passing of time. Sometimes, this theme deals with issues of tempo, rhythm and concepts of temporality; for the most part, this theme focuses on historical time and a range of concepts about what might happen next.

Where participants have proposed papers that we felt spoke well to one of these eight themes, we have placed them in panels that have been designated as belonging to those themes. In other cases, panels have been given an Independent (**IND**) designation, where the theme of the panel or paper does not so precisely fit the themes.

Finally, I would like to warmly thank all those organizations that have supported this conference; without them, it would not have been possible:

COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research), for its crucial support of EastBordNet through COST Action IS0803, and its support for this conference; **CRESC** (the Centre for Research in Socio-Cultural Change), for its financial and organizational support; the **University of Catania (Università di Catania)**, for its exceptional generosity in providing the Monastero dei Benedettini as the venue for this conference; and the **Region of Sicily (Regione Siciliana)** for its support of this conference.

Sarah Green
Chair, EastBordNet, on behalf of the Remaking Borders Organizing Committee

Panels Listed by Number:

Number	Theme	Title	Day	Time	Room
1	WG1	Remaking Borders 'In Practice' WG1	THU 20	11:30	Coro
2	WG1	The Visible Through the Sensible: Immaterialities of Borders - Part 1	SAT 22	09:30	Coro
3	WG1	The Visible Through the Sensible: Immaterialities of Borders - Part 2	SAT 22	11:30	Coro
4	WG1	Remaking Borderland Places	SAT 22	11:30	S.Ro.
5	WG1	Performing City Borders	SAT 22	15:00	S.Rec.
6	WG1	Rethinking Concepts of Border - Part 1	FRI 21	09:30	Coro
7	WG1	Rethinking Concepts of Border - Part 2	FRI 21	11:30	Coro
8	WG1	Border Reputations	SAT 22	15:00	S. Ro
9	WG1	Shifting Differences and Locations	THU 20	15:00	A7
10	WG1	Europe and Aesthetics	FRI 21	15:00	A7
11	WG2	The Borders Uniting - Part 1	THU 20	11:30	Au 75
12	WG2	The Borders Uniting - Part 2	THU 20	15:00	Au 75
13	WG2	Negotiating and Remaking Differences	FRI 21	11:30	Au 1
14	WG2	Travels Redefined	FRI 21	09:30	S.Rec
15	WG2	UK Travels and Translations	FRI 21	15:00	S.Rec
16	WG2	Translation, Education, Media	SAT 22	09:30	Au 1
17	WG3	Education Borders	SAT 22	15:00	A7
18	WG3	Representing Shifting Identities	FRI 21	11:30	Au 75
19	WG3	Walls and Fragments	THU 20	11:30	A7
20	WG4	Border inclusions, exclusions and transgressions - Part 1	SAT 22	09:30	Au 75
21	WG4	Border inclusions, exclusions and transgressions - Part 2	SAT 22	11:30	Au 75
22	WG4	Techniques of Remaking Borders - Part 1	THU 20	15:00	S. Ro.
23	WG4	Techniques of Remaking Borders - Part 2	FRI 21	09:30	Au 1
24	WG4	Techniques of Remaking Borders - Part 3	FRI 21	15:00	Coro
25	WS1	Refashioning the Balkans	THU 20	15:00	Au 1
26	WS1	Shifting European Identities	FRI 21	09:30	S.Ro.
27	WS1	Perspectives, Beliefs and Philanthropy	SAT 22	11:30	S.Rec
28	WS2	Financial Utopias and Illusions Explored	THU 20	15:00	Coro
29	WS2	Border Trading	FRI 21	11:30	S.Rec
30	WS2	Iceland - Financial maverick?	SAT 22	15:00	Au 1
31	WS3	Gendered Inequalities	THU 20	11:30	Au 1
32	WS3	Queer and Ethnosexuality	FRI 21	15:00	Au 1
33	WS3	Religions and Transnational Sexual Politics	SAT 22	11:30	Au 1
34	WS4	Contemporary Perceptions and Uses of the Past - Part 1	SAT 22	09:30	Au 67
35	WS4	Time and 'Tidemarks' in the Study of Borders - Part 1	FRI 21	09:30	Au 67
36	WS4	Time and 'Tidemarks' in the Study of Borders - Part 2	FRI 21	11:30	Au 67
37	WS4	Contemporary Perceptions and Uses of the Past - Part 2	SAT 22	11:30	Au 67
38	WS4	Contemporary Perceptions and Uses of the Past - Part 3	SAT 22	15:00	Au 67
39	WS4	Historical Re-borderings	FRI 21	15:00	Au 75
40	IND	Remaking Border Landscapes: Geographies, Visualisation, Representations, Spatialities	THU 20	11:30	S.Rec
41	IND	Who Are You? Radars, Fences and Biometrics in the Neoliberal Era: Border Securing Technologies and the Re-defining of the Human Subject	FRI 21	15:00	Au 67
42	IND	Remaking Borders in Balkans' Context, Minority Rights and Other Issues	THU 20	11:30	Au 67
43	IND	Enacted Citizenship and its Boundaries	FRI 21	15:00	S. Ro.
44	IND	Beyond the Borders: Emotional Experiences Within the On/Off Line Networks	FRI 21	11:30	Coro
45	IND	Borders, Faces and Interfaces - Part 1	FRI 21	09:30	A7
46	IND	Borders, Faces and Interfaces - Part 2	FRI 21	11:30	A7
47	IND	Social Boundaries in a Border Region: Veterans & Victims of 20th C. Wars in the E. Adriatic	FRI 21	09:30	Au 75
48	IND	Negotiating European Borders: Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the EU-Enlargement Process - Part 1	SAT 22	09:30	A7
49	IND	Negotiating European Borders: Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the EU-Enlargement Process - Part 2	SAT 22	11:30	A7
50	IND	Continent Moves Westwards-Migration Experiences	THU 20	15:00	S.Rec
51	IND	Border Visions - Part 1	THU 20	11:30	S. Ro.
52	IND	Border Visions - Part 2	SAT 22	09:30	S.Rec
53	IND	Border/Body Phenomena	SAT 22	15:00	Coro
54	IND	Remaking Places and Locations	SAT 22	09:30	S. Ro.
55	IND	Shifting Transnational Relations	THU 20	15:00	Au 67
None	WS4	Slide show of Photography Project in Israel.	SAT 22	15:00	Au 75

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Key to Rooms:

A7	Room A7
Au 1	Aula 1
Au 67	Aula 67
Au 75	Aula 75
Coro	Coro di Notte
S. Ro.	Sala Rotonda
S. Rec	Sala Rectangolare

Key to Panel Themes:

WG1	Borders
WG2	Travels, Exchanges, Translations
WG3	Differences and Inequalities
WG4	Documents, Techniques and Technologies
WS1	Eastern Peripheries
WS2	Money and Finance
WS3	Gender and Sexuality
WS4	Time: Pasts and Futures
IND	Independent Panel

Registration, Refreshment Breaks, Lunches and Information

The main **Registration** will be carried out in the hall in front of the Aula Magna from 9 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. on Thursday 20th January.

Refreshments will be available during breaks in Aula 287

Lunches, which are included in the price of registration, will be served in the inner courtyard of the Monastero unless the weather is bad.

Information will be provided by conference assistants who will be circulating throughout the conference.

Full Program

Thursday 20th January 2011

09:00 – 11:30 **Registration and Opening of Photography Exhibition**
Entrance to Aula Magna

Photography Exhibition: Everyday Remaking of Borders

Lena Malm, Photographer

Over the last two years, Lena Malm, a professional photographer, has been accompanying EastBordNet researchers to border areas along areas on the eastern periphery of Europe where research has been carried out on the border region. Researchers working on different European border areas have accompanied local experts to learn about their border region, and to compare their own research with that of local experts. At the same time, Lena Malm has been taking photographs of these regions and the interactions of the researchers while in the field. Some of these images, taken in the Green Line area of Cyprus, have been used to make the posters for this conference. Some of the others have been compiled together by Lena Malm for a special exhibition for this first EastBordNet conference. As participants will see from the exhibition, these photographs generate an additional visual understanding of the same issues being analysed by borders researchers. We hope that during the conference, participants will spend some time exploring this exhibition; it provides a small taste of the way the remaking of borders carries on every day, combining past, present and possible futures.

More information about EastBordNet's photography project, as well as some additional examples of photographs, can be found at <http://www.eastbordnet.org/photography/>.

11:30 – 13:00 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
1	Remaking Borders 'In Practice'	WG1	Coro

Organizers: Zaira Lofranco, Università degli Studi di Napoli 'L'Orientale', Italy
Chair: Stef Jansen, U. Manchester, UK

Panel Abstract:

This panel ethnographically approaches the (re)making of territorial polity borders from the perspective of how they are practiced in everyday life, with a particular emphasis on the intersection of temporal and spatial dimensions. In situations of rapid geopolitical change, instability or violent conflicts, borders shifts are often depicted as merely territorial projections of political projects and the practices surrounding such newly established or newly defined borders as seemingly automatic results from this top-down process. In contrast, bottom-up approaches like the ones inspired by de Certeau are interested in spatial practices predominantly as forms of resistance to such institutional processes, seeking to show how personal trajectories of 'ordinary people' subvert the geographical order imposed by panoptical political forces. EastBordNet debates have shown that borders are dynamic phenomena constituted by the mundane practices of people and by geopolitical power play, and, importantly, that both change in space and in time. Building on that insight, this panel aims to make a step towards a sophisticated conceptualisation of a 'practical' approach to border-making that avoids the strict top-down / bottom-up dichotomy. We approach (re)making borders as involving asymmetrical contention and negotiation between individual and institutional agents whose practices project different scales (spatially) and different orientations towards past, present and future (temporally). Three theoretically informed empirical studies explore how, to what extent and in which domains issues of polity-making structure how borders are practiced, but also how practices may (not) signify and (de)materialise the making, unmaking and transformation of territorial polity borders.

Papers, Panel 1:

Olga Demetriou, University of Nicosia, Cyprus

The Militarisation of Opulence on the Cypriot Border

This paper investigates the processes through which a site that is often thought to encapsulate the history of the Cyprus conflict has been militarized in multiple ways. Defined as a site of negotiation since its opening, Ledra Palace Hotel, which has marked the ethnic-territorial border on Cyprus since 1958, has in fact been a place where conflict has diachronically persisted. The masculinization and militarization of this environment, it is further argued, needs to be addressed not through the prism of abnormality (the analytic lens that has guided approaches to 'the conflict'), but within a framework that takes into account the normalization of violence. In doing this, the article proposes a multi-faceted analytic approach that draws on political economy, heritage literature, and gender studies to investigate what hegemonic conceptualizations of 'the conflict' have hitherto obfuscated. On this basis, the political potential of bringing these obfuscations to the fore becomes more clearly visible.

Zaira Lofranco, Università degli Studi di Napoli 'L'Orientale', Italy

Sarajevans and The Daily Practice of a Border That Did Not Exist

The division line between Sarajevo and Eastern Sarajevo (Istočno Sarajevo) was established in 1992 with the outbreak of the last war. From that moment on the positioning of the line has been an object for military contention and diplomatic negotiation. With the end of the war, the transformation of the front-line to an administrative border institutionalised a reconfiguration of the geographical and political organization of the capital town following ethnic (ethno-nationalist) criteria. Not taking for granted the capability of this new ethnic division of the urban space to orient or prevent people's daily movements, my presentation will use ethnographic data to analyse the way pre-war inhabitants of Sarajevo practice this "new" and contented border. Using Bourdieu conceptualisation of practice, I will show how different, and not always local, powers work to structure a postwar habitus in border crossing. But I will also analyse how individual movements across the border, structured at different extent according to the domains of actions, are able to attach to the border shifting and multiple meanings. Although analysing the practice of border crossing diachronically, I will keep my temporal focus on the present as I will pay attention to the practice of border crossing "in the making". Daily movements across the border will be considered a structured result of a complex interaction of pre-war and future oriented ways of practicing the urban space rooted in the possibilities and obstacles given by the present conjuncture.

Cosmin Radu, University of Manchester, UK

Contraband, Temporality and Events: Glimpses into Making and Changing a Border

This paper invites looking at the processuality of events of contraband at the Romania-Serbia border since the early 1990s. Production of such events - reporting and speaking about illicit border crossings across the Danube - is considered from two viewpoints: as institutionally articulated (by the Border Police, mainly), and subjectively evaluated, by border 'dwellers' in general, both retrospectively and prospectively. Contraband has long been in the 1990s a state of atemporality, permanence and anonymity, a sort of endless subjective relation with the practice of 'doing the embargo'. At the same time, institutional reporting on it has largely been absent. More recently, contraband has become a subject of loss and nostalgia for many people. Meanwhile, there were meticulous institutional elaborations on the theme of contraband in the form of speaking about 'events at the border'. If contraband appeared as atemporality in the 1990s, it became event-making in the 2000s. It is argued that looking at such different productions of time (institutional and subjective) and fragments of the temporality of smuggling, we can better grasp continuity and change at borders.

Antonio Maria Pusceddu, University of Cagliari, Italy (Reserve Speaker)

After the Border was Open: Remaking the Greek-Albanian Border

The paper explores the reconfiguration of the Greek-Albanian border within a network of social relations between bordering regions. It tries to frame the issue taking into account also the interplay between local attitudes toward the border and institutional agents guarding it. As a starting point it assumes that local meanings and attitudes toward the border are incorporated in practices around and across it. Since its delimitation the border had important consequences for the region and the population it separated. It was after the end of the Second World War that movements and exchanges between the two sides had to cease and break up. The (re)opening of the border in the 90s, after the collapse of socialist Albania and forty years of almost total closure, had significant repercussions, though different, on both sides of the border. Being the main pathway for Albanian migrants in search of labour, it has been depicted, for most part of the 90s, as a wild and unsafe place. Nonetheless, what was a clear-cut line of separation, it has later become an area of social and economical exchanges for border villages. Old paths and networks have been renewed, and new ones have been built through regular and unofficial border-crossings. Moreover, the ambiguities surrounding local identities, gave several opportunities for the manipulation and recasting of a number of social boundaries and their occasional overlapping, such as ethnicity, religion and language.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
11	The Borders Uniting Part I	WG2	Aula 75

Organizers: Emilio Cocco, U. Teramo, Italy; and Margarita Karamihova, National Archives, Bulgaria
 Chair: Emilio Cocco, U. Teramo, Italy

Panel Abstract:

The first meeting of the WG2 theme (Travels, Exchanges, Translations) held in Rome focused on the relationship between time and the crossing of borders, and also considered what difference the material characteristics of borders made to the perceived relations between borders and places. The second meeting of WG2 held in Sofia follows on from that by focusing more on the question of what happens to people's sense of themselves, and their identification with particular places, peoples, nations, etc, when they cross borders and experience both themselves and others from a different vantage point. This panel follows on from both WG2 meetings by concentrating on the issue of peripheries.

Border discourse as a whole deals with different approaches to dichotomy center - periphery. Most often the borders are considered strategic locations or defense lines which lay down the body of nation states. This scientific and popular approach presumes the concept of limits and the marginality of border zones, and peripheries are widely explored as distant and divided space. The evidence of abandoned depopulated borderlands, especially on eastern peripheries, strengthen the conceptualization of borders as peripheries. A closer look at transborder zones shows that the process of constant travel exchange and translation makes them permeable, even to the degree of creating new culture zones. Different types of networks at a certain point redraws the local map, shaping new centers and new identity negotiations. The papers in this panel discuss many aspects of the transformations that border zones bring about: different aspects of transborder networks; the impact of intensity and strategic importance of transborder communications; the main factors which support or create obstacles for creation of new culture zones.

Papers, Panel 11:

Zeynep Alemdar, Okan University, Turkey
Recoding Citizenship on the Borders

The fall of the Berlin wall, re-mapping of Europe, rise of the European Union, mass migrations, and state of global economy, complicated the interactions between states, which are constructed as exclusionary systems, and citizens. Studies on cosmopolitan citizenship (Held and Mc Grew 2002, Armstrong 2006, Isin and Turner 2007), citizenship of residency (Benhabib 2007) draw attention to the meaning of space, territory, locality for citizen-state interactions. Isin (2007) calls us to investigate the city more to improve our understanding of citizenship, arguing that cities are not territorially bounded nor spatially enclosed. This study focuses on a border city, Edirne, which very much adheres to the latter description, at the triangle of three countries, Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece, and two systems- the EU and the non-EU. Strictly limited through border-controls on all sides, people of Edirne recode their cities' "borderness". They construct the identity of their city within a virtual space they create, and they make this a border between those who are of Edirne and those who are out of it, creating linkages with the Balkans and ruptures with the rest of Turkey. These acts of inclusion and exclusion are actually in line with the construction and perception of citizenship in Turkey, while the city's identification with its region is not.

Pamela Ballinger, Bowdoin College, USA
Borders of Protection, Protection of Borders: Remaking Boundaries in the Adriatic Sea

This paper examines novel forms of border-making in South-Eastern Europe, focusing on unsuccessful efforts to establish a marine protected area off the Croatian island of Losinj. These efforts unfolded within a landscape in which new types of border-making entities (such as those of the European Union, environmental NGOs, and so on) intersect, compete, and overlap with long-standing border regimes. On Losinj, social actors frequently positioned themselves as defending "local" borders against outside interests, despite the fact that the political borders invoked as "traditional" are in flux. Simultaneously, a wide array of symbolic boundaries – between sea and land, "native" islanders and newcomers, Europe and the Balkans – proved crucial to debates about the protection zone. Analyzing this case, the paper explores both continuities and innovations in border-making. Although borders themselves are "never what they used to be," some aspects of border-making reflect the logic of "same as it ever was." Tropes of change and continuity also prove crucial to the ways in which actors contest and rearrange borders. Finally, the paper asks whether examining watery borders opens up typically terrestrialized understandings of border-making.

Margarita Karamihova, National Archives, Bulgaria, and Svetlana Antova, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria

Embargo: Uniting People

The current Bulgarian-Serbian border was established by the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on 27 November 1919. Almost a century later this is one of the most contested and non-permeable borders of Bulgaria. During the two embargoes of Yugoslavia (1991-1995 and 1998-2000) this border should have become even more solid and strictly guarded. Actually those were the times of reopening of Bulgarian borders after the collapse of communism, followed by an extremely difficult transition period. The aim of the presentation is to discuss how the Yugo-embargo influenced people from the both sides of this particular border zone: How the frequent border-crossing for years intensified cultural and economical exchange; how the smugglers and their “customers” have been changed in terms of identity negotiation and more. We suggest that re-emergency of local trans-border “Turlak” identity is one of the outcomes of Yugo-embargo breaking. The fieldwork held in 2009–2010 in the region of Belogradchik (North-Western Bulgaria) reveals that for local people those times were the most intensive time of travel to FY. Small-scale smuggling of goods (food, cosmetics, cigarettes etc) was followed by oil smuggling. Money gained by locals started small-scale businesses in the city and surroundings. The authorities of different levels from both sides of the border were deeply involved in those processes. From a conceptual perspective the periods of Yugo-embargoes construct clear process of how the borders become visible when people gain access and develop successful strategies to cross them.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
19	Walls and Fragments	WG3	A7

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Madeleine Reeves, University of Manchester, UK

Papers:

Ayelet Harel-Shalev and Rebecca Kook, Ben-Gurion University, Israel
Remaking of Internal and External Borders: The Case of Israel

Borders take on multiple forms and coexist within society on a multiplicity of dimensions. Even politically democratic societies are constituted by cultural, socio-economic, and linguistic boundaries. These boundaries are dynamic and shifting, and serve to create changing levels of belonging and membership of minority groups within the society. Physical boundaries, on the other hand, are usually seen as less dynamic, with change occurring as a result of either violent conflicts or international agreements. The appearance recently of separations walls however, has served to challenge this assumption. Indeed, these seemingly less rigid boundaries are more fluid, changing not merely as a result of international agreements but of domestic dynamics as well. Finally, rather than regulating the relationship between neighbouring states, these boundaries serve to regulate the ability of minority groups to gain entrance and membership within society. It is the purpose of this paper to examine and theorize the relationship between these parallel sets of “soft” boundaries (internal socio-cultural boundaries and external walls and fences) and their role in constituting different levels of belonging within societies. We argue that the constitution of these boundaries often reflect similar sets of political and economic interests that together regulate and monitor the ability of minority groups to gain access to membership within the said society. The theoretical analysis will be accompanied by an examination of the case of Israel. Within this case, two sets of boundaries will be examined: the external erection of fences and separation walls, and the internal socio-cultural boundaries between Jews and Palestinians.

Azra Hromadzic, Syracuse University USA

Cartography of Peace-Building at the Gymnasium Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

One of the most important goals of the internationally directed post-conflict reconciliation and democratization programs around the world is the establishment of a social order that would lead to peace and stability. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H), this requires a particular spatial governmentality — careful and politically informed reorganization of people and territory. This particular spatial and political logic leads to the creation of sharp borders between the country’s three main “ethnic collectivities” — Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs. Paying attention to the role of cartography (creation of the blueprint for the unified school) and geography (everyday experience of reunification) at the Mostar Gymnasium, this paper examines the apartheid-like logic of internationally directed reconciliation and democratization programs in B&H and the response of local people, especially youth, to these policy efforts. I use the integration of the Mostar Gymnasium; the first reintegrated school in post-conflict B&H, to shed new light on the logic and effects of internationally designed and locally implemented spatial governmentality. The process of integration of the Mostar Gymnasium clearly displays the IC’s vision of B&H as an “ethnic problem” requiring a particular territorial solution. This framing facilitates development of a meticulous spatial cartography of ethnic difference and making of ethno-borders at the school. Building on the ethnographic data gathered in Mostar between 2005 and 2006, in this paper I demonstrate how students at the Mostar Gymnasium negotiate the rigidity of spatial governmentality by creating “non-man-lands” or border-crossings between ethnically segregated school spaces. My analysis and interpretation of the student

resistance to spatial governmentality untangles and denaturalizes the nexus between identity and ethno-geography of the school, thus providing a commentary on the limitations of the democratic order in B&H and its rigid assumptions about belonging, identity, territoriality and politics.

Rassem Khamaisi, University of Haifa, Israel

Border Lines and Fragmented Country and Nation

In the last century, the borders of Palestine were demarked as part of dividing the Ottoman Empire to a number of nation states. The conflicts over Palestine continued between the Zionist movement and Arab Palestinian national movement. Both national movements began to shape and re-build their nation and state in the country of Palestine. Since mid 1930, several plans were prepared to divide Palestine and create borders. The Establishing of the New State of Israel in 1948, and occupation of the Palestine territory later in 1967, divided the country of Palestine to several parts, and the Palestinian nation to various interest groups (at least five) which have different statuses and situations. The paper comes to deal with the process of border lines in Palestine and division of the Palestinians to different interest groups. These borders on one hand resulted in the establishment of Israeli State and nation building; while on the other created many barriers for establishing a Palestinian state and re-shaping of the Palestinian nation. The paper will discuss the process of borders in Palestine; including the different plans to divide the country and establishing two nation states, while depicting the attitude of stakeholders to the suggested borders in different periods. Additionally, the paper will describe the different parts of the Palestinian nation which were fragmented as a result of the bordering in Palestine. Moreover, the paper will shed some light on the consequences and implications of the created borders on the Israeli-Palestinian continued geo-political conflict.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
31	Gendered Inequalities	WS3	Aula 1

Organizers: Tuija Pulkkinen, U. Helsinki, Finland; and Elissa Helms, CEU, Hungary
 Chair: Tuija Pulkkinen, U. Helsinki, Finland

Papers:

Olga Davydova, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

From the West of Russia to the East of Finland: sexualized immigration and porous work

In my paper I ponder the situation of Russian speaking women living in the border area of Finland, namely in North Karelia. The data for the paper was produced within the research project "Precarization in North Karelia" lead by professor Eeva Jokinen in the University of Eastern Finland. Within the project several conversation groups gathered to discuss about the life in the conditions of unregular, temporary, flexible work or unemployment. One of the groups consisted from Russian speaking immigrant women, and I was responsible for running of this group. In my paper I analyze these conversations from the theoretical perspective of translocal postnationality, especially with regard to the ethnicized gender. Traditional gender roles seem to be an important recourse in telling about migration, in the circumstances of discourse of compulsory integration and employment. On the other hand, when telling about experiences of sexualization on the basis of presumed Russianness of the women, gender seems to be silenced, or questioned. Closeness of the Finnish-Russian border with its ethnosexual connotations provides Russian speaking women in the eastern parts of Finland with the possibilities for precarious employment and in the same time makes them carriers of ethnosexual border.

Natalia Kukarenko, University of Tromsø, Norway

Who's Gender Equality Counts Equality? Russian Couples in Norway

In my presentation I will show how border crossing produces new meanings to gender equality as well as new inequalities between nationals and immigrants coming from Russia. Gender equality is not a new concept to Russian immigrants coming to Norway but when they cross Norwegian border they also make a move across different gender equality systems. In this transition process they (re-)negotiate gender equality, nationality and sexuality through practices and experiences both within their families but also towards the outside society. I will first argue that the (Post-) Soviet legacy affects current experiences and expectations of Russian – Russian couples in Norway and in the discussions on gender equality gender intersects with nationality. Second I will show how within the Norwegian gender system Russian immigrants' sexuality, especially of Russian women, is controlled through the rules and norms on appearance and dress-code. In conclusions I will discuss the possibilities of a nation-state, like Norway, to have an integration policy of diversity inclusion without assimilation of immigrants. The intersectional approach is applied to analyse the experiences of Russian couples in Norway.

Elisavet Pakis, University of Lancaster, UK
Staging Intimate Queer Encounters in Diaspora Space

In this paper I explore an installation of beds by a group of South Asian wo/men in Manchester who address questions of gender, sexuality and belonging in intimate encounters with the audience. By looking at the performance installation and at specific beds in detail I ask how the site of intimate encounters might constitute a possibility of remaking the borders of gender, sexuality, 'race' and belonging.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
40	Remaking Border Landscapes: Geographies, Visualisation, Representations, Spatialities	IND	S.Rec.

Organizers: Lila Leontidou, Hellenic Open University, Greece; Susan Ball, Paris 8, France; and Petros Petsimeris, Paris 1, France.
 Chair: Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, CISCI, Italy

Panel Abstract:

In the past 30 years an increasing number of social scientists have taken an interest in 'the visual', including those who have sought to understand and define 'landscape'. This panel session aims to bring together three papers each of which uses visual sources to address different aspects of border landscapes (migration, social division, money...). The aim of the session is to examine the extent to which visual methods can provide insights into different aspects of the remaking of border landscapes and their representation, which are not readily available through other methods. The collection of papers draws freely on the conceptual complexities of the key terms 'landscape' and 'border', while paying particular attention to their relation with 'the visual'. In the panel discussion the convenor will address the strengths and weaknesses of the visual methods drawn upon in each of the three papers, but also open up the debate to how the exploration of visual data may help researchers to challenge some of the contemporary discussions about border landscapes. While the spatial dimension of border landscapes is particularly suited to visual methodologies, the papers and the discussion will set out to examine if visual methods have ignored or given rise to limited representations of time and movement in border landscapes. For example: does time tend to be treated as a social divide; are migrants' pasts reduced to a foreign country; can the mobilities paradigm avoid 'them' v. 'us' dichotomies; how might transnationalism be represented or experienced using visual methods; to what degree are we still limited by the data on which visual methods are based?

Papers, Panel 40:

Susan Ball, University of Paris 8, France

Working with and on Migrants in the Visualisation of Border Landscapes from a Mobility Paradigm

Much of the contemporary literature on migration is dominated by a concern with the integration of immigrants in their 'host' society, which can in part be explained by the 'methodological nationalism' of migration studies. A number of scholars critical of these emphases have recently drawn attention to a broader range of movements of people across borders - including tourists, students, business travelers, commuters and consumers – and the sense in which the experience of mobility – or 'liquid modernity' – is fundamental to our lived experience in contemporary society (regardless of whether or not we are geographically mobile). At the same time, most studies of migration have been mainly word or numbers based. The inclusion of photographs has mainly been in order to illustrate points made in the text, with the image and its making subject to little or no analysis. This paper draws on the paradigm of mobility to examine a range of photographs of border landscapes. The photographs have been selected so as to include a range of different levels of involvement in their making by different migrant groups. By means of addressing the photographs from a mobility paradigm, the paper aims to examine the representations of border landscapes made by and with migrants.

Lila Leontidou and Anastasia Vatsou, Hellenic Open University, Greece

Border Crossings in the Re-Emergent European South

The paper, based on ongoing research, will discuss changes in cross-border movements in Southern Europe from post-socialist transformation in Europe until the present crisis in the EMU. Since the 1990s, new borders have often appeared within the EU, after political change and then economic and financial problems emerging in the South, which are in essence socio-cultural. As the process of "othering" re-emerges in different intensities across Europe during each of these transformations, border crossings take different forms. Cross-border movements within and between nation states in the EMU area, the EU territory and "Europe" more generally, will be discussed in the light of current research in new realities caused by post-socialism and by the crisis in the EMU. Political geographies of 'Fortress Europe' and 'Prison Europe' will be compared and contrasted, analysed but also visualised.

Petros Petsimeris, University of Paris 1, France

The Other Side of the European City: Representing Migration, Social Segregation and Urban Mobility in a New Era

The aim of this paper is to examine visual representations of social division of a sample of European cities in terms of: migration, mobility (inter- and intra-urban migration) and segregation. Using visual sources based on numerical data, the paper examines the gap with the dominant rhetoric on border landscapes within each of these cities. The analysis is based on studies of three European cities with different histories of migration: London, Turin, and Barcelona. The paper will focus on some hidden dimensions of the social and ethnic structure of these three cities, and their evolution over the last three decades. Particular attention will be paid to the relationship between social structure, new ethnic migration and new forms of social division. This will be achieved by means of examining the relative concentrations of ethnic and social groups between 1981 and 2001, and their distribution in intra-urban space, the degree of heterogeneity of the population, and the levels of segregation. This method allows us to pay attention to the dialectics between mobility and social structure. The analyses of visual representations of segregation and inter- and intra-urban mobility give new insights into the social structure of the European city and its dynamics in terms of the relationships of ethnicity, social class and location, social polarisation, succession, gentrification and social mix. Some areas are spaces of social mix and interaction while others are areas of insularity, invisible city walls and zones of increased ethnic and/or social concentration.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
42	Remaking Borders in Balkans' Context, Minority Rights and Other Issues	IND	Au 67

Organizer: Leke Sokoli, Marin Barleti University, Tirana, Albania

Chair: Valery Stojanow, Institute of History, Bulgaria

Panel Abstract:

When we speak about reshaping of borders, a crucial, if not the most crucial part of this issue, is treatment of minorities.

When we speak about minorities, we speak for the dignity of man and destiny of democracy. Rarely in any time does an issue lay bare the heart of a nation as it does on this issue. In one way, this is a challenge not to our welfare or security, but rather to the values and meaning of a nation. Respecting minorities' rights would not only be just or lawful - it would make a nation more prosperous and strengthen its security and borders.

What's "Remaking Borders" in Balkans context and, more specifically, which is the new perspective of Albania and Albanians. "The challenge of borders" in the Balkans has a multiple nature. It relates primarily to the elimination of traditional hostilities and the finding of a common's interest cohesion - under a European perspective. Balkans borders are not what they used to be. But many things must change in this region.

In the Europe of the future without borders, the people will think without borders. To the end of the best scenario, the financial programmes should make it easier for the communities in order to achieve the global goal, targeting first and foremost the bordering communities' mentality.

Papers, Panel 42:

Bora Kuçuku, Marin Barleti University, Tirana, Albania

Immigration: remaking the mentality borders

Do we still go through the need of remaking borders? If we need to define a border, can it be geometrically equidistant from the interests of the people it divides? In relation to migration issues, their framework remains still not defined and without a concrete and acceptable solution. The immigration phenomenon that is usually presented as the immigration "problem" is accompanied by different and clashing attitudes and policies. Actually, the real problem is not the phenomenon per se, but this is the way it is treated and presented by media in a society. The border crossing is predetermined by a planned migration project, which implies the simple right of life. Even though this action undergoes legal channels, it ends up in conflict with the law however. National and international institutions that cover immigration issues, answer to emergency situations with late reports on human rights infractions. However this dynamics does not clearly endow the quantitative and qualitative enhancement of homophobia seen as the responsible factor for the above mentioned process. What urges first is related to conceptual matters and not with circumstantial ones. In legal terms, what is missing in the EU, is an organic, communicative and harmonious cooperation between the states. This would help democracy to move away from fluid conceptions and bring it safe to the land.

Leke Sokoli, Marin Barleti University, Tirana, Albania
Remaking Borders in Balkans' Context; Old and New Puzzles

What does Remaking Borders in Balkans context means? According to the author, the Balkans - a region with a newest map in the world - represents typically a region involved in a controversial process.

On one side (the traditional one) continuous the echoes of the old Balkans, considered as "a powder keg", in a post-war atmosphere. The independence of Kosovo (2008) is the latest act of making borders. But it is estimated extremely, even from other regional countries: as the most basic right, or as putting in place the greatest historical injustice vs. the greatest injustice or the highest betrayal. The Balkan is typically a mosaic of states, different from many aspects: ethnic, religion, development, etc. Almost all Balkan states have still 'bordering' problems with the others. The idea of "Remaking borders" in traditional way is still living.

On the other side, all Balkan countries are involved in the process of Euro-Atlantic integration, so in a non-traditional process of remaking borders. The Albanians represent a sui generis case: they constitute an absolute majority of Albania (98 percent) and Kosovo (90 percent), a qualified minority in FYROM; they are distributed in all other Balkan states, and have migrated to more than 30 other countries in all continents...

The challenge of borders in the Balkans has a multiple nature. It relates primarily to the elimination of traditional hostilities and the finding of a common interest Cohesion under a new European Perspective. Balkans borders are not what they used to be. But many things must change in this region.

Dritan Zela, Marin Barleti University, Tirana, Albania
Minority Rights - Crucial to Security and Borders

When we speak about reshaping of borders, a crucial, if not the most crucial part of this issue, is treatment of minorities. When we speak about minorities, we speak for the dignity of man and destiny of democracy. Rarely in any time does an issue lay bare the heart of a nation as it does on this issue. In one way, this is a challenge not to our welfare or security, but rather to the values and meaning of a nation. Should we defeat every enemy, should we be prosperous and still be unequal to this issue, then we'll have failed as a people. Phrases engraved in the law of democratic countries' constitutions that "all men are created equal" are not just clever words but promised to every citizen that he shall share in dignity of man. This dignity cannot be found in man's possessions, power, position. It simply rests on his right to be treated as a man equal in opportunity to all others, to share in freedom - it rests on his right to all the basic human rights. To deny a man his hopes because of his ethnicity, language, religion is not only to do injustice, to lose train of prosperity one finds in diversity, it is to dishonor the martyrs who gave their lives for every democratic country's freedom. Respecting minorities' rights would not only be just or lawful - it would make a nation more prosperous and strengthen its security and borders.

Savina Bari, Marin Barleti University, Tirana, Albania (Reserve Speaker)
Legal Issues of Minority Rights - Security & Borders

Fall of communism has highlighted problems that had been slid under the rug in the Balkans. International politics today is facing one of the most problematic issues, that of minorities, which are an important element for peace and stability, especially in the area of Balkans.

League of Nations, after World War I and after the abolishment of Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires, undertook a series of legislative initiatives for the regulation of minorities' issues in Europe. Some of its decisions were politically charged - creating of new states and setting of borders has caused serious wounds in the Balkans with its effects still being felt today. The new Albanian State, fragmented, was forced to accept the fact that a significant part of its population in current south western Greece, who had lived in that area for time immemorial, be left outside of its borders. This population was faced immediately with discrimination, suffered because of its national origin and most, eventually, were expelled from their ancestral lands, while the rest were assimilated and denied most of its human basic rights.

It is also paradoxical that, though both countries are NATO members and are democratic, Albania and Greece are still at war, according to Greece's law of war no. 2636/1940 which determined the Italian - Albanian United Kingdom as enemy, after the invasion of Greece by Italy in WWII, when, in fact, Albania was itself occupied by Italy and its population was hailed, unquestionably historically, as underdogs fighting fascists.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
51	Border Visions Part 1	IND	S. Ro.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Rozita Dimova, Humboldt University, Germany.

Papers:

Chiara Brambilla, University of Bergamo, Italy

Moving Euro-African Borderscapes: New Urban Thresholds between the Visible and the Invisible

Borders cannot anymore be conceived as geopolitical territorial entities only, but they have also epistemological and temporal, experiential and anthropological dimensions that deserve our attention. This argument will be connected to the issue of the complex relation between borders and the 'sense of vision', by focusing on the idea of borderscapes - primarily Euro-African borderscapes - and how they have been dis-located and re-located from 'outside' European politicized space to its 'inside' cityscapes. This shift is evident in urban settings and in the interweaving of new urban thresholds between the visible and the invisible. The paper supports these theoretical considerations, by referring to a 'border ethnography' carried out in Zingonia that - located between the cities of Milan and Bergamo (Northern Italy) - can be viewed as a Euro-African borderscape in itself. Zingonia was founded in the 1960s to become a model industrial town. Nowadays many neighbourhoods are decaying and it presents the features of a deprived suburban neighbourhood. Foreign workers - mainly from Africa - have gradually taken the place of Italians and constitute approx. 50-60% of the total population. By overcoming the dominant, univocal institutional narrative that describes Zingonia as an emblematic 'border-ghetto', spreading around an anti-immigrant rhetoric, the paper wants to dive into the creative laboratory of border identities that are told in a plurality of borderscapes. While inhabiting the internal suburban space of Zingonia, these borderscapes are also worldly, in the sense they express new setting of interactions between movable, shifting Euro-African 'internal' and 'external' frontiers.

Laura Huttunen, University of Tampere, Finland

The Bosnian Diaspora and the Changing Cartography of Borders

For those Bosnians who left the country during the Bosnian war and who stayed abroad as refugees, returning to the country after the war, to stay or to visit, has meant encountering new borders as well as old borders with new meanings. In my presentation I will concentrate on the experiences of border-crossings for Bosnians who live in Finland but engage in regular transnational practices with their former home country. The evolving situation within the region of former Yugoslavia in general, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina in particular, makes the question of borders dynamic. For example, the border between the Bosnian entities, the Republika Srpska and the Federation, was established only with the Dayton peace agreement in 1995, and its practical significance for visiting Bosnians as well as for those contemplating more permanent return has changed significantly during these years. But, even if it is hardly distinguishable in the landscape these days, its existence still moulds significantly diaspora Bosnians' perception of the social and political landscapes, and it affects the practical choices of those who return. The changing cartography of the ex-Yugoslav region with new state borders is perceived in relation to earlier memories of life in Yugoslavia, when the experience of crossing those borders was rather different from present experiences. Finally, diaspora Bosnians have a history of encountering the Finnish state borders, both as asylum seekers and refugees, and later as residents and citizens still marked by their diasporic connections.

Camilla Haavisto, University of Helsinki, Finland

The Portrayal of Russian Health Care Workers in the Finnish Media

In the Soviet era the Finnish-Russian border was an effective barrier to cross-border interaction. After the fall of the Soviet Union, this setting has undergone important changes, providing Finland with new challenges and possibilities. For example, while many claim that crime from 'the East' has increased, Russians are also envisioned as potential stand-ins, who can 'save us' from a threatening labour shortage in some sectors of the labour market. In this context, focusing on the Finnish health care sector, this paper asks how the Finnish news media and 'normal people' on various Internet discussion sites, talk about the recruitment, authorization and practicing of Russian medical doctors in Finland. Positioning Theory by Rom Harré, et al. is used as the main analytical tool, and the analyses are qualitative in nature. Preliminary results point to a somewhat inconsistent situation: While the mainstream news media seem to advocate porous borders and easy access for high skilled health-care professionals from 'the East', 'ordinary people' are more sceptical. On the Internet, discussants envision the border as 'leaking'. Besides, drawing on personal experiences of Russian doctors, discussants construct various imaginary boundaries between 'nativeness' and Russianness. The markers of difference used in boundary construction are based on ethnicity, language, working cultures claimed to be incompatible, and a presumed lack of professionalism. The empirical study provides more knowledge about how the media and citizens, through rational arguments and more emotional types of claims, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of current border politics, particularly when high-skilled migrants are concerned.

15:00 – 16:30 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
9	Shifting Differences and Locations	WG1	A7

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Team
 Chair: Michaela Schäuble, Martin Luther University, Germany

Papers:

Robin Harper and Hani Zubida, Interdisciplinary Centre (IDC), Israel
In or Out - Migrant Workers in Isreal: Boundaries of Israeli Citizenship

This paper investigates the processes through which a site that is often thought to encapsulate the history of the Cyprus conflict has been militarized in multiple ways. Defined as a site of negotiation since its opening, Ledra Palace Hotel, which has marked the ethnic-territorial border on Cyprus since 1958, has in fact been a place where conflict has diachronically persisted. The masculinization and militarization of this environment, it is further argued, needs to be addressed not through the prism of abnormality (the analytic lens that has guided approaches to 'the conflict'), but within a framework that takes into account the normalization of violence. In doing this, the article proposes a multi-faceted analytic approach that draws on political economy, heritage literature, and gender studies to investigate what hegemonic conceptualizations of 'the conflict' have hitherto obfuscated. On this basis, the political potential of bringing these obfuscations to the fore becomes more clearly visible.

Neşe Özgen, Okan University, Turkey

Warning for the Study of Border and Trace: How Must Border and Trace be Studied

Border is a widely popular subject of study in anthropology and social sciences. However the tendency towards narrative approaches rather than material ones have gained power. At the end of 1990s, studies which were focused on the cultural symbols of narration and place have recently focused on discussions of culture and identity, and especially on citizenship, territoriality and sovereignty. The studies that can be named top-down, for example studies of political sciences and international relations, emphasize particularly large scale development projects and global systems permeability, currency and possibility. On the other hand, bottom-up studies are mainly concerned with determining the limits of citizenship and sovereignty rather than focusing on culture-identity research issues, and interpreting the metaphorical meanings of border (the symbolic dimensions of border and borderland). Symbolic constructions of border, identity constructions and re-negotiation are still the most attractive subjects for anthropologists. The first step that should be taken in order to differentiate the contradiction of metaphorical versus material analyses from the identity problem is to show the dynamic formation of identity. Moreover, this is a kind of negotiation not only between the state and the government but also territoriality. This attitude makes us consider border over trace and as a result we can draw a frame, which consists of empirical phenomena and a conceptual problem as well. So we can understand how dynamic political economy supports the articulation between borders and trace. We need to base the studies on the material process in which the border is a place and the trace is the space in order to explain the reproduction of unequal power relations over political economy rather than metaphor, mystification and narration. In this presentation, excluding the metaphors on enclosure and the permeability of the border, I discuss over the critical political economy view and the empirical findings of the transitions which revealed trade opportunities in two border provinces, Edirne (Europe Gate) and Sırnak (Iraq-Kurd Federal).

Dennis Zuev, CIES-ISCTE, Portugal

Creating and Transgressing Borders of Human Hospitality: Experiences of the Young Users of Computer-Mediated Hospitality Network Couch Surfing.org

Computer-mediated hospitality networks are the Internet-based platforms that allow people to host each other for free in their private homes. In the last couple of years such networks have grown in popularity around the world, particularly among youth, thus shaping totally new forms of hospitality and travel culture. In this study computer-mediated hospitality networking CouchSurfing is examined from a sociogeographic viewpoint and the research questions guiding this study are: what kind of encounters occur between the users of this website and what do people actually do when they meet offline – how the borders established via the Internet interface are negotiated offline, how inter-cultural contacts are established offline. The issue of encounters is crucial in the context of this research and is dealt with on three conceptual levels - the spaces of encounters, the shapes of encounters and the values of encounters which underlie three types of practice utilities. The concepts spatial practice and xenotopos – "the strangers' place" are elaborated to describe the structure of CouchSurfing encounters. The shapes of encounters are distinguished with the distinction made between individual and collective forms of

CouchSurfing and different types of host and guest relationships. The main interest of this study lies in the pragmatics of space as the relationship between the values which underlie the pragmatic logic of space appropriation by the CouchSurfers and its different utilities. The empirical evidence of the study is based on the ethnographic data and in-depth interviews conducted in two locations – in Siberia, Russia and Portugal.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
12	The Borders Uniting Part 2	WG2	Aula 75

Organizers: Emilio Cocco, U. Teramo, Italy; and Margarita Karamihova, National Archives, Bulgaria
 Chair: Emilio Cocco, U. Teramo, Italy

Panel Abstract:

The first meeting of the WG2 theme (Travels, Exchanges, Translations) held in Rome focused on the relationship between time and the crossing of borders, and also considered what difference the material characteristics of borders made to the perceived relations between borders and places. The second meeting of WG2 held in Sofia follows on from that by focusing more on the question of what happens to people's sense of themselves, and their identification with particular places, peoples, nations, etc, when they cross borders and experience both themselves and others from a different vantage point. This panel follows on from both WG2 meetings by concentrating on the issue of peripheries.

Border discourse as a whole deals with different approaches to dichotomy center - periphery. Most often the borders are considered strategic locations or defense lines which lay down the body of nation states. This scientific and popular approach presumes the concept of limits and the marginality of border zones, and peripheries are widely explored as distant and divided space. The evidence of abandoned depopulated borderlands, especially on eastern peripheries, strengthen the conceptualization of borders as peripheries. A closer look at transborder zones shows that the process of constant travel exchange and translation makes them permeable, even to the degree of creating new culture zones. Different types of networks at a certain point redraws the local map, shaping new centers and new identity negotiations. The papers in this panel discuss many aspects of the transformations that border zones bring about: different aspects of transborder networks; the impact of intensity and strategic importance of transborder communications; the main factors which support or create obstacles for creation of new culture zones.

Papers, Panel 12:

Olivier Kramsch, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands
'Passagenwerk' of the EU Cross-Border

In his *Passagenwerk*, Walter Benjamin suggested that the Paris shopping arcades of the late 19th-century, while having lost their functionality as sites of commercial and symbolic exchange, retained a potent 'aura' that continued to inform key domains of 20th century modernity. His 'Arcades Project' sought, in part, to trace the influence of the ghosts of that 19th century past as they haunted his present, mapping in those Parisian ruins spaces that would have the potential to disrupt the linear notion of time and space embodied in standard geo-historiographical practice. In this paper I apply the insights of Benjamin's *Arcades* to the study of a different set of ruins, namely that of cross-border infrastructure that now lie as the ruins of our previous century. The paper will analyze two sets of border infrastructure; the first comprising the mottled remains of former truck weighing stations, customs houses and passport control huts located between the Netherlands and Germany, following a route the author traverses each time he commutes to work; the second focuses on the still quite 'potent' border infrastructure located on the external border of EU-space, at the border crossing between Romania and Moldova. By examining each set of border crossing infrastructure -- the one a dislocated ruin, the other a relocated site fully infused with EU administrative utility and power -- the author attempts an archeology of internal-external EU cross-border relations, the better to unsettle the space-time of the contemporary cross-border in Europe's eastern peripheries.

Christophe Sohn and Olivier Walther, Centre for Population, Poverty and Public Studies, Luxembourg
Comparing Cross-Border Integration in the Metropolitan Regions in Europe

The aim of this paper is to examine the concept of cross-border integration, in particular its significance in European cross-border metropolitan regions. So far, most of the literature has conceptualized the cross-border integration process through the existence of economic interactions between the two sides of the border, most frequently using daily commuting data. We challenge this approach and argue that cross-border integration needs to be rethought to include not only interactions but also processes of convergence between separate territories. As a matter of fact, the existence of strong links does not necessarily mean that there is a territorial convergence. Some relationships can be highly asymmetric and be fed by strong differentials. On the contrary, a process of convergence need not necessarily imply that flows are being exchanged between border regions. Using statistical data at different EU levels, we develop five indicators related to the spatial integration of cross-border metropolitan regions and analyse their evolution between 1990 and 2010. The results suggest that the

increasing concentration of population and wealth in cross-border metropolitan regions in Europe has not led to a decrease of cross-border inequalities despite strong commuting flows. These limitations linked to a market-driven integration process can only be overcome by cross-border policies and cooperation targeting territorial cohesion.

Zdenek Uherek, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic

Guided Migration in the Czech Republic since 1989 and its Outcomes Viewed from the Perspective of the Year 2010

My contribution is conceived as a continuation of the topic of Guided Migrations since 1989 as presented at the WG2 Conference in Rome in 2009. In my earlier contribution I introduced the issue of guided migrations from the territories of the former Soviet Union, which involved individuals belonging to minorities and their family members, and then struggling to move to the countries of their origin. I was concerned especially with members of the Czech minority who were moving to the Czech Republic from the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and discussed namely the process of migration and its various aspects. In my newly suggested study, I intend to focus on the protagonists of that migration in the year 2010. A number of them have experienced almost 19 years of life in the Czech Republic following repatriation from the territory of the former Soviet Union. How do they now perceive of the eastern border of the European Union? What is their current social status and how do they conceive of themselves? What position have they created for themselves in the Czech Republic? What is their perception of advantages and disadvantages of living in the source country of their migration and the targeted destination of their migration? The migrants' returns to their country of origin, their evaluation of their country of origin and their evaluation of the repatriation, as well as the issue of the second generation, represent other key issues I will deal with in this work. The study will be anchored in theory of migration and its source data will originate from fieldwork conducted by means of a combination of both quantitative and qualitative research methods. It will contain outcomes of research conducted in the Czech Republic and the Ukraine in the years 2009 and 2010, which will be compared with the results of earlier surveys executed between the years 1991 to 1998.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
22	Techniques of Remaking Borders Part I	WG1	S.Ro.

Organizers: Aspasia Theodosiou, Epirus Institute of Technology, Greece; and Sarah Green, U. Manchester, UK

Chair: Venetia Kantsa, U. of the Aegean, Greece

Papers:

Malini Sur, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Cattle Beats

Along the Bangladesh India borderlands time gains momentum with the progressing construction of the most magnificent border architecture, India's new border fence, through cycles of border patrolling and surveillance. However national time beats in these borderlands are frequently punctuated. Temporal beats in borderlands are not always set into motion by the anonymous international time grid that places Bangladesh half an hour ahead of India in time, or changes in agrarian seasons influenced by distant planetary rotations. Rather a proximate cosmology rooted in material needs, propelled by frequent informal cross-border movements of people and animals and aided by new technologies generates embodied experiences of transnational time. My paper argues that borders are made supple in time through informal flows that generate new realms of time consciousness, showing how transnational flows create the embodied experience of time. Among the various temporal rhythms in the Bangladesh-India borderlands are cattle beats, created as small-scale traders, labourers and transporters navigate the international boundary, the subject of this paper.

Lefteris Topaloglou, University of Thessaly, Greece

Are There Casual Relationships Among Border Regions, Territorial Cooperation and Growth in the EU?

In the recent literature border regions and territorial cooperation have been examined through a series of new definitions such as 'borderless world', 'end of the nation state', 'borders under stress', 'spaces of flows', 'frontiers of fragmentation' and so forth. In any case, border areas have fundamentally changed in the process of European integration, whereas territorial cooperation is often presented as the most visible manifestation in this process. On the other hand, territory remains an important determinant of economic development, welfare and living standards despite the fact that this is increasingly shifted from the state to other supranational (e.g. the EU), sub-national (regions) or even transnational territorial scales. The empirical evidence so far, suggests that growth is significantly related to geographical coordinates. Hence the location of each border region in the broader European space matters. Market access in particular, is associated to a large extent to the notion of 'accessibility', i.e. transport infrastructure, telecommunication networks, institutional factors, and a series of political and cultural parameters. Another approach stresses the functional dimension, examining the borders as

an outcome of barriers, inconsistency, and polarization. In cases where territorial cooperation is directed towards metropolitan concentrations of two neighboring countries, borders can operate as a 'tunnel' by strengthening polarity. The paper attempts to shed some light to the causal relationships among border regions, territorial cooperation and growth through a literature review and empirical evidence. The empirical work is based on a Greek-Turkey case study within the framework of TERCO project, funded by ESPON.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
25	Refashioning the Balkans	WS1	Aula 1

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Ljupco Risteski, University St. Cyril and Methodius, FYR Macedonia

Papers:

Cristian Cercel, University of Durham, UK

Symbolic Geographies, Symbolic Borders and Transylvanian Saxon Identity

In Transylvanian Saxon self-identification, representations of the Balkans as the uncivilized region lying on the other side of the Carpathians have constantly circulated, via literary products and not only. The perception of Saxonness as embodiment of a higher culture and symbol of civilization has been accompanied by a perception of the (Romanian/Wallachian) other as Balkanic, hence backward and uncivilized. The image of the civilizing Saxon is still present in collective memory and is part and parcel of Transylvanian Saxon self-identification. Furthermore, similar representations are also fruitfully interacting with specific autochthonous views on Romanianness. Placing these considerations within a broader theoretical setting, one could speak of orientalizing representations, or of a specific case of a 'nesting orientalism'. In an ideal Transylvanian Saxon symbolic geography, the Black Church in Braşov would mark a symbolic border, the end of the civilized world; on the other side, lies the East, the Balkans. However, after 1918, state borders and cultural borders as they were perceived by Transylvanian Saxons got blurred: Transylvania and the Eastern lands on the other side of the Carpathians had become part of the same country. In this context, this paper intends to investigate how was this shift of state borders perceived within relevant post-1918 Transylvanian Saxon literary products, from Meschendörfer to Schlattner, and what happened to the Transylvanian Saxon symbolic geographies clearly distinguishing between East and West, once the latter got integrated into the former, with Transylvania's incorporation into Romania.

Milena Marinkova, Independent Researcher, Leeds, UK

The Ends of Europe, the Death of Empire: Christos Tsiolkas's Dead Europe and the Remaking of a Discipline

This paper will interrogate the representation of the Balkans in the 2005 novel *Dead Europe* by Australian author Christos Tsiolkas. Metaphorically reversing the colonial journey from the Antipodes to metropolitan Europe, the novel features the Balkans as a medium for an ambivalent dialogue between the former settler colony and 'Europe', thus metamorphosing the postcolonial agenda of 'writing back' to an almost defunct metropolis into a more convoluted 'writing via' a peripheral and contested Europe. *Dead Europe* not only maps out the rewriting of official imperial history, but also revisits controversial issues around identity, history and representation that fall within the purview of contemporary East European area studies as well. Whilst his ambitious project challenges the rigidity of identitarian borders along racial, ethnic, religious, gender and sexual lines, Tsiolkas also contests generic boundaries through the idiosyncratic blend of memoir, biography, travelogue, horror and magic realism. I will argue, therefore, *Dead Europe* highlights the provisionality of disciplinary boundaries such as the one between East European and postcolonial studies. Disciplinary crossovers like this do not necessarily result in dilution of the subject, but can further our understanding of how liminal the Balkans (Todorova, 1997; Goldsworthy, 1998; Hammond, 2007) and the settler cultures (Ashcroft, 2003) are with respect to 'Europe' and each other; of what strategies can be deployed in the postcolonial 'writing back' postulated by Ashcroft et al. (1989); and of what challenges the Balkans and Balkanist discourse pose for the Eurocentric and poststructuralist trends of postcolonial critique (Ahmad, 1993; Dirlik, 1994).

Nikolai Vukov, IEFSEM, Sofia, Bulgaria

Border Making and Cross-border Dynamics along the Tripod-shaped Border between Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece in Eastern Thrace

The purpose of the paper will be to highlight comparatively the social, economic, and cultural processes related to border making and remaking in Eastern Thrace following the Balkan Wars and the First World War. Dwelling upon abundant materials on migrations and resettlement of this area, the paper will seek to go beyond the narrow political dimensions of borderline negotiations in the past, and will explore the conceptualization of new state borders between three neighboring states. The major foci of analysis will be the set of state-guided strategies for borders' political remaking in the interwar period; the mobility of people and cultures across the

state formed frontiers that gave other dimensions on borders' remaking; and the symbolic construction of borders by the introduction of new social, economic, and cultural activities along state frontiers. Although the primary focus of attention will be the period after the Balkan wars until early 1940s, the paper will step beyond the chronological frame by addressing interpretations and functionalization of these three frontiers in the second half of the twentieth century. Based on research in the main towns at the knot of these three borders (Edirne, Svilengrad and Orestiada), the paper will trace the main contours of borderline construction in this part of the Balkan peninsula and will emphasize its impact on cross-cultural dialogue and community contacts across this tripod-shaped border.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
28	Financial Utopias and Illusions Explored	WS2	Coro

Organizers: Renata Jambrešić Kirin, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia; and Irina Novikova, U. of Latvia

Chair: Renata Jambrešić Kirin, Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Croatia

Panel Abstract:

The WS2 (Money and Finance) panels build on the discussions in the two WS2 workshops of EastBordNet. The first one focused on theories of money and the diverse and changing ways that money travels across borders, both legally and illegally especially around the eastern peripheries of Europe. It considered how those transfers and exchanges (remittances, pensions, bazaar shopping, processes of financialisation) play a part in redefining the borders that they cross, particularly the material inequalities involved, and the reshaping of relations, and separations, between regions. Special attention has been dedicated to migrant "flex-workers" and the practice of "co-movement of money and people", on what really happens when money travels with people. The second workshop focused on forms of exchange and payment across borders that do not directly involve currency, but instead debt, credit, coupons and/or gifts. Given that all of these forms of exchange require some form of trust, either in relationships or in the ability to enforce laws or contracts, the key focus was how everyday cross-border relations involving debt, credit, coupons and/or gifts might be undergoing change, and how that might be contributing towards reshaping the borders on the eastern peripheries of Europe.

Papers, Panel 28:

Ismail Ertürk, University of Manchester, UK

From Borderless Finance to Redrawing Borders for Finance

Financial crisis revealed fault lines in finance that had been widely believed to have occupied a utopian borderless space created by pre-crisis financial innovation. Financial innovation have eradicated the capitalism's division into bank-based vs. capital market-based geographies by liquefied sub-prime mortgages in the US and merging the balance sheets of the US and German banks. Advanced banks from Western Europe crossed over to the emerging markets of Eastern Europe removing the borders between wholesale markets in metropolitan Western Europe and household finances in Eastern Europe. Current regulatory attempts to control finance are based on creating borders that should not be crossed. North European members of the euro zone now police a fiscal border between themselves and southern Europe- Greece especially. Internal borders in banks separate toxic assets from healthy assets. Regulators discuss separating commercial banking from investment banking, creating prudential borders in banking conglomerates. Bankers threaten political authorities with defection to less regulated territories. Consequently G20 countries try not to create clear regulatory borders between their countries. Why has the utopian borderless finance created these new borders after the crisis and what are the chances of success of these borders as markers of economic efficiency? This presentation will discuss: a) why new borders in finance are emerging; b) how the narrative of utopian borderless finance before the crisis was seductive for regulators, politicians and mainstream academia and c) what are the socio-political and regulatory limits of performing and enforcing such new borders.

James Korovilas, University of the West of England, UK

Remittances and Dependency in the Western Balkans

A number of countries on the periphery of the European Union have become dependent upon the receipt of remittances from their diasporas. The most notable examples are countries in the Western Balkans such as Albania, Bosnia and Kosovo. The literature on diaspora remittances has tended to focus on the positive relationship between remittances and development. For example, World Bank (2005), 'Remittances: the New Development Mantra'. This paper will demonstrate how remittances can also have a negative effect upon the recipient country, resulting in an increased dependency upon the future receipt of remittances. The example of Kosovo is used to show how under certain conditions, remittances can lead to a reallocation of labour, away from the production of traded goods and towards the production non-traded goods, resulting in an increased dependency upon imports and therefore an increased dependency upon the future receipt of remittances. This

paper concludes that open economies in the Western Balkans are particularly vulnerable to this type of distortion from the receipt of remittances.

Karel Williams, Adam Leaver, Julie Froud, Mick Moran, CRESC, University of Manchester, UK and Sukhdev Johal, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK.

The (English) Mezzo Giorno?

The mezzogiorno is both a place in the Italian South and a metaphor for intractable problems about low income levels and a failed economic base in the client regions of unified nation state where transfers of money and resource across internal regional boundaries have become a major political issue. With the decline of old industrial bases, North West Europe sees similar problems about money and internal borders around, for example, the former East Germany, Walloon Belgium and the North East and Midlands of the UK. The primary aim of this paper is to use the UK case to examine (a) what's happened economically which is often undisclosed so that (b) things play politically in ways which are highly uncertain and increasingly mystified. Thatcher in the 1980s promised economic pain for gain as enterprise would deliver real jobs. But in the Midlands and the North of the UK, there was no creation of new private sector jobs while an expansion of public funding sustained under Conservatives and Labour increased in state and para-state employment in health and education. Tory ministers cite our research findings but have not changed their a priori against the state or questioned the OBR estimates about large scale private sector job creation by 2014-15. Their public expenditure cuts undermine the old undisclosed regional policy of public expenditure. While welfare reform plans are used to promote a new moral problem about the pauperised dependence of individuals on welfare (which cannot easily be reduced unless the Treasury sanctions expensive new Speenhamland schemes of subvention for waged work).

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
50	Continent Moves Westwards-Migration Experiences	IND	S.Rec.

Organizer: Marit Aure, Norut Research Institute, Norway
Chair: Laura Assmuth Academy of Finland, Finland

Panel Abstract:

International migration increases in scale and scope and make up an important part of the life experience of a growing number of people, families and communities. According to Conradson and Mckay (2007) movement through places play a major role in the ongoing constitution of identity. This relates to what has been called the "felt" dimensions of mobility". The relationship between migratory and mobile experiences and issues of identities will be the core theme of this panel. There are a range of different aspects of migration and this panel will focus on dimensions of the experiences of the migrants themselves. This includes transnational experiences as well as issues related to integration, the meaning and importance of language as well as recognition (Honneth 1996) in the arrival country. The panel will present and discuss migratory experiences of contemporary East-West migration in Europe and explore concepts such as "East", home, belonging, transnational class and more.

Papers, Panel 50:

Marit Aure, Norut Research Institute, Norway
Migration, Misrecognition and Integration

Studies of labour migration to high skilled as well as unskilled work have made it evident that the migratory and integration experience includes "complex forms of subjectivity and feeling that emerge through geographical mobility" (Conradson and Mckay 2007). Experiences and feelings that emerge as a consequence of movement through places seem to include rupture, loss and failures. This paper will try to use the concept of misrecognition and its three dimensions (Honneth 1992) to understand and analyse migrants experiences of lack of portability of human capital such as education, previous professional work and network, the experiences of being dependent of a partner, the loss of adequate and advanced language, and what it means to arrive from eastern European countries. The discussion will include issues of gender and recognition, and how understandings of gender and the gendered division of labour in public and private life work together. The paper draws on two qualitative case studies, analysing migrants from Russia and other East European countries to Northern Norway.

Zaiga Krisjane, University of Latvia, Latvia

Migratory Experiences of Contemporary East-West Migration: Case of Latvia

There have been several phases in the process of migration in Latvia since the country joined the European Union in 2004. There was a distinct process of emigration during the first years after Latvia's accession to the EU, followed by a brief period of stabilisation, which involved the fact that émigrés were either planting roots in

the countries where they were now living or were starting to think about returning to Latvia. Economic recession led to new wave of out-migration. The aim of the study is to analyse diversity of migrant groups and its changing „migration” strategies and experiences in several periods of migration. Reasons for migration continue to relate to factors such as established networks, language skills, other skills and knowledge, and the economic situation at home and in the host country. Several studies show that the dominant motivation for emigration continues to be the desire to earn more money or to save up money for a specific goal. There have been an increasing number of migrants, however, who simply say that they could not find work in Latvia. Migration trends also show an increasing role for social networks, because larger numbers of survey respondents are saying that their aim in moving abroad is to join their family. When people are asked about their future intentions in the area of migration, there is another trend – the percentage of migrants who say that they would like to return to Latvia has been shrinking (Apsīte 2010; Krišjāne & Bauls 2010).

Aija Lulle, University of Latvia, Latvia

Transnational Belonging Among Latvian Migrants to Guernsey

The Channel Island of Guernsey has been among the first places for Latvians to search for work abroad since mid 1990s. Why it is that Latvians go to work in Guernsey and how they construct ‘belonging’ to different places? The paper explores two places – Guernsey and Latvia – and even more, a space ‘in-between’ that is experienced by people both navigating and constituting this transnational space, and living through a complex social change. The analysis takes a qualitative, interpretative perspective and is based on participant observation and in-depth interviews in Guernsey and Latvia. For many Latvians ‘going abroad’ was a radical recognition of possibilities; an opportunity to compress a journey in a person’s own way ‘back to Europe’; Guernsey was and continues to be a timespace in which to pursue their strategy to become European. The transnational interlude is often perceived as ‘time off’ from the ‘real life’ in Latvia, less financially rewarding but ultimately the location of their habitus. It had been a dream to be able to cross the borders thereby simultaneously creating the pathway of return – but a return of different selves in their own eyes and those of others. I argue that in that sense, the ‘return’ to Europe was and is a strategic and provisional mobility, actually a vehicle for its opposite – a ‘return’ to Latvia – whether imagined or real and at the same time a ‘return’ to Europe which has issued only a very selective and spatio-temporally provisional invitation.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
55	Shifting Transnational Relations	IND	Aula 67

Organizers: Remaking Borders Organizing Committee
Chair: Irina Novikova, U. of Latvia.

Papers:

Ekaterina Melnikova, European University, St Petersburg, Russia

The Visibility of Post-Socialism in the Borderlands: The Case of the Former Finnish Karelia

Within the paper I approach post-socialism as the conceptual framework which was used by the “ordinary people” to interpret certain changes in their lives, rather than take it as a more or less definite political, economic or social order. From this point of view post-socialism is what is taken as such by people even if it is not much far from socialism in some “objective” sense. The case of the former Finnish Karelia is noteworthy here because the advent of post-socialism in this region was distinctly related to changes in the cross-border relations. The border itself did not change, yet changed the understandings of what the border was as well as the ways of living in the borderlands. The territory under discussion was ceded by Finland to the USSR in 1944, the former inhabitants left the region and the migrants from all over the Soviet Union came here in the late 1940s. As the bordering territory the former Finnish Karelia was closed for foreigners during the Soviet time. In 1993 the frontier zone was reduced to five kilometers and this measure has made the visiting of the area possible. After the borders were “opened,” the multitude of the former Finnish dwellers had the opportunity to visit their fatherland. Coming of “new era” in the early 1990s was much more evident in this region than elsewhere in provincial Russia. The shift from the past to the present was marked for locals with new relations with the Finnish neighbors who suddenly became relatives and predecessors.

Stephanie Polsky, Foundation for International Education, UK

NY/LON: The Invisible Texture of Identifications Linking New York and London

London and New York have shared a special relationship as cities across cultures for several decades, influencing trends in fashion, art, media, commerce, finance and politics. It could be argued that no two cities combine such staggeringly rich and diverse economic and cultural opportunities as New York and London. Both are renown, as cities famous for their creative innovation. Together they have formed a transatlantic connection that has fostered some of the greatest cultural developments of the twentieth century. My paper would address concentrations of populations, cultural exchange, social power, cultural manufacturing, finance, trade, and

religion, among others, that contribute to the rise of a transatlantic arch of identity, experienced by an elite cultural subset of individuals largely embedded within the creative industries, whose experience enlivens a dual intersect with these cities mutual features of urban life. The paper will select certain key individuals to narrate this shared cultural enterprise and to suggest ways in which it has evolved in sequence with the rise of new cultural phenomenon.

Marit Tjomsland, University of Bergen, Norway

Should I Stay or Should I Go? Gendered Perceptions of Future Mobility Among Adolescents in Tunisia

Post-independence Tunisian migration is a complex phenomenon of large proportions that has been part of the reality of several generations. Recent data suggest that it is likely to remain strong in the future. According to a 2005 survey, 75.9 % of young Tunisians (84.2% of young men and 66% of young women) wish to leave the country. These are remarkably high figures both compared to earlier records from Tunisia (only 22 % stated that they wanted to leave in 1996) and compared to other countries in the region (37% of young Algerians wanted to leave the country in 2002) (Martín 2009: 230). Tunisia has enjoyed steady economic growth since the 1990s and is the country in the region with the soundest economy. This makes the apparently massive drive among youth to leave hard to understand. The fact that the country has the highest youth unemployment rate in North Africa may explain some of it (ibid.: 230), but central questions nevertheless remain. This article goes behind the figures and explores young Tunisians' dreams and plans to leave as well as their thoughts about staying where they are, and discusses the implication of their renderings in relation to current conceptualisations of cultural globalisation.

17:00 – 18:30

Welcome Reception: Monastero dei Benedettini

All conference delegates are warmly invited to a welcome reception for the conference, which is being kindly provided by this conference's regional hosts, Regione Siciliana.

Friday 21st January 2011

09:30 – 11:00 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
6	Rethinking Concepts of Border I	WG1	Coro

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Tuija Pulkkinen, U. Helsinki, Finland

Papers:

Carola Häntsch, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität, Greifswald, Germany

Philosophical Concepts of Border

Rethinking borders very often has ethical implications: borders are seen as something disturbing, as something dividing and separating and as something that should be avoided or overcome. Immanuel Kant started his critical philosophical enterprise with “making a border”: in order to establish metaphysics as well grounded science, he defines the aim of the Critique of Pure Reason as investigation of the “sources and the limits of pure reason”. The introduction to this Critique can be read as a tractatus on borders/ limits: limits of reason, limits of experience etc. These limits are not fixed, they are always drawn with regard to the special use of reason: the theoretical, practical, cosmopolitan or pragmatic use. Making differences (Unterscheidungen machen) is a central tool in Hegel’s philosophy as well. He uses it in order to describe and to connect the different perspectives of “spirit” (Geist) to each other always again in a new way. For Niklas Luhman differences are the most important tools for the reduction of complexity. Josef Simon in his philosophy of sign addresses – starting from the Kantian difference between “own” and “alien” reason – the ethical dimension of accepting differences in understanding. In this sense “re(making) borders” is one of the starting points of (post)modern philosophy. My paper aims at analyzing basic (German) philosophical perspectives on the concept of border (limit/ difference) and at evaluating their applicability for anthropological-practical research on border issues.

Suryia Nayak, University of Salford, UK

Borders: Spatial Politics of Fear

This paper will examine Radhakrishnan’s ‘diasporic location’, Ahmeds, ‘spatial politics of fear’ (Ahmed 2004 p69), Probyn’s ‘relations of proximity’ (Probyn 2003 p294) and Anzaldúa’s ‘la conciencia de la mestiza’ (Anzaldúa 1987). The paper explores how borders operate on the axes of proximity and anticipation to engender fear. Heidegger explains it as, ‘That which is detrimental, as something that threatens us, is not yet within striking distance, but it is coming close’ (Heidegger 1962, p179-80). It follows that if the anticipated is to be kept at a distance to inhibit proximity, this will regulate movement and creates a ‘politics of mobility, whereby the mobility of some bodies involves or even requires the restriction of the mobility of others’ (Ahmed 2004 p 70). This paper will focus on the implications of Radhakrishnan’s statement that, ‘locations are as factual as they are imaginary and imagined, as physical as they are psychic, and as open to direct experience as they are to empathic participation...locations are never simple but rather multilayered realities overdetermined by diverse cultural and political flows’ (Radhakrishnan 2000 p 57-58). This paper argues for ‘a new perception and a new conception of time and space, our occupation of place’ (Irigaray 1977 p 236). It argues for a discourse of borders that ‘forms a bridge between the sharers which can be the basis for understanding much of what is not shared between them, and lessens the threat of their difference’ (Lorde 1978 p111).

Madeleine Reeves, CRESC, University of Manchester, UK

Deportability and the "Erupting" Border: Reflections from the Russian Migration Regime

Irregularised migration and the legal statuses that it produces – ‘illegal’ residence, labour and movement and deportable bodies – challenge us to think about how, where and when state borders emerge. As a geographical concept, ‘border’ has typically been conceived as territorially finite and co-extensive with the spatial limits of the nation-state: border as edge, and as intrinsically linear. And yet, the modern state border, as the site where legal and illegal presence in the nation-state is determined and policed, is rarely co-extensive with the territorial limits of the state. This is clear if we think of the passport control desks in any international airport. These desks are a state boundary-point in more than merely metaphorical sense. They are patrolled by border guards and they serve to allow some people through and not others. Yet their location has little, if any, correspondence with the state’s territorial edge. State borders in this sense are all over (the) place. My argument in this paper is that by

treating border-as-edge as paradigmatic, border studies has paid insufficient attention to the way in which state boundaries proliferate, including in the interstices of urban metropolises (at checkpoints, in passport checks, in the creation of detention centres and ‘sovereign zones’ that may be outside the state’s territorial limits). I draw on ethnographic research in Batken, Kyrgyzstan and Moscow in 2009-10 to think about how and where ‘borders’ emerge (or erupt, are erected or dismantled) in the context of the contemporary Russian migration system. I focus particularly on the ambiguous status created by a proliferation of administrative regulations; the way in which these foster a condition of deportability for irregularised labour migrants, and the proliferation of border-points these produce. In so doing I seek to contribute to the conference’s aim of ‘rethinking borders’ by attending to the shifting spatiality and temporality of these particular borders, and the ways that these might help us to move beyond a linear optic in our analysis of state space.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
14	Travels Redefined	WG2	S.Rec.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Jeanne Kormina, Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg, Russia

Papers:

Aileen Espiritu, University of Tromsø, Norway

Bordering the East, Bordering the West: Stories of Cross-Border Identities in Northern Norway.

Over the last two decades, polities in East Finnmark and Kirkenes town in Northern Norway have fashioned an identity as a border territory at the heart of the Barents Region, advancing and welcoming Russian migration and trade into Northern Norway. Indeed, the prevailing discourse about Kirkenes is that it is a “Russian town” or a “little Murmansk”, even boasting street signs in Russian Cyrillic. Moreover, the end to the Cold War policies re-identified this border region and the people living by it, including the everyday practices of exchange and communication defined as looking eastwards to Russia. Robust attempts have been made by the Norwegian municipality (Sør-Varanger Kommune) on the border to establish a twinned relationship with its neighbour to the East, Pechenga. The aim of this paper is to analyse, through ethnographic interviews of Russian migrants and commuters, the effects of these changes on entry and performance of Russians in Northern Norway. While it cannot be disputed that Russians have made an impact in this region since the end of the Cold War in 1991, leading to an opening of opportunities for Russian movement into Norwegian space, this paper queries to what degree Norwegian state policies and practices have broken down the borders of difference between Russians and Norwegians, questioning policies such as Norway’s accession to the Schengen Border Zone transforming Russians into “Third Country Nationals” (non-signatories of the Schengen Agreement) and Norway’s prohibiting of dual citizenship beginning in 2006.

Maja Mikula, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

Searching for Roots in Ladogan Karelia

At the North-Eastern fringes of Europe, Ladogan Karelia is a place where visible traces of a traumatic recent history seem to be strangely at odds with landscapes of extraordinary beauty. In the memory of many Finns who evacuated Ladogan Karelia en masse after World War II, this area continues to represent the ideal of ancestral home, a ‘Paradise Lost’, which was for decades out of their reach, hidden behind the Iron Curtain. Notwithstanding the relatively smooth assimilation of the evacuated Finns into their new environment in different parts of Finland itself, the sense of common origin has been passed on to younger generations. Since the first sporadic and semi-clandestine trips to the ‘old homeland’ in the mid-1980s, searching for roots has become a form of ritual, a pilgrimage undertaken by many former evacuees from across the areas once ceded to the Soviets (Alasuutari 2009). This paper is an ethnographic account of a trip undertaken in June 2010 by members of two extended families, comprising second- and third-generation descendants of Karelians evacuated in 1944 from the municipalities of Jaakkima, Lumivaara and Kurkijoki, on the shores of Ladoga Lake. As a case study based on participant observation and in-depth interviews, the paper looks at the role such trips play in strengthening the bonds with the extended family, the place of origin and the wider diasporic community. In doing so, it helps us understand the importance of memory tourism (elsewhere also called nostalgia tourism or identity tourism) for the maintenance of diasporic identities.

Shamser Sinha, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

Making Borders in the UK: The Emergence of a New Racialized Hierarchy of Belonging in a Post-Colonial and Post-Communist World

The border and the ‘immigrant’. Without a border there can be no immigrant, while the presence of the immigrant implies the existence of a border. The interlinking of borders and immigrants means that as the character of the border changes, so does the social position of migrants. In this paper, we look at this relationship and how the

changing shape of the border mediates and distorts movement through space and time for the participants in this research. Not only a metaphysical theme, the narratives presented suggest this distortion is instrumental to access to jobs, education, associations made and racism encountered and resisted. Through the narratives we can also see how the changing character of the border is a response to and reflects underdevelopment and geopolitical priorities in a postcolonial and post communist world. We draw on conversations, photographs and paintings with four young migrants in London between 18-26. They include a 25 year old undocumented man from Iraq, a 22 year old undocumented woman from Ethiopia, a 25 year old male student from the Philippines and an 18 year old woman seeking asylum from Eritrea. We draw conclusions about how the relationship between European and UK borders and migrants has a structuring influence on a new racialised hierarchy of belonging in the UK.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
23	Techniques of Remaking Borders Part 2	WG4	Au 1

Organizers: Aspasia Theodosiou, Epirus Institute of Technology, Greece; and Sarah Green, U. of Manchester, UK

Chair: Venetia Kantsa, U. of the Aegean, Greece

Papers:

Serghei Golunov, University of Durham, UK

EU-Russian Border Issues: Towards Post-Postmodernist Approach

During last decades the focus of mainstream Border Studies has shifted to flexible and often virtual borders. “Geopolitical borders” and related functional effects are tended to be treated as something not so much interesting and somewhat outdated. However, such an essentially Eurocentric approach is fraught with disregarding of urgent border crossing problems that typically far more than “virtual borders” affect lives and material well-being of the vast number of people at the margins of EU and outside it. In particular, despite the popular and officially reproduced post-modernist rhetoric of border erosion by the powerful force of cross border region building, ordinary travellers through the EU-Russian border have to spend a lot of time and money on passing non-transparent and controversial visa obtaining procedure while cross-border business people have to deal with heavily corrupted and overbureacratized Russian customs. The author would like to outline an approach stressing not so much on deconstruction and pluralism of various visible and invisible borders but primarily on solving the most urgent problem of crossing such borders. For this purpose he will try to employ the philosophy of pragmatism emphasizing practical importance, antiscepticism, and rejection of universal rationalist truths. From the pragmatist point of view the “geopolitical” border can be considered as a geographically bounded set of practices aiming at controlling the territorial limits of a state (or of an interstate union). Optimization of border crossing is considered as a priority task in this context and, in particular, in the context of EU-Russian border issues.

Ana María López Sala, Institute of Economics, Spain

Rethinking borders: territory and technology in the new political architecture of migration control in Southern Europe

Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been a growing concern in Europe with clandestine migration across the Mediterranean, and recently the Atlantic. Clandestine migration has been viewed as a threat for national welfare systems and cultural and national identities and as a security risk linked to international terrorism and organized crime groups. On the other side, clandestine migration, particularly in Southern Europe and other unequal border regions of the world has also been seen as a dramatic humanitarian issue. This (proposal) paper provides a broad analytical overview of the evolution and changes of immigration control policy in Southern Europe with special focus in the outward and inwards expansion of the control. The analysis is the result of a very intensive and extensive fieldwork in Spain for several years including more than 120 interviews (unstructured and structured interviewing) direct observation, case studies, biographical methods and visits and demographic, secondary data and raw data from administrative archives and policy making Analysis. The theoretical analysis includes the distinction between “soft” and “hard” borders and the use of “dissuasive and repressive devices of control” before, in and after the border. The analysis has a comparative perspective and provides a critical approach -focusing on territory and technology- around the reconfiguration of borders in the management and control of international mobility.

Ann Therese Lotherington, University of Tromsø, Norway

The Passport as Actor in the Enactment of the Russian-Norwegian Border

This paper discusses the passport as an actor in the performance of identity at an individual and national level in the context of female Russian marriage migrants to Norway. The point is to apply actor-network-theory as an approach, or method, more than a theory, in the analysis when I ask what role the passport plays in the enactment of the Russian-Norwegian border. I take as a point of departure that the passport can only be

understood with regard to the conduct and practical experience of those using it, and that the passport is embedded in 'heterogeneous networks' (Timmermans and Berg 2003) of people, practices and things. The passport is nothing in and by itself but becomes of significance the moment a closed border is to be passed. Thus the point is not to study the passport in isolation but to follow its use in practice, because the performance of identities, being it individual or that of a nation state, takes place in practice, and can only be observed in everyday practice. Empirically the paper is based on a longitudinal study of Russian immigration to North Norway, where individual and group interviews, participant observation and document analysis were used as methods.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
26	Shifting European Identities	WS1	S. Ro.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Peter Bugge, U. of Aarhus, Denmark

Papers:

Sanem Guvenc Salgirli, Marmara University, Turkey

Internal Borders of East and West: Carving Out Spaces with Hygiene in the Early Republican Turkey

The scholarly debates concerning the modernization of Turkey in the early twentieth century have concentrated mostly on how the ruling elites had adopted Western ways of life, in other words, how they had westernized by looking at Europe. Having equated modernization with westernization, Europe and Turkey appeared as the quintessential west and east. This presentation aims to bring a different interpretation to the modernization literature by showing how the borders of east and west were drawn in the nation-state borders of Turkey. It argues that for the Republican Turkey, one of the most powerful tools of modernization according to the ruling cadres, was to mark borders between those who were believed to be leading a civilized life, and those who were not. Concretely they observed this by looking at the extent to which people were following rules and regulations of hygiene. For them, hygiene marked the borders between urban upper classes and the urban poor. It set clear cut boundaries between the city and the country. And it was a tool to demarcate the boundaries of the citizens from the rest. In such binaries, the urban poor and the rural population were clearly marked as the east of Turkey, where those who defined the boundaries, the ruling elite and the upper classes were the true westerners of the country.

Ann Kennard, University of the West of England, UK

The Role of External Agencies in Preserving Cultures in the Border Regions of Eastern Europe

The people who live on and around the eastern and south-eastern peripheries of Europe have seen immense changes in their habitat, with borders multiplying around them and opening up in ways unimaginable less than a generation ago. The consequent juxtaposition and intermingling of cultures across these borders has not always been fortuitous, affected as some have been, for instance, by the Balkan wars of the 1990s and their aftermath. A relatively new phenomenon in these border regions has been the intervention of institutions at various levels, with the aim of 'rendering the borders insignificant' (Kürti). This paper will endeavour to show how the everyday lives of communities living around the borders of eastern and south-eastern Europe have been touched by different institutions and their activities, aimed at creating a new context for border living. Border regions, in this case in the eastern half of Europe, are notorious for their tendency towards poverty and exclusion, albeit they often exhibit rich juxtapositions of different cultures. This poverty and cultural difference can lead to tensions which are difficult to overcome. There is evidence that the intervention of external agencies can be helpful in mitigating against such tensions, so that life on and around these borders gains a richness commensurate with both the history of the region and its people, and also the new inclusive European context.

Cristina Stanculescu, Université de libre Bruxelles, Belgium

Identifying with Europe: A View from the Border

Using the notion of "border" and the one of "identity", this paper would like to examine the consequences of the establishment of a European external border on people's living at the "frontiere" practices and representations, and implicitly on their identity. Our study case is the Romania-Serbian border which institutionalised as a European external delimitation in 2007. We choose to analyse this border's transformations in the context of Romania's integration into the European Union as it has been during history at heart of a region, Banat, which never stopped being at the border of the empires and countries with a changing name. Thus, borders are an essential part of Banat inhabitants' identity. Our research is situated at the crossroad of anthropology, geography, history and political science as we consider that each one of this field can help us understand a part of the transformations taking place at the Romanian-Serbian border. The paper will resume the findings of a one year

research on the topic and of a few dozens of interviews which were conducted with border inhabitants. Thus, we will show how the creation of a European border changes people's behaviour and representations, provokes a discourse of inclusion and exclusion.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
35	Time and 'Tidemarks' in the Study of Borders 1	WS4	Au 67

Organizers: Hastings Donnan, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland; and Maoz Rosenthal, IDC, Israel

Chair: Hastings Donnan, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland
 Discussant: Zeev Rosenhek, The Open University of Israel, Israel

Panel Abstract:

This workshop will focus on the making (and breaking) of borders as temporal series of decisions, norms and formal rules made by social, economic and political agents, who may be individuals, collectivities or organizations. Borders are social institutions which can be depicted as tidemarks: an outcome of past actions with varying levels of influence on the present and the future. Tidemarks yield 'focal points' which at a given moment represent the past, the present and the possibilities for the future. In this light, past activities create a reality (or a sense of a reality) that affects future activities relating to the social institution of borders. This is the 'path dependence' of the making and breaking of borders: an interactive process of shared meanings, fragments of existence, conflicted interests, organizational 'garbage cans' and structural power relations relating to geographical, political, social and cultural borders and border communities.

Contributions might address, but are not restricted to, the following themes:

- Crossing and constructing borders through migration
- Border zones – encounter zones
- Constructing and representing political and cultural borders

Papers, Panel 35:

Emilio Cocco, Università degli Studi di Teramo, Italy

(Re)Making the Borders Through Time: Social Constructionism and Morphogenetic Approaches

This paper explores the ways territorial borders are socially made and remade through time. In order to achieve this, it analyses how contemporary social theories address the issue of time while discussing the agency/structure relationship. In this perspective, two theoretical mainstreams are discerned. The first one states that territorial borders are "real" social institutions, which depend on decisions that establish them and make them real. Alternatively, borders are represented as result of praxis: that is to say borders are "processes" of social construction of sense, which takes firstly place within the inter-subjective flow of experience along time in the lifeworld (Lebenswelt). According to the morphogenetic approach, mostly developed in the framework of critical realism (M. Archer), the main emphasis is on the separation and the interplay of agency and structure, which are treated as two different strata with different ontological status. Accordingly, borders are made and re-made through time but they exist nonetheless. Differently, social constructionism, with special regards to the functionalist system theory (N.Luhmann), points out that the contemporary lack of transparency of social processes (black box) stress territorial borders, which are trapped in a never ending provisional condition between past and future. This paper discusses comparatively the two approaches and aims to underline the importance of the different interpretation of the time "variable" for the understanding of the border making process.

Stef Jansen, University of Manchester, UK

The Sarajevo Tidemark: Geopolitics, Bodily Movement, Affect

Using the prism of a 'tidemark', this presentation traces the formation of a border produced in the 1992-5 war over state formation in Bosnia-Herzegovina: the Inter-Entity Boundary Line in Dobrinja, in the suburban outskirts of the capital Sarajevo. Based on ethnographic research, it proposes an integrated three-dimensional interpretation of the sedimentation of the line-ness of this border, which is constitutive of the largely nationally homogenised Entities, Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and which, in the Dayton Agreement, consolidated the crystallisation of difference onto territory. First, it sketches the war-time processes by which barricades and check points were made into a frontline, and then into a postwar inter-entity border, paying particular attention to the systematic direction of population movements in tune with geopolitical processes. Second, through the notion of 'horizons of possibility', it addresses the street-level practical geography that structures postwar bodily movement around that border, emphasising its regular and asymmetric nature. Third, it explores a pattern of affect that emerges from the interplay of everyday bodily movement and geopolitical processes: the sense of unease that (the thought of) crossing the non-guarded line evokes for most

people. The presentation thus emphasises that this tidemark, in its brutal arbitrariness, came into being and is consolidated through social practices on the intersection of geopolitical processes and the affective patterns through which people engage with them. It thus proposes to push an understanding of this border as a 'tidemark' as far as possible, while keeping human practice resolutely at the centre of the argument through a materialist focus on the social-practices-over-time that constitute it from Dobrinja to Dayton and back again.

Michaela Schäuble, Martin-Luther University, Germany

Apparitions Along the Border: The Politics of Marian Devotion in Croatia and Herzegovina

In the former Yugoslavia – and particularly in the Catholic strongholds of Croatia and the Herzegovina region – the aftermath of the Second World War and the growing politicisation of Marian devotion had a significant effect on ethno-nationalist discourses. The first wave of popular Marian devotion occurred in the 1940s under the fascist Independent State of Croatia and was significantly revived in the 1980s when the multinational state of Yugoslavia began violently to disintegrate – a process that Vjekoslav Perica laconically entitled “from apparitions to partitions” (Perica 2002: 109ff). In 1987 Pope John Paul II declared a second Marian year in the history of the Catholic Church lasting until Assumption Day on 15th August 1988. This declaration has been seen by many as a gesture meant to lend moral support to the processes of opening under way in Eastern Europe in the 1980s, and was certainly of immense importance in the context of post-communist transformation. In Croatia, popular Marian religiosity is still very widespread in the present day and her cult bears a close affinity to the concept of Croatia as a nation. Drawing on ethnographic material from my own fieldwork in a small Marian sanctuary in Dalmatia as well as on previous studies of the Herzegovinian pilgrimage site of Međugorje, I undertake to explain why some apparition sites develop into internationally acclaimed pilgrimage locations while others do not – and what role national borders might play in this. My paper further attempts to illuminate the argument that convergence between Croatian nationalist discourse and Marian devotion is based on memories of Marian intervention in earlier battles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries – memories also invigorated and evoked systematically in the course of wars in the twentieth century and still utilised in current ethno-nationalist discourse in the region.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
47	Social Boundaries in a Border Region: Veterans and Victims of 20th Century Wars in the Eastern Adriatic	IND	Aula 75

Organizer: Giovanni D'Alessio, University of Naples Federico II, Italy
Chair: Giovanni D'Alessio, U. of Naples, Italy

Panel Abstract:

Veterans and victims of the two World Wars and the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s faced the problem of redefining their status in the transition to post-war society. These post-war societies produced new social parameters and new social boundaries, in which veterans and victims had to place themselves, and in which they acted. The North-Eastern and Central-Eastern Adriatic regions all belonged to the multinational Habsburg Empire until 1918 and during the 20th century have undergone many state and border changes, involving states which all shared national and multinational nature and characteristics. Strongly affected by the border changes after the two world wars and after the wars of the 1990s, the Italian-Yugoslav border regions and Croatia offer ample possibilities for case studies on the problem of integration and/or transformation of the different social groups and categories into the new state frameworks. Veterans and victims of war belonged to these social groups and after each war in the areas under observation found themselves on the winning or losing side when they returned home, depending on the political and state design of their new society. The central theme of the panel is the social integration (or lack thereof) of veterans and victims of war in the varying post-war settings. The very circumstance of (changing, adopting, refusing) citizenship produced new social borders across the society. This panel will discuss how individual experiences (former camp internees, prisoners of war, forced laborers, soldiers, partisans...) were filtered in the public spaces of the post-war societies, as well as in the collective consciousness in the border regions. It focuses on topics such as public amnesia and selective memory practices.

Papers, Panel 47:

Gaetano Dato, University of Trieste, Italy

Victims, Veterans and the Sites of Memory of the Two World Wars in the “Venezia Giulia” between 1945 and 1966. A Comparative Analysis.

This paper focuses on the social, political, identity aspects of the collective memory in the Julian March, at the Italian eastern border area, from the 1945 until the Sixties. I will propose an analysis of the celebration of five sites: the “Sacratio di Redipuglia”, a mausoleum for the dead fighters of World War One on the area of the Italian-Austrian frontline; the monument for the “bazoviške žrtve”, the four Slovenian martyrs killed and buried in the Slovenian/Italian village of Basovizza/Bazovica (placed the Karst over Trieste) after being convicted by a fascist tribunal in 1930; the monument erected in the same village to the Italian martyrs killed by the Yugoslav

partisans in 1945 (the “foiba di Basovizza”); the Synagogue of Trieste and the Nazi lager of Trieste (“Risiera di San Sabba”), the only Nazi camp in Italy with a crematorium, where thousands of Jews and Yugoslavs were killed during World War 2, but where furthermore more than 100.000 Istrian exiles were temporarily arranged there. The analysis of these sites allows a deep insight into the problems of representation of victims and veterans and on the cultivation and uses of the divided memory of First and Second World Wars in post war times. My intention is to focus on words, signs and discourses produced by the different components of the Julian society in the harsh political confrontation that took place in that area in the long post war that took place at the Italian eastern border. Italian and Slovenian Victims and Veterans were among the main actors in the production of these discourses, which were using these sites of memory to legitimize themselves and to produce an original cultural space, firmly related to the social and political framework of the Italian eastern border, but also coherent to the more general European multifold identity.

Heike Karge, Regensburg University, Germany

Social Constitution and Cultural Representation of Traumatized War Invalids and Victims of War in 20th Century Croatia

In Croatia as elsewhere, the public and medical dealing with the mentally sick and with war traumatized people was not only conditioned by cultural-historical patterns of thought, but by socio-political constraints as well, such as state affiliation. These constraints and conditions had a major role in processes of professional and public acknowledgement and denial of a psychiatric diagnosis, and thereby in social processes of in- and exclusion for groups of people suffering from the same symptoms at different times. Being part of the Hapsburg Empire until 1918, Croatian invalid war veterans found themselves in the first Yugoslavia as treated with official disrespect for having fought on the “wrong” side during World War One. Here the question evolves how people in Croatia afflicted by war psychoses were treated in public and scientific discourses in the first Yugoslav state. After World War Two, Croatian war veterans who fought for the communist partisan movement would finally get their official acknowledgement and respect as a war hero - but this was far from self-evident for those suffering from war psychoses. How was the mentally sick “hero” and “victim of fascism” treated in socialist times in Croatia, and of what kind where the conjunctures and differences to the public and medical treatment in the interwar period? Who cared professionally for mental diseases caused by war, and how society in general looked at people suffering from these diseases? The wars of the 1990s on the territory of the former Yugoslavia brought to light much literature on the topic of war trauma. However, this literature is rarely connected to the historical roots of public dealing with war psychoses in the long 20th century in Croatia, and in the international context. Therefore, the case study finally raises the question on the role of transnational knowledge transfer in the processes of diagnosing and treating war psychoses.

Vjeran Pavlaković, University of Rijeka, Croatia

Bodies as Borders: Memorials, Identity, and the Politics of Victims in Croatia

As socialist Yugoslavia headed towards war in the late 1980s, the “political lives of dead bodies” (to quote the title of anthropologist Katherine Verdery’s groundbreaking book) increasingly played a role in the process of ethnic violence as Serbs and Croats metaphorically and physically unearthed the victims of WW2. Nationalists on both sides used the discourse of victimization to justify a new cycle of conflict and policies of ethnic exclusivity. Sites of memory and commemorations associated with WW2 played a particularly central role in the Croatian Serb rebellion against rule from Zagreb. Fear of a return of the Croatian fascist movement (the Ustaše), provoked by propaganda from Serbia and rekindled collective memories, justified the creation of the so-called Republic Srpska Krajina that would carve out new borders. This paper will examine three key symbolic commemorative events in 1990 at memorials that subsequently delineated the ethno-national territory of the rebel Serbs; Petrova Gora, Jasenovac, and Srb. The significance of these sites of memory will be discussed in the context of 1990, but the ongoing controversies and transformations will also be covered as they remain politically charged and relevant in understanding Serb-Croat relations.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
45	Borders, Faces and Interfaces	IND	A7

Organizer: Eleni Myrivili, U. of the Aegean, Greece
Chair: Eleni Myrivili, U. of the Aegean, Greece

Panel Abstract:

Interface: a common boundary between bodies, regions, systems, equipment. The emphasis is on connection, on interaction. The notion of interface usually brings to mind the space of transformation/translation that spans between human and digital. This “new,” “increasingly salient” border that involves politics, economics, ethics and aesthetics, nothing short of a large part of our everyday experiences, has brought along its own culture. Its presence brought about the implosion of a very dominant border of the past: the distance between the subject and the (contemplated) object (Benjamin, Virilio, etc.) It also changed the boundary between technology and

culture and between technology and the body. Technology is no more conceived as prosthesis or a supplement, but rather as an “environment, a space to be explored”. Finally, as a result of this, the cultural emphasis shifted from the movement of information to affect: interface is no longer a border over which information is carried from one “body,” “region,” “system” to another, but about doing, affecting, engaging bodies, senses, spaces, etc.

The papers in this panel will be discussing different types of interfaces and faces as borders. Through these works we will explore how different instances of human-digital interfaces or how the culture these bring along shape anew, recast, or simply recall existing notions of the border.

Papers:

Nikos Bubaris, University of the Aegean, Greece

Touch/Don't Touch: Relating to the Digital

Recent works from the field of cultural studies point to the fact that the spatial production of user-computer interface is not pre-designed. It is rather actively (re)composed by complex interactions that take place between the participating agents, i.e., the hardware, software, senses, aesthetic norms, cultural beliefs, and so on.

This paper aims to highlight the above by elaborating on tactility on the haptic manipulations of the digital space as they occur through the operation of the mouse (e.g. click or rollover to move, stretch, or rotate screen images). This haptic manipulation of space will be considered in combination with the tactile features of the acoustic experience formed by the triggered sounds of these acts.

This McLuhanite interplay of the senses guides and marks the movements of the user in relation to multiple sensations (e.g. attraction, avoidance, possession, play, acceptance, curiosity, etc). However, the production of these tactile-driven sensations requires periods of non-touching. Both the user and the computer need their own time and space of retreat in order to re-negotiate the terms of their co-existence. In contrast to the popular discourse of “immediacy” and “immersion” (the efforts to dissolve the boundaries between the human and the machine), touching/non-touching acts as a push-pull force of negotiation between the user and the digital that may heighten the awareness of each other. In this sense, touching/non touching as interface concerns neither the production of an abstracted hyper-space nor the demarcation of the boundaries between the user and the computer. It rather expresses the fluctuations of the forces of interaction that reorganize dynamically the other within the self in feedback loops.

Thomas Mavrofides, University of the Aegean, Greece

The Meaning of the Border and the Border of the Meaning

Borders, are functioning as operational boundaries between discrete entities. In fact, the distinguishability of the entities (whichever they may be, tangible or intangible) is possible only the basis of the construction of borders, which function as indicators (of this side/the other side, in/out, I/Thou).

Therefore the very essence of existence is based on the ability to construct borders, which is recursively reconstructed, as the experience is reformulating itself (as memory), combined with the expectations (the design of the future) of a psychic or social system.

Borders are penetrable but up to a point: the autopoietic closure of a self-referential system is never violated.

The question is how can the idea of borders be possible? George Spencer Brown introduced an interesting calculus of forms, that offered coherent grounds upon which the sociologist Niklas Luhmann drew his ground-breaking theory, and biologist Humberto Maturana presented his own approach on the origins of self-consciousness (and therefore of the very idea of borders).

11:30 – 13:00 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
7	Rethinking Concepts of Border II	WG1	Coro

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Carola Häntsch, Ernst-Moritz-Armdt-Universität, Germany

Papers:

Anthony Cooper, Royal Holloway, University of London, UK

Borders as Markers of Difference and Mechanisms of Connectivity

It is generally accepted that borders are increasingly being deployed to selectively filter mobility rather than simply demarcating state territory. Borders are being securitised in traditional but crucially also non-traditional ways: they can be membrane-like, are reliant upon technology (biometrics) and are increasingly and necessarily dispersed throughout society wherever the control of movement is required or takes place. Yet, while much of this work is nuanced and has helped develop the study of borders (and bordering as processes) to move forward in interesting ways there is a danger of reinforcing traditional border thinking, mainly the 'state' as principle borderer, and the idea that borders, however mobile and diffuse, reinforce divisions within and/or between societies. In this paper, however, I want to argue that borders can operate as mechanism of connectivity, that borders can be used to connect identities and distinctiveness located well beyond the locality of the border itself. Within this general argument the paper will consider two crucial and overlapping relationships: borders and difference, and borders, networks and mobilities. Far from antithetical, I will argue that networks, mobilities and difference are crucial to the connective function of borders. Moreover, non-state actors can utilize borders to 'connective ends'; in other words borders can be re-made to connect rather than solely and by definition employed to divide. The paper will conclude by examining how ideas of connection can re-conceptualise border thinking for the study of borders.

Chris Perkins, University of Edinburgh, UK

Border and Status Functions: An Institutional Approach to the Study of Borders

This paper develops an institutional understanding of borders. Drawing on constitutive constructivism and theories of practical communication it argues that bordering as a process is a form of sorting through the imposition of status functions on people and things, which alters the perception of that thing by setting it within a web of normative claims, teleologies and assumptions. Studying any border, therefore, extends to include the rule structure that constitutes it as well as the sources of that structure's legitimacy. Furthermore, rule structures are both restrictive and facilitative and importantly they overlap while retaining different sources of legitimacy: actors bring different constitutive perspectives on the border dependent on the particular rule structure they are drawing on in order to make legitimate claims about what that border produces. This recognition sensitizes analysis to the interplay between different sense-making regimes and their authoritative underpinnings. Methodologically it points researchers towards the practical and discursive methods actors use when making arguments about what a particular border can and does do, and towards regimes of justification and legitimacy that underpin all borders.

Antonio Maria Pusceddu, University of Cagliari, Italy

Exploring Marginality on the Greek-Albanian Border

The paper explores notions of marginality and the perception of being marginal in a border region. It focuses on a village in highland Greece, along with the border with Albania. Since the establishment of the border in 1913, the location of the village has affected its particular history for most part of the last century. After the end of the civil war, in which the village population had been deeply and dramatically involved, the border overlapped with the iron curtain and the area was brought under strict control, accelerating its marginalization within the Greek State, despite efforts to support the recovery of the region in the post world period. Following the political transition in Albania at the beginning of the 90s, the (re)opening of the border after 40 years of almost total closure has made possible movement, trading and the remaking of social networks across the border. Since then the village has been involved in a double direction of seasonal mobility: workers from Albania and city dwellers from the main Greek urban areas, who return to their native village for leisure. The paper tries to investigate in this context the relationship between borders and marginality, raising questions on how they overlap and in which ways and social practices border places have been de-constructed or re-constructed as marginal places.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
13	Negotiating and Remaking Differences	WG2	Au 1

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Henk van Houtum, U. of Nijmegen, Netherlands

Papers:

Catherine Baker, University of Southampton, UK

Sympathy without Policy: Power, Informality and Language in the Multi-national Military Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina

The existence of multinational military forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) during the war of 1992-95, through the period of enforcing the Dayton Peace Agreement and into the present day has embedded both foreigners and Bosnians in networks of inequality and mutual dependency. The forces, containing contingents from more than 30 countries, have relied on thousands of local staff for most of the translation and interpretation work necessary to fulfil almost any military task. The working relationship places foreign soldiers in a position of economic and legal power, with the privilege of leaving 'theatre' after their tour of duty. Local linguistic staff must negotiate the flexibility and insecurity of their employment and the transformed realities and imaginaries of a post-conflict and post-socialist society, while holding the power of a native speaker of the local language in almost every encounter between foreign soldiers and local people. This paper draws on more than 50 oral history interviews with UN and NATO soldiers, foreign civilian linguists, and interpreters from former Yugoslavia to show how the protagonists of the militarised employment relationship develop informal practices to compensate for the absence of policy. Frequently-untrained local interpreters, the focus of this paper, work out their own ethical codes during years of employment, construct subjectivities as cultural advisers, mediators or courageous but disillusioned citizens of a future BiH, and situate their country in the heart of Europe while struggling against certain soldiers' perceptions of BiH as a marginal site of violence and disorder.

Kristine Müller, University of Potsdam, Germany

New Dimensions of Inequality? Bordering Processes and their Daily Negotiation at the Eastern Rim of the European Union.

While the national boundaries within the European Union are undergoing a process of erosion in many regards, a European barrier of a different kind has come into being at its Eastern margins. Shaped by and reflecting new processes of differentiation and bordering of European society, the homogenisation of border regulations at this external border creates an obstacle in places of formerly fluent exchange and transactions. It is especially the local population of border communities that, in their dependence on the border as a resource, has to cope with this newly defined boundary. Locally specific strategies are emerging when the residents of the mostly economically underdeveloped border regions attempt to improve their living conditions by trans-border activities. Within these local practices, the regulations of the EU border regime that aim to implement a Schengen 'security border' are subject to a constant process of negotiation between the various interests of actors along the border. While discussing empirical results from the Finnish-Russian and Polish-Ukrainian border, this presentation will address the question, in how far the border regime regulations themselves influence the patterns of social inequalities along these borders. With a focus on the remaining ranges for cross-border practices and the conditions for their successful organization, particular attention will be paid to the role of a specific local knowledge, the exchange of everyday experiences and collective forms of orientation of local inhabitants.

Aras Ramazan, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey

Brides, Smugglers and Guerrillas: Border Crossings Between Life and Death in the Turkish-Syrian Border

The emergence of nation-states in the Kurdish inhabited area led to the partition of Kurdish community and thereby caused a catastrophic trauma among Kurds. In the such socio-political climate, stories of national-political borders have become the stories of separation and loss in the geographically divided Kurdish communities. In this paper, I am investigating how do Kurds in both sides identify themselves and each other and what kind of narratives and metaphors they use to identify themselves and "others". How do Kurdish subjects perceive national-political borders through different generations from past to the present? How is social memory and geographical imagination of borders among Kurds is different from the official one? The process of de-territorialization of political struggle and the emergence of Kurdish trans-nationalism has merged local knowledge and perception of borders with a cartographic and imagined nation. In this paper, in the light of narratives of people who crossed border through different agencies and forms - as brides, smugglers and guerrillas - I will also explore how "territorial sovereignty" of the nation-states has been challenged and how borders have been transformed into a kind of "translocalities" between nation-states by the mobility of these subjects.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
18	Representing Shifting Identities	WG3	75

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Zdenek Uherek, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

Papers:

Maria de Fátima Amante, Pólo Universitário da Ajuda, Portugal
Everyday Narratives and Political Discourse on the Portugese-Spanish Border

This paper is intended to explore different perspectives of the political and cultural border between Portugal and Spain. I will be showing that these representations are evolved by ideological questions framed within specific contexts of power. The main purpose of this paper is to present different perceptions and representations of the border, about the changes it has been object of, its openness and consequent cross-border cooperation which have been presented as the new paradigm of the relation between Portuguese and Spaniards. The analysis will be supported by my own research (ethnographic) conducted on the north section of the border and also by additional reports relating to the issue in different sections the border. Within the framework of reflection the paper looks in to the significance of everyday practices such as authors like Tim Edensor, Michael Billig or Michel De Certeau have constructed it. I will depart from the way people living on the borderlands reproduce the border and build its meaning on a daily basis. I will argue that for those living on borderlands, the border is a major element on identity formation, depending on it for the conceptualization of 'us' and 'them'.

Salvatore Giusto, Brandeis University, USA
The Darker Side of the Moon: A Paper about the Rise of a Melungeon Ethnic Identity in Tennessee Appalachia

The County of Hancock is situated in the Appalachian area of the Tennessee State (USA). Its low demographic rate, the scarcity of its primary resources and the condition of political and economical subalternity to which its inhabitants were historically subjected, determined its formal denomination of "third poorest County of the United States". In 1997 Brent Kennedy, a local independent scholar, published a pamphlet in which he claimed the historical existence in Hancock County of a pre-Colombian ethnic group of Mediterranean ancestry defined as "Melungeon". According to his (frankly creative) theory, the socio-economic underdevelopment characterizing the area was historically originated by the social ostracism generally reserved to the Melungeon people, that were forced to hide their true ethnicity. Given the editorial success of Kennedy's publication, a new feeling of ethnic identity suddenly rose among the people living in the Hancock County. They started to progressively attenuate, at an ideological and cultural level, their previous socio-cultural asset and to elaborate a new socially shared ethnic border, publicly used as a kind of Gramscian counter-hegemonic political instrument. The paper critically shows how the Hancock County social actors have strategically built and diachronically reified an original form of socio-cultural habitus through a radical renegotiation of the ethnic boundary encompassing them as a cultural whole. The analysis of this process, which is mainly described as a communicative one, is presented as the prelude for a broader redefinition of the anthropological concept of ethnic identity, intended as a cultural and political category.

Ana Kralj, University of Primorska, Slovenia
Border as a Distinction, Metaphor and Discourse

The borders of nation-states are an embodiment of the junction between the system and the life-world (lebenswelt). They manifest the translation of the social into physical spaces and vice versa. The paper reflects the meaning of distinctions and oppositions (us and them, here and there, safety and danger, included and excluded) in the construction, maintenance and disappearance of boundaries in space. When it comes to the borders of nation-states distinctions are identified within and grounded solely in the political sphere, the same sphere that needs borders and distinctions in order to constitute itself. A qualitative study about the experience and meaning of the Italian-Yugoslav-Slovenian border in the eyes of three generations living in the Slovenian border area lies at the core of the paper. Based on biographical narratives, the study covers three historical periods: the constitution of the border between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1953/1954, followed by several decades leading up to Slovenian independence in 1991 and finally the period of "border disappearance" after 2004, when Slovenia joined the European Union. The author argues that the field of "absolute politics" dominated over the everyday experiences of the people living in the border area and, when some turning points occurred, demanded radical decisions and identity transformations.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
29	Border Trading	WG4	S. Rec.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: James Korovilas, Bristol Business School, UK

Papers:

Bettina Bruns, Leibniz-Institut für Länderkunde, Germany
Smart Border or New Iron Curtain? The Polish-Belarusian Border in the Everyday Life of Belarusian Cross Border Small-Scale Traders and Small Entrepreneurs.

The European Union seeks to establish within the scope of the extension of the Schengen space a homogenized control regime at its external borders. Actors confronted with these new regulations in a special way are, among others, petty traders and small entrepreneurs, who depend economically on border crossings. The Belarusian petty traders and small entrepreneurs are confronted more intensively than citizens of other EU neighbour states with the lesser permeability of the border due to the strict EU border regime on the hand and to the extraordinarily restrictive Belarusian customs regulations on the other hand. They have to cope with national and supranational customs laws and visa requirements in order to be able to secure their livelihood in using the border as an economic resource. On the basis of data from qualitative empirical research (group discussions, qualitative interviews and systematic observations) collected during several field trips at the Polish-Belarusian border, it is the aim of the presentation to analyze the petty traders' and small entrepreneurs' perceptions of the border and their strategies and tactics in the light of the process of the homogenization of the EU border

Dennis L. Soden, Alejandro Palma, and Janet Conary, Univeristy of Texas, El Paso, USA
Economic Growth in an Era of Drug Wars: Perspectives from the U.S-Mexico Border

No border region has had a more violent period in the last two years than the area including Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico and El Paso, Texas in the United States. From a series of small skirmishes between competing drug cartels, Cd. Juarez has gained the label of "world's most violent city." Executions, kidnapping and extortion now occur 24/7 with randomness accelerating to include non-cartel residents attempting to live normal lives. In the midst of the drug wars escalation to almost civil war in Mexico as the government is unable to effectively respond, the manufacturing sector in Ciudad Juarez, one of the largest in North America, continues to grow. The financial strength of the "maquiladora" or "twin plants" and its importance to the U.S., has grown and strengthened its position in an era where all indicators suggest the opposite. The global recession has made northern Mexico an attractive location for locating new factories, while the violence has been targeted away from companies and industrial sites. This paper explores this phenomenon and provides insight into what allows this growth under the worst conditions the region has experienced since the beginning of the maquiladora era three decades ago.

Damir Josipovic, Institute for Ethnic Studies, Slovenia
Slovenia and Croatia – Caught in the act: opposing every-day practices of "liquid" people inside a real, "inter-boundary" space in Northern Istria

From the outer world, Slovenia and Croatia are sometimes seen as two malicious, quarrelling siblings off-springing from the late socialist federation. This federation has had in a way (d)effected the interethnic deliberations by constantly repeating the "brotherhood-and-unity" paradigm to hopefully prevent the ethnic conflicts. Within this paradigm there was little or no room for debates on ethnic issues inside Yugoslavia. Moreover, this paradigm initially suggested that only the federal entities, i.e. the territories have (though only limited) subjectivity within the federation. After the WWII, the former historical boundaries were used as internal borders of these territories (republics). The only exceptions were the borders newly introduced in annexed areas. In these cases, the "history" was not consulted and the physical boundaries as rivers and ridges were used instead. The valley of Dragonja/Dravogna in northern Istria is such case. As a consequence of "double vision" of both neighbouring countries, tenths of people were (and still are) caught in-between. The contribution focuses on cross-border practices of transferring or exchanging money, goods, values, and infrastructure in these landscapes.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
36	Time and 'Tidemarks' in the Study of Borders 2	WS4	Au 67

Organizers: Hastings Donnan, Queen's U. Belfast, and Maoz Rozenthal, IDC, Israel.
Chair: Maoz Rozenthal, IDC, Israel

Panel Abstract:

This workshop will focus on the making (and breaking) of borders as temporal series of decisions, norms and formal rules made by social, economic and political agents, who may be individuals, collectivities or organizations. Borders are social institutions which can be depicted as tidemarks: an outcome of past actions with varying levels of influence on the present and the future. Tidemarks yield 'focal points' which at a given moment represent the past, the present and the possibilities for the future. In this light, past activities create a reality (or a sense of a reality) that affects future activities relating to the social institution of borders. This is the 'path dependence' of the making and breaking of borders: an interactive process of shared meanings, fragments of existence, conflicted interests, organizational 'garbage cans' and structural power relations relating to geographical, political, social and cultural borders and border communities.

Contributions might address, but are not restricted to, the following themes:

- Crossing and constructing borders through migration
- Border zones – encounter zones
- Constructing and representing political and cultural borders

Papers, Panel 36:

Caterina Borelli, University of Barcelona, Spain
Everyday Geopolitics: The Case of Mount Trebevic, Sarajevo

The paper presents the first results of an ongoing research carried out on Mount Trebević, Sarajevo. The location used to be a symbol of the city, especially since it was selected as one of the main venues of the Olympic Games in 1984. As the war broke out in 1992, the mountain was occupied by the serbo-bosnian troops, becoming one of the main places where the city was besieged from. After the war it got almost completely abandoned by the citizens of Sarajevo, partly because of the presence of mine fields, partly because the main facilities for sport and leisure were almost completely destroyed, but above all due to the negative symbolism of a place crossed first by the frontline, and later, after Dayton Peace Agreement, by the Interentity Boundary Line. Nowadays, while Bosnia Herzegovina struggles to find its way into the European Union, on the high ground around the capital city time got frozen like 15 years ago. The aim of the article is to portrait the present of a forgotten place where some major issues concentrate: memory, identity, nationalism, visible and invisible borders, in a constant dialogue between the past and the present. The presentation of the paper will be accompanied by a screening of photographs taken on Mount Trebević by photographer Camilla De Maffei, who actively takes part in the research by representing the daily life of the inhabitants of the mountain and by trying to make visible the invisible border that crosses it.

Gideon Doron, Tel-Aviv University, Israel
Critical Junctures, Equilibrium Strategies and Tidemarks: A Positivist Look at the Making and Breaking of Borders Through Time

Abstract to follow
Carolin Leutloff-Grandits, University of Graz, Austria
"Ice Age of Kinship Relations"- Reviews on Transformations of Kosovar Albanian Family Solidarity

Narrative interviews with Kosovon Albanians in 2009 revealed that people speak about an "ice age of kinship relations", which has started some years after the end of the war in 1999 and which has worsened ever since. While in these imaginations kinship relations before the war have been based on mutual solidarity, patriarchal family values and respect, after the war these relations have deteriorated and individualism and competition have entered family life. The paper wants to shed more light on these imaginations. In a first step, I will look at the macropolitical reasons given for this new time line, like the transformation of a society marked by ethno-national conflict and war into an ethnically more or less homogeneous post-war society living in an independent state, the introduction of neoliberalism, the demographic turn and the changing patterns of migration. In a second step, I will turn to the micro-level and look at changing family values and practices inside transnational family networks. In a last step, I want to critically review this new "ice age of kinship relations" and ask for reasons for its constructions as well as question the "new" weakening of kinship relations.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
44	Beyond the Borders: Emotional Experiences Within the On/Off Line Networks	IND	Coro

Organizer: Alessandra Micalizzi, Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione, Milan, Italy
 Chair: Natasa Gregoric Bon, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia.

Panel Abstract:

An inhabited technology. This is a common expression used to define Internet interactive space: sophisticated relational contexts where are interwoven millions of contacts and links among people. The penetration and domestication of the new media in the Everyday Life have reduced the cultural and academic resistances of apocalyptic predictors of an imminent and sterile individualism. All the academic positions agreed with the idea that not to exist a rigid border between “on” and “off” line, both at cognitive and experience level. Nevertheless, the mediated relations among netusers seems to have specific characteristics that make perceptible a “difference” between on and off line, like and invisible but yet present border. The so called extended presence (Riva, 2003) deals with peculiar modalities of “being”, of being a part of events, movements, emotional involving situations. This panel aims to investigate how emotions take place on the Net, how people “live” and perceive these emotional experiences, how they overpass the border and arrive to have effects off line. We are interested also on the contrary process: how affects, feelings and emotions born out of the Net can be continued, grown up and become stronger by Internet. Let’s think about the anger, the suffering, the sadness or envy and shame. Do exist on the Net spaces, context and relational situations where people can share emotions, either collective or individual one? What are the consequences on psychological, social and anthropological level?

Papers, Panel 44:

Marina Brancato, Università degli Studi di Napoli ‘L’Orientale’, Italy

Anthropology on TV: Abruzzo’s Earthquake

The earthquake that stroke the city of L’Aquila(6 April 2009) - the country’s worst earthquake in the last three decades - turned out to be one of the most devastating in terms of displacement. Up to now there have been about 10,000 homeless, lodged in hotels or elsewhere, still waiting to be rehoused. They can be considered as “exiled” in their own country. The destruction in the city of L’Aquila and its surrounding villages recorded the massive presence of Italian television channels above all in the first phase of the emergency. The voices and the stories of the collectivity, hit by the earthquake, were reported in terms of audience by the official Italian media and broadcast on TV in the shape of a 24 hours tragedy talk-show. This paper aims to reflect on the anthropological experience of the earthquake in the region of Abruzzo and to discuss the ways in which the Italian web TV broadcasts this dramatic event on the screen. I wish to explore how

- 1) Web TV made use of the anthropological categories of space, time and person
- 2) Web TV can define a future memory’s archive of the Italian seismicity.

Alessandra Micalizzi, Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione, Milan, Italy

Suffering Togetherness: Motherhood and Hide Emotions in Case of Prenatal Death

For many women, the birth of a child is a key life transition, dealt with positive emotions and feelings. However, in rare cases could be happen a prenatal death, that is the death of a baby before birth or in the first months after the birth. In Italy the prenatal death isn’t culturally considered as a “real death”, as a traumatic event that activates the work of mourning. For this reason doesn’t exist a psychological support for the mummies and daddies that loose a baby in this phase of life. The paper aims to propose the results of an explorative research about the sharing of suffer among “mothers” that lived a prenatal death on the Net. I would understand what is the function of publish personal feelings in public spaces, such us on-line communities, and what is the meaning of do that with the mediation and the protection of the screen. More in deep, I would verify the social and psychological benefits coming from a collective sharing of these kinds of emotions in virtual context. For this reason I carried out ethnographic observations on Italian self help communities about prenatal death and e-mail interviews with 20 participants. In fact, in this case the “border” of the Net – and of the screen – is an important line of protection; at the same time it defines an intimate space – even if external – where re-discovering a lost part of personal identity.

Luca Rossi, University of Urbino, Italy
Public Mourning in Social Network Sites

Social Network Sites have faced during recent times a growing global success. At the same time Social Network Sites shows today a large variety of forms and available platforms able to satisfy the needs of a large range of users. In fact when we generally speak about SNS we use a general label to identify very different services like Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter or Friendfeed. Those services see also a very different approach from the users that can use the SNS for many different purposes. This paper will present how a SNS can be used to publicly express sorrow and sadness for the death of a very well known public figure. The paper will present a case study focused on the death of the Italian TV host Mike Bongiorno dead on September 2009. The paper is based on the qualitative analysis of a large amount of conversations happened on Friendfeed – a Twitter like microblogging site – and will show how SNS can be described as a public space where users can express their sorrow. Those mourning rituals, that happen online in the networked context of SNS, and show specific characteristics. On one side they show the relational aspect of SNS where the distinction between public and private space is being reshaped and therefore also the space where sorrow and sadness can be exposed is constantly re-defined. On the other side these online manifestation of sorrow contribute, in an unintentional way, to the propagation of the news they are referring to. These point will be further described in the paper.

Agnese Vellar, University of Turin, Italy
Naked Lunch: An Explorative Research on the “Pro-Ana” Italian Online Network

Social media such as web boards, blogs and social network sites allow young people to communicate with their friends and to construct interest-based communities that aggregate like-minded people (Ito et al., 2009). Thanks to social media they experiment new form of creativity, reflexivity and develop social relationships (Livingstone, 2008; Ellison et al., 2007). However also risky behaviours could emerge online. Because of that institutions ask for deeper investigations on youth-generated problematic content such as fight videos, pro-self-harm sites or pro-ana communities (Biegler and boyd, 2010). With the aim to investigate why people share their sufferance online, I've conducted an explorative research on the Italian pro-ana websites. Pro-ana websites have been described as communities that “promote” anorexia as a lifestyle choice (Bardone-cone and Cass, 2007; Overbeke, 2008). However ethnographic researches underline that online discussion forums reduce the social isolation for those with eating disorders (Gavin et al., 2008; Pescoe, 2008) and that users construct “interpretative models” alternative to the professional ones with the aim to give sense to their sufferance (Fox et al., 2005). In Italy the pro-ana subculture is less institutionalized. I've identified a network of pro-ana blogs where users share their fears and their anger against their disease. Furthermore they explicitly give and implicitly ask for emotional and informational support, but rarely “promote” anorexia. Pro-ana blogs are thus digital spaces where people with a social stigma construct an online “sorrowful” body with the aim to communicate with like-minded people and share their emotional pain in a “safe place”.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
46	Borders, Faces and Interfaces	IND	A7

Organizer: Eleni Myrivili, University of the Aegean, Greece
 Chair: Eleni Myrivili, U. of the Aegean, Greece

Panel Abstract:

Interface: a common boundary between bodies, regions, systems, equipment. The emphasis is on connection, on interaction.

The notion of interface usually brings to mind the space of transformation/translation that spans between human and digital. This “new,” “increasingly salient” border that involves politics, economics, ethics and aesthetics, nothing short of a large part of our everyday experiences, has brought along its own culture. Its presence brought about the implosion of a very dominant border of the past: the distance between the subject and the (contemplated) object (Benjamin, Virilio, etc.) It also changed the boundary between technology and culture and between technology and the body. Technology is no more conceived as prosthesis or a supplement, but rather as an “environment, a space to be explored”. Finally, as a result of this, the cultural emphasis shifted from the movement of information to affect: interface is no longer a border over which information is carried from one “body,” “region,” “system” to another, but about doing, affecting, engaging bodies, senses, spaces, etc.

The papers in this panel will be discussing different types of interfaces and faces as borders. Through these works we will explore how different instances of human-digital interfaces or how the culture these bring along shape anew, recast, or simply recall existing notions of the border.

Papers, Panel 46:

Penelope Papailias, University of Thessaly, Greece

Media as Border: Monitoring Violation

There are many, many cameras trained on thresholds—from the neighborhood “front door” to the airport customs line. Borders in their literal, geographical sense are a keen site for media scrutiny, yet most of the footage thus produced is simply archived, never to be witnessed. Usually, there really is not much to “see” at the border.

Perhaps we need to look for/at borders where people are already looking? This paper builds on ongoing research into “media events” in Greek society in the past decade in which the wounded migrant body has become spectacularized. How are cultural borders of self/ other “monitored” by a viewing public in the course of these media events? How is this form of publicity—which simultaneously exposes and (re)produces violence against foreign bodies—linked to transgressions of seemingly discrete media contexts or norms?

This paper will use the ideas of interface and intermediality to conceptualize media as border. Interface implies a border that has been crossed, deliberately, even giddily, a connection/confrontation that has been enacted against the odds. It is not a matter of contiguity or of making difference out of sameness, but a yoking together, which draws attention to all the wires. Intermediality similarly emphasizes materiality and the in-between, but with emphasis on the reflexive embeddedness of media forms.

Myrssini Antoniou, Interface Cultures, Kunstuniversitat Linz, Austria, Markos Vogiatzoglou, University of Macedonia, Greece, and Markos Zampoglou, European University Institute, Italy

Framing the Mirror: Tracing the Boundaries of Narrativity in Interactive Media

This paper will discuss an interactive installation, first presented in Athens, during the 15th AntiRacist festival, 2010. The installation is a digital “mirror” hanging on the wall, reflecting the spectators that stand before it as different people of random gender, age, race and social status.

Our theoretical analysis, which includes the projects’ setup and the feedback it received, is based on three conceptual axes: interface, interaction and narrativity.

The interface, as a constructed and designed space, digital or tangible, functions as a border between the user and the application. The permeability of this border depends, primarily, on the technical choices of the designer as well as the context in which the artwork is presented. As interaction we understand and analyse the process during which the participant sees through the mirror the “other” reflected in the “self.” Within the context of interaction, we focus on the process through which the participant is invited to see the “other” reflected in the self. Finally, narrativity, within the context of new media, allows for a multiplicity of stories, meanings, fragments, images, characters, etc., a multiplicity that derives from the complexity of the medium.

We therefore have, on the one hand, a narrative playing with the notion of the border, and on the other hand, an attempt to investigate the extent to which the spectator of an interactive piece perceives and recreates the narrative space in which he is immersed. Which are the most persistent borders that keep recreating themselves?

This work explores the ways in which the meta-narrative of the spectator is shaped and how it transforms as we redesign the structural elements of the project and we reposition it in another place.

15:00 – 16:30 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
10	Europe and Aesthetics	WG1	A7

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Eleni Sideri, University of Thessaly, Greece

Papers:

Zinovijus Ciupijus, Leeds University Business School, UK, 10

Stranded Between New Borders and Old Boundaries? Exploring Social Agency of Contemporary "Eastern" European Migrants in Britain

EU enlargement and the mobility, which followed it, have been conceptualized within two competing discourses. The first one reflects the view of the EU commission: it has hailed post-accession mobility as a fulfilment of the idea of borderless Europe. In this benign interpretation, 'Eastern' Europeans have been viewed as the new citizens of Europe empowered by the newly acquired freedom of movement. The alternative discourse could be found in critical sociology and geography. It argues that that post-enlargement mobility has many parallels with previous migration waves from 'Eastern' Europe (McDowell, 2009). Far from being recognized as equal citizens, 'Eastern' Europeans have been treated as the 'Eastern' others, for example, on the level of Western European mass media (Light and Young, 2009). The nature of low paid and low status jobs, which 'Eastern' Europeans often have to take in the old EU member states such as the UK, provides additional ammunition to this interpretation. While diverging in their evaluations – the inclusion versus continuous exclusion of 'Eastern' Europeans, both discourses are concerned with what is known in social theory as the structures. In contrast, this paper intends to look at the structural constructions (the East-West boundaries versus opened borders) through the prism of the lived experiences of migrants themselves. Putting the agency of 'Eastern' Europeans firmly at the centre of the analysis, the paper uses original qualitative data to explore how 'Eastern' European migrants in the UK articulate their cultural identities and take part in shaping economic, and political boundaries of Europe.

Marie Sandberg, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

The Present/Absent Border: Europeanisation Processes on the German-Polish Border

This presentation takes the German-Polish borderland as a point of departure for discussing how Europeanization can be described and analyzed in practice. Usually Europeanization refers to the process whereby the Europeans become increasingly more integrated in an 'ever closer union' in the EU (Olsen 2002; Delanty & Rumsford 2005). Using analytical strategies from Bruno Latour (2005) it is discussed how concepts like 'top-down' or 'bottom up' might be avoided. The ethnographic fieldwork was conducted in the two towns Görlitz and Zgorzelec, situated directly on the German-Polish border. It is explored how the border is experienced and used differently among German and Polish high school pupils living there. Within maps drawn by the pupils themselves it is exemplified how the German-Polish border appears simultaneously present and absent – how defining the border and letting the border take a back seat can be equally important. This duality is regarded as co-existing ways of enacting the border. Furthermore these different border practices are part of socio-material settings connected to the EU such as bilingual schools, cross border activities, and pedestrian border bridges – also when some of the cross border activities do not succeed. Thus it is suggested, that to study processes of Europeanization is as much a matter of understanding and empirically describing the complicated co-existence of different practices in everyday-life Europe, as Europeanization is a matter of trade, treaties, and EU-barometers.

Johan Schimanski, University of Tromsø, Norway

Border Aesthetics and Postmodernist Negotiations in the Norwegian-Russian Borderscape

This paper examines the aesthetic dimension in the remaking of borders and border concepts. In which way do aesthetic works and aestheticization processes become part of the borderscape?

To ask such questions is not only to interrogate different historical conceptions of the border, but also different meanings of the word "aesthetic". The aesthetic can be about the senses: that which connects the spatial and symbolic aspects of every border is precisely the sensual perception of the border. The aesthetic can be about beauty, etc: the border allows for emotional responses (like/dislike etc) and for aesthetic judgements (beautiful, sublime, grotesque, etc). The aesthetic be about art: The border can be connected to artistic cultural production and be subjected to everyday aestheticization.

All these aspects of the border create the possibility of ascribing various aesthetic (and ethical) values to the border; however, the border not only elicits aesthetic responses, but is also renegotiated in those responses.

The paper explores scenes from two “postmodernist” novels which negotiate the Norwegian-Russian(-Sámi-Finnish-Kven) borderscape, Fowles’ *The Magus* (1966) and Fløgstad’s *Grønt Jakobselv* (2009), attending to the changing conceptions of borders, the complex layering of historical memory in the Pasvik region, and the specific border metaphors they bring into play. Which aesthetic judgments about the border do these novels make possible? Can aesthetic distancing and its shifting of the visible/invisible create new, perhaps enabling conceptions of the border?

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
15	UK Travels and Translations	WG2	S Rec.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Susan Ball, University of Paris 8, France

Papers:

Agnieszka Ignatowicz, Aston University, UK

Travelling Home: Personal Mobility and “New” Polish Migrants in England

Migrant mobility has long been established as a site of exciting scholarly work. The current developments in the field have contributed to a new and richer understanding of the movement of people. However, mobility raises many questions, especially in relation to its flexibility and fluidity. What is more, much of the past research sees mobility as a universal human condition and hence overlooks the lived experience that often instigates the movement in the first place. There is no denying that mobility can transform many aspects of social and economic life of mobile migrants (i.e. Cyrus, 2008; Diminescu, 2003; Morokvasic, 1999). The question then is not whether being mobile matters to migrants but how? What is the meaning of mobility at the level of individual lives? This article is concerned with issues of travelling home in narratives of migration, drawing particular attention to the journey itself, which I examine as an increasingly important aspect of overall personal mobility. Freedom of circulation within the European Union made the borders inside the EU less important to those who have the right of free movement. More recently, the expansion of the EU in 2004 and the availability of cheaper, more frequent and more accessible air travel connections, has allowed for new forms of mobility, based on more frequent return visits, for Eastern Europeans who have gone to work and live in Britain. Drawing on the narratives and interview data with “new” Polish migrants in England, this paper argues that the social content of migrant mobility and visits home is of increasing importance. Many Polish migrants in England are now dependent on this form of mobility not only for sustaining social ties, but also in case of negotiation of their social status and displaying the achievements of migration. I argue, amongst other things, that the visit home is also a fundamental part of new mobility patterns and a crucial stage in the negotiation of migration itself. I am suggesting that the ways in which the journey home and the distance between England and Poland are encountered by Polish migrants, are critical to their understandings of migration. Because of the figurative proximity between Poland and England and “when desired” nature of their movement, Polish migrants are placed in a position of privilege and control regarding their own mobility.

Mila Maeveva, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria

Language as a Border: The Case of Bulgarian Immigrants in the United Kingdom

The emigration of Bulgarian citizens to the UK is a relatively new phenomenon that has become a massive movement after the acceptance of Bulgaria into European Union in 2007. Their number has gradually increased, reaching almost 200 000 in 2009 according to unofficial estimates. This makes the Bulgarians in the UK one of the largest ‘new’ Bulgarian expatriate communities in Western Europe. The article describes and analyses the language situation of Bulgarian citizens, immigrants in the United Kingdom (especially in England). Birmingham, Chatham, Maidstone and Tonbridge (2007 and 2010) and Sofia, Bulgaria (2009). The paper aims to present the border role of language and its place in the identification strategy of Bulgarian immigrants in the United Kingdom. The study aims to describe changes that occurred in the Bulgarian language during immigration and adaptation processes in the receiving society and factors that contributed to it. It also follows the influence of two Bulgarian schools in London on learning and preserving of the Bulgarian language in the framework of the migrants’ community. The working hypothesis is that Bulgarian language is an important border for inclusion/exclusion in/out of Bulgarian immigrant group. The study pays attention to learning and improvement of English and other East European languages (as Russian and Polish for example) as a step to cross cultural and ethnic borders and to integrate and adapt in British society and in other East European immigrant communities.

Assunta Nicolini, City University, London, UK

The Afghan Migration Project after 2001: Destination London

This paper presents early findings of my study among Afghans arrived in the UK and in particular in London after 2001. Although Afghans have a long history of migration, forced or otherwise, especially towards the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran, after the collapse of the Taliban regime in 2001 new dynamics characterized the migration of such population. Increasingly restrictive Immigration policies in EU meant that for many Afghans the chances to enter and settle in the UK after 2001 have become very limited. In this study I focus in particular on young Afghans who left their country and very often traveled by land to the UK. I will explore whether the decision to migrate reflects a stage in life where young men become adult. For many in fact crossing borders and overcoming the challenges and dangers faced during the journey can be an empowering experience. Calls for the recognition of the cultural specificity of each migration experience (Boswell 2007) while a much shorter life expectancy should alert us to the very different responsibilities that govern the lives of very young boys and necessitate a consideration of the relationship between not just genders, but also generations. From a methodological perspective, this research is based on qualitative interviews carried out both in London and in Afghanistan.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
24	Techniques of Remaking Borders Part 3	WG4	Coro

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Petros Petsimeris, (U. of Paris 8, France)

Papers:

Tamara Awerbuch-Friedlander, Harvard School of Public Health, USA

A Disease Transmission Across Political Borders: The Case of Rabies in Israel and the Surrounding Countries.

An eco-historical analysis facilitated the identification of the socio-political, demographical and environmental changes that have affected the distribution and abundance of vertebrates living in Israeli and Palestinian territories, their pathogens and the extent of human - animal contacts, all contributing to the risk of rabies, leading to three deaths in the late 90s. There are indications that the implementation of uncoordinated control strategies with a lack of an ecological perspective on one side of the border, such as the destruction of the main reservoirs, led to the emergence of a more potent reservoir coming from the other side, and the creation of an additional one yet to be identified. We analyze the lessons of historical mistakes, aiming at future regional control of the disease.

Simon Faulkner, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

Picasso in Palestine: Art and the Border Question

The art project 'Picasso in Palestine' developed by Palestinian artist Khaled Hourani proposes the transportation of a painting by Pablo Picasso from the van Abbe museum in Eindhoven to be exhibited in Ramallah in the West Bank. The transportation of expensive art across national borders is a normal aspect of the international art world. But in this instance the movement of the Picasso painting raises various questions. Where is the border across which the painting must travel once it has left Holland and who controls this border? Is this border located at Tel Aviv airport, at the Kalandia checkpoint between Jerusalem and Ramallah, or somewhere else? Where this border exists and who controls it has direct bearing on the issue of insurance for the painting. This is why Hourani's project has led art insurers to consult the agreements made between Israel and the PLO in the early 1990s in an attempt to understand the legal context for the display of painting in Ramallah. Like other forms of 'Institutional Critique' developed since the 1970s, 'Picasso in Palestine' draws attention to the institutional conditions of art, but more importantly it brings into a new kind of visibility the abnormality of the Palestinian situation when it comes to the establishment and control of a border and related issues of sovereignty. By examining the ramifications of this specific example, this paper will discuss the ways in which contemporary art defines a space for the development of alternative modes of exploring and contesting the 'borderness of borders'.

Venetia Kantsa, University of the Aegean, Greece

Exporting Gametes, Exporting Ethnicity: Reproductive Tourism in Greece

European countries vary significantly in relation to Artificial Reproductive Technologies (ART) legislation and regulation. Gamete donor anonymity, state funding and reimbursement, marital status, number of embryos transferred, embryo freezing, and oocyte donation are legal pinch points that differentiate greatly from one country to another (Brown 2009: 23). The outcome of such legal diversity is that an ever growing number of people may travel within Europe because they do not have access to some ART in their own countries due to legal, economic, practical, technological or religious reasons. Recent studies on cross-border reproductive care movements between European countries have documented a considerable flow of patients (Shenfield 2010: 25). Recent ART legislation and regulation in Greece (Law 3089/2002 and 3305/2005) allows for preimplantation genetic diagnosis, embryo freezing, anonymous sperm donation, anonymous egg donation, embryo donation and surrogacy and gives access to these technologies to married people, non-married couples and single women. Drawing on medical innovations, state awareness on infertility and the so called “demographic” problem, and the cultural significance of parenthood, and especially motherhood, the legal regulation of ART in Greece is considered as one of the most “progressive” in Europe. The outcome is that a growing number of people from other European countries such as Italy, France and Bulgaria visit Greece looking for gamete donors and surrogates. In the context of this paper I will discuss the legal, medical and religious context which allows and promotes reproductive tourism in Greece, and endorses specific notions of an “ethnic pride”.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
32	Queer and Ethnosexuality	WS3	Au 1

Organizers: Elissa Helms, Central European University, Hungary and Tuija Pulkkinen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Chair: Tuija Pulkkinen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Papers:

Katja Kahlina, Central European University, Hungary

Negotiations on/of the Ethnosexual Borders: The Case of Croatia

In my paper I will explore the ways in which the borders of Croatian nation are negotiated from the perspective of people who are ‘othered’ on the grounds of their sexuality. First I will map the coexistence of heteronationalism and homonationalism in the dominant articulations of national identity and citizenship in relation to the processes of democratization and accessing the EU. I will then turn to the ways in which national belonging and the meanings of ‘being a citizen’ are re-articulated in the life narratives of queer people diversely self-identified as lesbians, gays and trans, both out and closeted activists and non-activists. In order to emphasize the intersection of sexuality and nation on the level of identity and belonging, I will employ the concept of ethnosexual self-identification. By focusing on the ethnosexual self-identification, in my paper I will demarcate and critically reflect upon four main strategies of resolving the paradox of being simultaneously ‘lesbian/gay/trans’ and ‘citizen’ that has been created by the dominance of heterosexualized citizenship. As my analysis will reveal, on the grounds of prevailing discourses informing the narratives, these strategies can be identified as ‘privacy’, ‘normalcy’, ‘queer’, and ‘pan-balkanism’. I will argue that while ‘privacy’ and ‘normalcy’ strategies reveal rather assimilationist tendencies of inclusion into the available (nationalist) logic of citizenship and nation, ‘queer’ and ‘pan-balkanism’ can be regarded as transgressions of the dominant discourses of sexual identity, sexual citizenship and belonging that are in the basis of existing ethnosexual frontiers.

Sanja Kajinic, Central European University, Hungary

The "Battle for Sarajevo" as "Metropolis": Liberal Discourses around the Closure of the First Queer Sarajevo Festival

The aim of this paper is to look at the web of discourses created around the violent closure of the first Queer Sarajevo festival in 2009 in order to examine how the participants of the debate and the event engaged in negotiating not only the status of non-normative sexual identities in Bosnia and Herzegovina but the image of Sarajevo as the city, on the one hand, and on the meaning of ‘tradition’, on the other. The debate on what is the ‘true’ Bosnian ‘tradition’ and on its ‘belonging to Europe’ are fiercely fought in both liberal and conservative camps. This paper will look particularly at liberal discourses around the QS festival to ask about the discursive implications of such media visibility for a small queer festival and for Bosnian LGBT community. It will claim that, despite ‘good intentions’, the liberal discourses’ treatment of the QS festival as a litmus test for ‘Sarajevo as tolerant metropolis’ has the effect of inadvertently rendering invisible queer persons and queer art the festival was supposed to be about. The analysis will also focus on how women disappeared from the media accounts of the QS festival, while at the same time the festival itself was gendered as female.

Liron Lavi, Tel-Aviv University, Israel
Nationality as a "Matter of Time"

National borders not only define a sovereign state, but enable a sense of belonging towards the homeland. What happens to national belonging when the homeland's borders are under dispute? How does the sense of national belonging constitute in front of fluid borders? Theoretical model of national belonging as "performance-of-time" suggests an answer to these questions. Following Judith Butler's Performative Theory and Martin Heidegger's concept of temporality, the model suggests that national belonging is a "matter of time". The national belonging is a performance that place nationality on a chronological time-line. The performance nature of national belonging could be revealed where its chronological appearance is disrupted by national borders and a "National Drag" is formed. While Butler's drag reveals the performative nature of gender, "National Drag" could reveal the performative nature of national belonging. To clarify the theoretical model, the Golan Heights (Ramat Hagolan) in Israel will be discussed as a case study of "National Drag". The Golan Heights has been under Israeli sovereignty since the war between Israel and Syria in 1967. Although it has remained a disputed issue between the two countries as well as in the Israeli society, Jewish settlements were established in the territory. The theoretical model suggests that the dispute over the border in the Golan disturbs the national belonging of the Jewish settlers and reveals their performance-of-time. They perform a "National Drag"- their performance of national belonging in a disputable territory fails to achieve a chronological appearance and reveal a continuous "doing of chronology".

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
39	Historical Re-borderings	WS4	Au 75

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Madeleine Hurd, University of Södertörn, Sweden.

Papers:

Glenn Peers University of Texas, Austin USA

Border Spanning: Eastern Christian Art and Identity in the Crusader Period

In the eastern Mediterranean of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, visual forms and media reveal the openness of borders. For example, in the Crusader re-settlement of Ascalon, Greek church fathers were found in the apse of a church that was restored in the twelfth century by Arabic-speaking Christians. Political and military tensions between the kingdoms were no barrier to sharing avant-garde church decoration found in Byzantine, Crusader and Eastern Christian areas. Borders in this period were evidently far more open to religious, cultural, social exchange than the texts would often lead us to expect. Borders' meanings evidently changed according to spheres of influence that were not always determined by military and political concerns. This paper focuses primarily on objects, primarily the hoard from Resafa in the Syrian desert. This collection of objects was found buried in a room in the northwest part of the church of St. Sergius by German excavators in 1982 and was published in 1990. It has escaped notice by most scholars. Yet it holds extraordinary interest, for it comprises a cup with heraldic designs from France and inscribed with Arabic, a chalice and paten with Greek and Syriac inscriptions, and a decorated incense burner. Each has visual forms that bridge linguistic, denominational and national borders. This paper offers analysis of borderless identities that this hoard reveals. Found in a Muslim-dominated region, that hoard shows the active reach of spheres of influence and the constant work objects do in defining and undermining borders.

Vladislav Sotirovic, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Remapping the Balkans: Shaping the Borders of United National State of Ethno-Linguistic Serbs

This research paper sets out to present linguistic aspect of ideological framework in making both Serbian national identity and national state building program created in the first half of 19th c. by two different Serbian writers. This "linguistic" framework of national identity became in the following decades one of the cornerstones of Serbian national ideology and foreign policy. The question of national identity and creation of national state occupied the first place of agenda in the mind of the leading Serbian intellectuals and politicians in the first half of 19th century. Imbued by ideas of German Romanticism and French Revolution, Serbian patriotic public workers set up a goal to create an ideological background for national liberation under Ottoman and Habsburg lordships. National projects of the Serbian liberation and unification were based on the ideological constructions to consolidate all Serbs and to create Serbian state, which became the chief subject in Vuk Stefanovic-Karadzic's Serbs All and Everywhere (1836) and in Ilija Garasanin's Draft (1844). Both these works have been the most meaningful and influential theory for the definition of the nationhood, national idea, national aims and basis for the national policy in the future. I found that Karadzic constructed a model of national determination based on linguistic criterion: entire shtokavian-speaking South-Slavic population, regardless on denominations (Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim), belongs to the genuine Serbdom. My fundamental claim is that Draft composed a secret plan of foreign national policy based on both Karadzic's linguistic model of national identification and historical rights of the Serbs:

creation of unified Serbian state in the Balkans which should embrace all ethno-linguistic Serbs and all Serbian territories from both the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Monarchy.

Julie Thorpe, University of Western Sydney, Australia

Wartime Displacement on the Eastern Front: Refugees in Austria-Hungary in the First World War

My paper is part of a larger project studying the displacement of Austria-Hungary's 2 million refugees during the First World War. The project connects the refugees' stories of displacement with the story of Austria-Hungary's geographical displacement from the world map. Woven between these multiple stories of displacement is the relationship between states and civil society actors and institutions within Austria-Hungary, on the one hand, and international actors and institutions outside the empire on the other hand. It asks how refugees traversed the boundaries of imperial and national identities in a multinational empire, and to what extent were those border-crossings controlled and legitimized by the state in wartime? How did these refugee movements impact on the empire's collapse and the creation of new state borders in East-Central Europe after 1918? This paper introduces the aims and themes of my project and situates them within a broader historical context of remaking borders in East-Central Europe. It investigates some of the specific ways that Austria-Hungary's government, public institutions and private charities responded to the unforeseen mass displacement of the empire's population in wartime, and to what extent refugees constituted another 'front' in Austria-Hungary's war. Finally, the paper seeks to address the relationship between internal wartime displacement and international attempts after the war to repatriate and remake the empire's refugees as citizens within the new boundaries of the empire's successor states after 1918.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
41	Who Are You? Radars, Fences and Biometrics in the Neoliberal Era: Border Securing Technologies and the Re-defining of the Human Subject	IND	Au 67

Organizers: Anna Agathangelou, Global Change Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus and Katja Franko Aas, University of Oslo, Norway and Sevasti Trubeta, University of Aegean, Greece/Free University, Berlin

Chair: Sarah Green, University of Manchester, UK

Panel Abstract:

In the age of biotechnology, and bioinformatics, life is increasingly fashioned and configured at the intersection of practices and discourses, such as borders and frontiers, population control, citizenship informatic sequences, and the biometric state applications to surveil and control the mobility of citizens and non-citizens alike. Besides from raising crucial epistemological questions, these technologies compete for credibility within the market place, the state and the public domain as their reach has rapidly extended to a number of non-scientific environments including state and the subject of borders. This panel engages with the neoliberal politics of EU borders' security by focusing on biometric technologies to cope with shifting conditions of social relations and life and how, in doing so, come to redefine these conditions. We examine (neo) liberal border politics and their changing modes of risk thinking; criminalizing and the combating of it and but also ethics and questions of justice regarding subjects' lives. These border-security controls such as of affect, bodies, and spatial scales raise epistemological and ontological questions about the ethicality of re-defining the region, the state, the subject (i.e., through the drawing on age, race, sexuality etc) and his/her political and social rights. Despite the seemingly confounding specificities of the EU borders, it is our intention to open up a dialogue between "different" borders in order to enable new terms of practical and political engagement. By bringing this set of perspectives into dialogue around the themes of affect, age, space, race, humanitarianism, we hope to reinvigorate critical analysis of the border in all of its (im) materialities and positions.

Papers, Panel 41:

Anna Agathangelou, Global Change Institute, Nicosia, Cyprus

(Neo) Slave Formations and the Frontiers Within: Creative Interventions and Disruptions of Racial and Sexual Geopolitics

How can we address violence without any more stand-ins, with adequate justice, and in a context that capital draws extensively in its new venturist searches for spaces, lands, bodies, sexualities, affects to colonize, segregate and enclose, appropriate, and accumulate more profits? To answer this question, I begin with the state, this ultimate curator and look at how it works to (un) make sexual, racial, and corporeal ecologies by mediating tensions and antagonisms and how it shapes vital and flexible subjects with "reserves of energy" to contribute to the generation of a New World War Order. A conjecture of production, financial, legal and corporeal "borders and frontiers" (i.e., legal regimes, financial crisis, border surveillance of terrorists and migrant workers), will be examined by looking at the sites of Greece and Cyprus not as a natural addition to the EU and its attempts to normativize itself as an imperial formation. Rather, I argue that production, financial and corporeal borders,

and frontier formations challenge global governance structures throughout the South of Europe; and that maintaining or destroying these borders and frontiers as neo-colonies had the potential to alter the power structures in 21st century Europe.

Katja Franko Aas, University of Oslo, Norway

Biometrics, Surveillance and Citizenship in the EU: Who is Doing What To Whom?

The aim of this paper is to analyse the emerging network of the European Union surveillance practices relating to borders and crime control, first and foremost, the current expansion of the Schengen Information System and the creation of a common Visa Information System (VIS). These systems are vital elements of the so-called European 'Area of Freedom, Security and Justice' and indispensable instruments in EU border controls and EU police cooperation. In addition, planned surveillance systems (or what might be termed EU 'surveillance fantasies') such as the planned entry / exit system and EUROSUR system will be examined. A question will be asked about what these developments can tell us about border control practices today and what contribution their analysis can bring to criminological and sociological theory. A vital aspect of these new surveillance systems are the blurring lines between administrative decision-making, policing and security services, as well as extensive use of biometric technologies. These systems are on the one hand empowered by the global as well as a reaction to it, thus revealing the intricate position of sovereignty under the globalising social condition. Moreover, they embody the changing modes of risk thinking and identity constitution and are inscribed with specific notions of otherness and suspicion, essentially related to citizenship and global social privilege.

Sevasti Trubeta, University of Aegean/Free University, Berlin, Greece

Biometrics, Security and Protection of Minor Border-Crossers Humanitarianism at the "Human Minimum"

The migration of unaccompanied minors is not a new phenomenon. The novelty in the current period is the implementation of biometric methods in order to detect under-aged individuals among border crossers. State/power institutions in several countries have integrated this measure into the screening process of undocumented migrants while several humanitarian organizations ask the expansion of its implementation to other countries as well. The latter proclaim to act on behalf of the interests of minors in order to counteract arbitrariness by police and border servants who often register minors as adults effecting their deportation or detention. My presentation raises questions as how age (childhood) works to manage borders and how "private" or "state" humanitarianism contribute to this. Such a humanitarianism creates subjects of benevolence since under-aged border-crossers are allowed to reside in a country until they reach adulthood, their social life, however, is not ensured. Since the backgrounds of the motion are leveled out, diverse categories of border-crossers are subsumed under the cluster term "unaccompanied minors". Human beings are taken out of all sociological and historical contexts while at the same time the doctrine of security (the source of the screening project) is not questioned by humanitarian agency. The central pillar of my presentation is how in the context of the unquestioned security doctrine, age (childhood) acts as "human minimum".

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
43	Enacted Citizenship and its Boundaries	IND	S Ro.

Organizer: Catherine Neveu, Institut Interdisciplinaire d'anthropologie du Contemporain, LAIOS, France

Chair: Catherine Neveu, IIAC Institut Interdisciplinaire d'anthropologie du Contemporain, LAIOS, France

Panel Abstract:

Amongst the diverse dimensions of borders and boundaries, this panel aims at analyzing this central theme through a critical approach of citizenship(s)' processes.

Citizenship is traditionally conceived of as state-produced and delimited by their boundaries: citizens' positions and rights change according to which side of a border they are on, and crossing it can be either very easy or extremely difficult according to your state-defined citizenship. But borders can also "cross" agents, as when historical and political changes displace them, with or without displacing people.

Meanwhile citizenship cannot be reduced to its sole legal and state-defined dimension, as it is first and above all a set of processes and dynamics; it spreads from the question of the state to routine and ordinary relations imbued with political and social values. Therefore analyzing how borders are crossed and transformed also implies taking into account vernacular discourses, representations and practices of citizenship.

While focusing on areas where state borders have gone through radical changes like former Yugoslavia and the US-Mexico border, a major attention will be given to the entanglement of state-produced categories within everyday life: it will be stressed how changes in the concrete physical environment can be meaningful

reproductions or contestations of official borders, which include not only legal-political statuses but also representations of the “others”.

Such an approach should allow for a critical discussion of how “citizenship regimes”, both vernacular and “dominant”, are produced, enacted or contested in areas where borders have come to gain a particular form and significance..

Papers, Panel 43:

Fabio Mattioli, Graduate Center, City University of New York, Italy/USA
From Dangerous to Cool: Does Urban Citizenship Depend on Bars?

“Never walk alone in the Old Bazaar at night!”. August 2008.

“Let’s have a drink at Pivnica- you know the new pub in the Old Town. Oh, no, I was there yesterday. Then let’s meet at Damar. Oh, what about Rakia Bar, the newest one. It’s on the same spot!.” April 2010.

In 2008 the old town of Skopje was for my Macedonian informants a beautiful, dangerous, and Albanian place that had to be avoided, especially after sunset. In 2009 a first fashionable bar opened in the district followed half a year later by many other trendy locations that suddenly became the gravitational point of local nightlife: my informant enjoyed the staying in those clubs after midnight and smoking inside, thus avoiding the unpopular but compelling laws complied with in other neighborhoods.

In this paper I will try to conceptualize this change of perception of the place as a displacement of ethnical and social boundaries, inquiring its implications in terms of everyday citizenships. If for many residents this shift meant the “revival” of the old town, which was now eventually absorbed back into “normal” city life, I will highlight how it maintained the exceptionality and exoticism of the place. I will then ask if the growing success of the old town really meant the transformation of an “empty” place into a “living” one— a space of citizens instead of a space of “others”: can the aura of (consumerist) neutrality embodied in the old town popular bars spread a renewed sense of border-crossing citizenship?

Marko Tocilovac, Centre Norbert Elias, EHESS, France
Crossed By the Border: The Making of "Illegal Aliens" and the Right to be Here

This paper intends to question the notion of citizenship in a specific locality: the U.S. / Mexico border area, by analyzing on the one hand the mechanisms of the US state’s management of illegality and on the other hand, the citizenship processes underway in the Mexican communities of San Diego, California. This paper will then be focused on how non-citizens –“illegal aliens” – are state-produced and conversely, and the ways non-citizens, regarding to their legal status, develop particular vernaculars on citizenship.

Indeed, the uniqueness of the border area is used by federal agencies to submit the population to many controls. The checkpoints associated with daily raids into Mexican neighborhoods are analyzed as elements of “the border spectacle” that takes place in this political public sphere. Also, the Mexican migrants’ claim of their legitimate right to reside in this territory is rooted in the U.S./Mexican wars fought in the mid-nineteenth century. This reference to a border that actually crossed them is at the center of these socio-political citizenship processes taking place at the margins of the state.

The study of these interactions between government forces and migrants overcomes the legal/illegal dichotomy of statuses issued by the state to examine the dynamics of legitimization and illegitimization of a group in a territory. At the heart of this dialogue stands the “border institution” in the way it is used by the state and in relation to past and present experiences of Mexican migrants.

Marie van Effenterre, IIAC-LAIOS, EHESS, France
Future Perfect? "Yugoslavian" Claim Beyond Borders in Serbia

“I am born Yugoslav !

All my life I declared myself as Yugoslav !

And NOW I feel Yugoslav !”

(March 2010)

Despite the dissolution of socialist Yugoslavia and the growing promoted idea of the EU integration, there still are individuals who introduce and consider themselves as « Yugoslavs » in the Republic of Serbia. Mobilizing a reference of belonging/membership to the previous state, they defy the geographical, historical and political borders enacted by the successor states.

In this paper, I will first examine some legal-political categories conceptualized during socialist Yugoslavia. More specifically, I will focus on what these categories tell about citizenship, in terms of status, but also in terms of political and social borders, and how people now problematize and articulate them.

Citizenship is traditionally conceived as related to (a certain conception of) the state, seen as democratic, politically and economically stable, generally Western-located, etc. But, what happens when a state, i.e. Yugoslavia, promotes another kind of political project, grounded on specific definitions, implementations and uses of citizenship ? And what are the consequences when the state itself vanishes ?

Through the analysis of the « Yugoslavian » current protests and the Minister of human and minority rights's denying reaction, I will therefore study what the individual positions reveal about vernacular conceptions of citizenship. These comments, indeed, contribute to blurring the classical dichotomy between citizenship and ethnicity. Eventually, it also allows a critical approach of social boundaries, made by the state and the citizens themselves.

17:00 – 18:30 Round Table 1: Dislocating Borders. Understanding Migration from a Transboundary Region.

Room: Aula Magna

Chair: M. Teresa Consoli

Sociology of Law, Deviance and Social Change, University of Catania

This round table will focus on the topic of borders through the analysis of the migration phenomenon and some of the characteristics it has assumed on Sicilian territory. In fact, migration is considered as a process through which southern European borders and, more specifically, borders between native and destination countries, between old and new migrant generations, between individual and collective strategies, are defined, unmade and re-made.

The contributions presented aim to deepen the understanding of borders on Sicilian territory, as a Mediterranean border area, and as a crossing and exchange destination. Within this perspective, the round table will also offer some contributions from scholars of different fields – Anthropology, Economy, and Sociology –, who will present research about Sicilian territory more widely, not limited to migration.

Following the presentations, there will be a discussion of the issues raised.

Contributions:

Mara Benadusi, Anthropologist - University of Catania

Everything in-between. Sinhalese dreams in a round- trip from Sri Lanka to Sicily

From an individual strategy in the 1970s and 1980s, migration to Catania became a broader social phenomenon among the people living in the west coast of Sri Lanka from mid 1990's. It was not only economic and social hardship that has driven the catholic Sinhalese community to migrate to Sicily. Another fundamental factor influenced these peoples' engagement with Catania: the increasingly obvious impact of the diaspora that generated a culture of migration in the mother country. While socio-economic conditions laid the foundations for the first generation to migrate, we argue that a culture of migration then developed, linking the established diaspora back into Sri Lankan society. This culture fuelled a boom in migration to Catania. In some villages located in the upper coast of Colombo city, by the mid 1990's, the distinction between the families with members in Sicily and those without became sharper. The sudden changes of life styles among the few families in the community reflected a significant contrast with other non-migrant families. When the first generation of migrants started to send remittances, the people at home were surprised at the large sums of money they received. They started spending money lavishly, particularly on building houses, on vehicles and clothes. The children who migrated following their parents also attracted attention due to their European fashions and lavish life style. These experiences emphasised the possibilities of migrating from Sri Lanka to Sicily and contributed to create a 'dream space' in between the two islands.

Liana Maria Daher, Sociologist - University of Catania

Intergenerational Clashes in Integrative Processes

This contribution will focus on the comparison of the peculiarities of the first and the second generation of immigrants' integrative paths, according to a qualitative study in the Catania area. The principal issues will be symbolic, cultural and material consumption and practices, looking also at the processes of construction and re-construction of social identity and the probability of the rise of new "internal" borders, that emerge from the different paths within immigrant families, particularly considering more recent theories concerning the integration of immigrants.

Short Contributions

Carlo Colloca, Researcher in Sociology of the Environment and Territory – University of Catania –

Urban Landscapes, Migrants and Subjectivity of Borders

The essay starts from a reflection on the concept of Rokkan's cleavage, which argues that in contemporary European society, regionalized socio-political cleavages appear increasingly associated with space, particularly with urban space, mingling with the processes of the construction of boundaries powered by the dialectic, 'native-migrant.' Paying particular attention to Southern Italian towns, and in particular, Sicily, it argues that immigrants are going to rebuild local communities with specific cultural boundaries in the host society. At the same time the

simultaneous presence of migrants and those who are not migrants makes urban space hybrid, where sites become privileged areas to experience difference, otherness, encounter, exchange and brokerage.

Stefania Fragapane, Research Associate in Sociology and Sociology of Law, University of Catania
Between traditional consumption and sustainable consumption: a study in a border area

The presentation intends to focus on sustainable consumption as an issue through which it is possible to reflect on making, unmaking and remaking borders among consumers and consumption groups. Sustainable consumers aim to differentiate themselves from traditional consumers, both in terms of products and in terms of consumption spaces. In the meantime, borders among consumers and producers are more flexible, thanks to an increasing consumer awareness about consumption choices and production processes.

The presentation will provide some preliminary suggestions about sustainable consumption and consumers in some Sicilian provinces based on the results of a recent research project.

Augusto Gamuzza, Research Associate in Sociology and Sociology of the Environment and the Territory, University of Catania

Between Identity and Strategic Identification: A Research Contribution from the Mediterranean Experience

This presentation focuses on the different methods of construction of the contexts of identification, and the consequent building of territorial and cultural boundaries, in the case of the Mediterranean. A study of the immigrant community of Mazara del Vallo (a border city in the southern western extremity of Italy) will be presented. The main issues discussed in the presentation will be the theoretical assumptions that constitute the research background and the methodological elements in discussing the main results of the fieldwork.

Daniela Melfa, Researcher in History and Institutions of Africa, University of Catania

Crossing the Strait of Sicily from North to South: migration in a historical perspective

Migration across the Mediterranean is not only a contemporary phenomenon. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, numerous people moved from European countries towards North Africa. Foreign communities settled themselves in particular in the regency of Tunis, under Ottoman rule since the sixteenth century, before being occupied by France in 1881. While today Sicily is a destination or transit place, in the past it was a point of departure for many of its inhabitants who left the island, crossing the Strait of Sicily. The historical context is different, but some parallels could be found between yesterday's and today's Mediterranean migration: increasingly restrictive migration laws, xenophobia fuelled by opinion leaders, illegal landings. Focusing on Tunisia from 1857 to 1956, the paper suggests a long term perspective for studying transnational migrations. Formerly perceived as a point of transit to a better life, the frontier is now seen as a defensive barrier. The change in perception has been accompanied by collective amnesia regarding the history of migration from Italy to Tunisia.

20:00 Conference Dinner

The conference dinner will be held at the Hotel Nettuno, Viale Ruggero di Lauria, 212, 95126 Catania. Delegates need to have purchased tickets in advance in order to attend.

Saturday 22nd January 2011

09:30 – 11:00 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
2	The Visible Through the Sensible: (Im)materialities of Borders (I)	WG1	Coro

Organizers: Olga Demetriou, U. Nicosia, Cyprus; and Rozita Dimova, Humboldt U., Germany
 Chair: Olga Demetriou, U. Nicosia, Cyprus

Panel Abstract:

This panel will continue the conversations initiated during the Nicosia and Berlin WG1 meetings in April 2009 and 2010 by exploring different ways of talking about visibility (ocularity) of borders beyond the material/immaterial or tangible/intangible dualisms. Do borders have to be material in order to become visible? What constitutes a border's materiality, or when do (could) borders become immaterial? How can we speak convincingly about the relation between material and conceptual borders in way that go beyond 'bridging the gap' between the two?

This panel addresses the following themes through the use of the notions of (in)tangibility, (non-)materiality, and (in)visibility:

(i) Comparative approaches to the theorisation of borders. This may draw on the literary and philosophical techniques used to conceptualise borders to address questions such as:

When does visibility become relevant? What metaphors are being employed?

What are the connections between these and the power asymmetries being talked about? Are borders essentially about divisions? Can we claim an underlying commonality to the conceptualisation of 'division'? Are spatial, geographical, or otherwise visible differences always at the basis of such conceptualisation?

(ii) The interaction between time, space, and politics as elements constituting the border's appearance/disappearance. Here, the following questions may be considered:

Can a border 'appear' more prominently as a notion when it becomes less 'salient' as a political boundary? Need we re-address understandings of key analytic concepts in explaining this?

(iii) Methodological and political employments of these notions. For example, questions along the following lines: What is it that 'ethnographic examples' communicate as conceptual devices? Is there an implicit assumption of the universality of some senses over others? What are the power politics involved in the critique of materiality?

Papers, Panel 2:

Manuela Bojadzijeve, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany
Between Activism and Academia

In the wake of the dialectics of European integration and disintegration, social movements in Europe situated the struggles of migration as a central feature of popular resistance to global capital networks. Heated debates ensued within activist circles over the extent to which migratory flows reacted against the new regimes of migration, border control and management or, conversely, to what extent those controls and transformation of borders were the state and non-state response to migration. The formation of this analysis had very real consequences for activist politics as well as for our research. As a side-product or a surplus effect, they have opened up a horizon of thought that reaches beyond the immediate field of border and migration studies. They have encouraged a shift in perspective: Migration is not only a field of analysis in its own right but also and moreover a mode of analyzing the current transformations of a Europe in the making and a global world kept in check by crisis. It is the consequences – and not (only) the conditions – of migration that need to be shifted from the "periphery" to the "centre" of social, cultural, political thought and practice. In this light – if we aim to discuss the materiality and visibility of borders as well as measure the possibility and potentiality of encounters for a different future – we might need to renovate our terms of analysis. This renovation can occur for the purpose of both analyzing and conditioning the field of politics, research, and cultural practice.

Chiara De Cesari, Utrecht University Research Institute for History and Culture, Netherlands
Memory Voids and the Making of Europe's Borders

This paper aims to reflect on issues of (in)tangibility, (non-)materiality, and (In)visibility of borders by focusing on the relationship between collective memory and the making of geo-political boundaries. Focus will be on the ongoing institutional project of creating a heritage for Europe, that is, the recent flurry of initiatives by policymakers and intellectuals to promote a common European memory so as to 'thicken' EU citizens' weak European identity. In particular, I will discuss the opening exhibition of the Museum of Europe in Brussels. What is the relationship between this apparently so elusive object, a transnational project of memory and knowledge production, and hard boundaries dressed in concrete? This paper will elaborate on this question by pointing at the memory voids at the heart of such projects, particularly the Arab Islamic heritage of Europe and Europe's entangled, transnational, trans-European history. By developing a notion of negative heritage (modifying Lynn Meskell 2002's original definition), I will point out the oblivious making of boundaries out of transitory, porous and unstable geographies.

Ruza Tokić, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany
Friends and Foes: Contesting Borders, Identities and Relations over Macedonia

As one of the most contested regions in South-eastern Europe, the borders of Macedonia have proved to be radically challenged from within and without. Numerous geographic and ethnographic maps have been utilized to promote different notions of territorial and national belonging since the "Macedonian question" emerged as a seemingly unresolvable problem from the nineteenth century onwards. The presence of internet in the twenty first century further complicates this "question" and plays a crucial role in forging and dispersing different alliances. By paying close attention to the different flows of migration – forced and/or economic – that have affected the region of Macedonia, I will explore the remaking and negotiating of its borders from a transnational perspective by focussing on the Greek-Macedonian dispute in the diaspora as publicised by and via internet. I will assess how the circulation of different spatial and national concepts affect the identification of people with Macedonia, and to what extent these concepts create or reinforce notions of fraternity and enmity, thus perpetuating ideas of border changes in the region. I will examine this phenomenon by critically interrogating the "Greek-Serbian fraternity," an alliance that has flourished with the rise of the Macedonian dispute. How do territorial imaginations disseminated through internet transform relations between people living outside the territory and the place that they perceive as their (ancestral) homeland? How does the struggle over borders contribute to the building of bridges between different actors in this ethno-national arena?

Rozita Dimova, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany, Reserve speaker
Border Synergies in the Balkans

Abstract not yet available

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
16	Translation, Education, Media	WG3	Au 1

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Ljupco Risteski, University St. Cyril and Methodius, FYR Macedonia

Papers:

Christine Difato, University of Exeter, UK
Imagination and Perception: Education and the Politics of Boundaries in Berlin Neukölln

In response to immigration flows throughout the Euro-Mediterranean area, European Union member states have been compelled to reformulate policies regarding the education of migrant youth in order to promote the knowledge and skills to develop a cohesive, knowledge-based society. Simultaneously, member states have recognized the significant role of cultural awareness and dialogue in these contexts. This paper proposes to analyse the extent to which the boundaries of culture and territory have been perpetuated and simultaneously challenged in the space of the school alongside the lines of local, national, and transnational pressures. Drawing on focus groups and interviews conducted in a school in Neukölln, a district of Berlin with a high percentage of minority residents, the discussions show a dynamic awareness of culture and plurality defined, not by ethnicity, but shaped by the interactive context of this area of Berlin. The article will begin by laying the theoretical background of the connection of culture and territory, followed by a brief introduction to Germany's immigration policies since World War II. This information illustrates how in Germany in particular, a no immigration policy attempted to protect the boundaries of the culturally-defined territory, even as the reality of millions of guest-workers indicated that another process was taking shape. Finally, the paper will turn to the empirical evidence in

order to show how boundaries of cultural interaction operate in practice. The findings demonstrate that the cultural context of the Neukölln school promotes key tools of intercultural dialogue and awareness as an everyday practice of co-existence, though the specific borders of awareness show that the pattern is not prevalent equally across Germany or even Berlin.

Jasmina Maric, Open University of Catalonia, Spain
Web Communities – Erasing and Redefining Borders

Following the idea that social networks can contribute changing social capital dimension, this qualitative analysis followed activity on two identified Web communities for immigrants thinking of immigration on the Web from two different points of view. First, following group of immigrant's presence world wide - the case of Serbian Diaspora – www.serbiancafe.com, and second, following immigrants that reside in Sweden and use The Local online magazine – www.thelocal.se. This dual approach was used to identify the difference, if any, when immigrants are using ICT to maintain contacts among their own national group (bonding social capital) with the other approach when immigrants are using ICT to make contact with new people outside of one's national community (bridging social capital). This analysis demonstrates practical strength of weak ties. It shows that users deliberately jump in the pool of weak ties to get info that they can not find among their strong ties. Further, it shows that glocal immigrants already use Web communities as tools for bridging and bonding of social capital but in more creative way than theory suggests. Finally, one of the predominant conclusions of this analysis is: while we question how they could do it, users are simply doing it! Web communities' usage empowered users giving them opportunity to erase borders and to be connected and present all over the world.

Duygu Tekgül, University of Exeter, UK
Crossing Linguistic and Cultural Borders Through Reading Translated Fiction

This paper seeks to investigate aspects of reception in contemporary British literary culture, focusing on the concepts of linguistic and cultural borders in relation to translated fiction. Through an analysis of discourses surrounding the reading of translated novels, the paper explores how these reading experiences serve as border crossings for British readers. Cosmopolitanism is a desirable norm in the British literary culture; however, individual readers display ambivalent attitudes towards translated novels. On the one hand, they usually enjoy learning about other cultures or geographies through reading. In the paper, cultural border crossings afforded by translations are illustrated with examples involving novels set in Mexico, Sweden, Egypt and Japan. Moreover, readers, especially those with considerable literary capital, enjoy exploring the literary conventions of another national literature. On the other hand, some British readers perceive the translation process as a technical aspect of publishing, the visibility of which results in an unpleasant reading experience. Examples from focus group meetings and interviews elaborate on how readers feel that style and fluency are compromised in translated texts. Readers' responses to translated texts as a product of linguistic transference and cultural import are grounded with theories on the sociology of translation. The construction of the Other through the reading experience is contextualised within the literature in identity. Primary methods include discourse analysis on reader comments on translated novels, from interviews and focus groups held in Exeter, London and the Midlands.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
34	Border inclusions, exclusions and transgressions	WG4	Au 75

Organizer: Sarah Green, University of Manchester, United Kingdom
 Chair: Aspasia Theodosiou, Epirus Institute of Technology, Greece

Panel Abstract:

The “Documents. Techniques and Technologies” section of EastBordNet is concerned with paperwork, bureaucracy, law, surveillance technologies and the activities of those who, in various ways, challenge the official location and meaning of borders.

Research on these topics has demonstrated that the practical process of making any kinds of borders involves both explicit and implicit attempts to classify the meaning of places, people and their relations. Borders are inevitably intended to include some people and exclude others. Sometimes, the main intention in making a border is exclusion; sometimes that is a practical outcome of a border built mainly for other purposes. Either way, the making of the border and the subsequent technical process of its management and control becomes a part of people's lives, often changing the way they experience their status and location in a place.

At the same time, the people who first make a border are never alone in that activity; places are always occupied by a diversity of peoples and interests. While official techniques are implemented in building borders, unofficial,

alternative and informal techniques also contribute to the process. The making and remaking of borders is therefore never a single activity, but a multiple one. This panel will consider a range of ways in which diverse people experience the process of border making, and how both official inclusions and exclusions, as well as the transgressions combine in the remaking of particular borders.

Papers, Panel 34:

Christian Axboe-Nielsen, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Criminal Brotherhood and Unity and in the Former Yugoslavia

In socialist Yugoslavia, the words "Brotherhood and Unity" were perhaps the most famous slogan, symbolizing Yugoslavia's unification of many nationalities and ethnic groups. In 2010, 10 years after the last war of Yugoslav succession came to an end, Ivica Dacic, the Serbian Minister of Internal Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister (and former head of Milosevic's party's youth organization) stated that "when Tito's Yugoslavia fell apart, only the brotherhood and unity of criminal groups remained, and it has lasted until today." Ironically, while the number of national jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies multiplied on the territory of the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, putting up lethal borders for millions of law-abiding citizens, criminals flourished and operated with impunity across borders. This paper examines the intersections of state crime and organized crime in the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and explores the attempts by the authorities of the countries of the former Yugoslavia to overcome their differences and unite to combat organized crime and die.

Anne Britt Flemmen, University of Tromsø, Norway

The Making of Borders and Lives in the New Russian-Norwegian Borderzone

Geographical proximity, increased mobility, a political focus on transnational cooperation as well as national security and strict regulations characterize border regions. Transnational perspectives in migration studies focus on the connections between places of destination and arrival and the processes by which people live lives stretched across national borders (Basch et al 1994). Mobility is thus seen as an inherent part of migrant's lives, making their orientation bifocal (Vertovec 2004). The concept of bifocality stresses the dual orientation underpinning much international migration and offers understandings of migrant lives lived here-and-there. Such dual orientations have considerable influence on migrant's everyday life (Vertovec 2004:970). The migrants' bifocal orientation is often at odds with the nation states way of regulating migration by preventing dual citizenship and making border crossings both time-consuming and difficult. We intend to use the concept of bifocality in order to analyze how transnational lives are constituted at the intersection of the legal, bureaucratic and technical remaking of the Russian-Norwegian border. We ask if the new arrangement that is planned as a part of the Russian-Norwegian borderzone, a border resident ID card, can be viewed as the nation states' way of negotiating between the technical, the bureaucratic and experiential making of borders. The border resident ID card is intended to simplify the travel across the Norwegian-Russian border, creating an area of local cross-border traffic as the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Jonas Gahr Støre expressed it (29.04.2010).

Ethel Brooks, Rutgers University, USA

Land Tenure, Citizenship and the Right to the City: Romani Gypsies as Cosmopolitan Others

Do Gypsies have a right to the city? A number of cities seem to be asking that question through their zoning, planning and penal practices. This project explores the relation between city planning and the maintenance of Romani populations as constitutive outside(rs) to modern city spaces, and, by extension, to contemporary citizenship regimes. I look at three sites of contention, where Romani neighborhoods, settlements and parcels of land have been threatened by the state in the name of planning: the first, in the London Borough of Hackney, where the local council has been working with the British government—amid protests by the affected families and the London Gypsy and Traveller Unit—to relocate 35 families from their homes to other sites away from the Olympic park; the second, in Sulekule, the historic Romani district of Istanbul, a renowned center of Romani music and culture, where the municipality of Fatih has been razing the area in an effort to rid the neighborhood of crime and re-create it as a cultural showcase; and the third, in Somerset, just outside of the US city of Fall River, Massachusetts, where in 1979, an area called Gypsy Hill, privately owned by Romani families who had been there for decades, was taken over by the municipality through the process of eminent domain and the elderly residents subsequently resettled in the public housing units built on the site. Through an emphasis on shifting notions of citizenship, belonging and global integration, through racial regimes and land tenure practices in the US and Europe, my comparative project explores post-war to neo-liberal practices of racialization, gendering and land tenure through the prism of Romani "productivity" and occupation of urban spaces.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
34	Contemporary Perceptions and Uses of the Past I	WS4	Au 67

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Peter Bugge, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Papers:

Kirsi Laurén, University of Eastern Finland, Finland
Everyday Experiences of the Eastern Borderlands in Finland

How people think about the eastern borderlands in Finland? The eastern borderline between Finland and Russia is the longest national border in Finland (1340 km). National borders and borderlands exist geographically but they are also socially constructed, deconstructed and given significance in cultural interaction. Borderlands, like every place, are unique mixtures of the relations which configure social space (Massey 1994). After the Second World War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union the interaction across the Finnish-Russian border has changed in many ways. During the Soviet period the border was almost impossible to cross; today it is an area of vivid interaction and transnational movement. The eastern fringe areas in Finland are mostly rural countryside and people are living near the nature and forests. Consequently, from the perspectives of the densely populated centers in west and south the eastern (and northern) border regions are usually seen peripheral. These marginal regions are sparsely populated but still there are thousands of people living in. So, it is interesting to know how those people themselves experience the borderlands and their life there. My study is based on empirical research material which consists of texts about the everyday life in Finland's eastern borderlands. The texts are narrated and written by 'ordinary' people and amateur writers participated in Finnish nationwide writing collection called Living in Borderlands – Experiences of Everyday life at National Borders, held in 2010. In those texts people tell their experiences and memories about the living in borderlands.

Eleana Yalouri, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece
"Passing the Flame": Transformations of the 2004 Olympic Flame

This paper highlights some snapshots of the 'social life' of the 2004 Olympic flame and discusses the transformations of its meanings from the moment of its lighting until its extinction at the closing ceremony, as it circulates through various social contexts and within multiple areas of practice and discourse. The 2004 torch relay may have aspired 'to unify the world' under the auspices of Greece, as the official 2004 Games' motto suggested, but it also had an excluding side; the flame crossed but also created borders; it was unifying as much as it was divisive. The Olympic flame is usually projected as conveying international values and ideals; at the same time it is a potent means through which national statements and claims are communicated and personal histories, fantasies or expectations are expressed. It thus becomes rich, in often contradictory, meanings and values which are layered, recycled or transformed throughout its life. By tracing the Olympic flame's mobility, by following the variable meanings attributed to it at different times and places, and by observing its oscillation between the tangible and the transcendental, the ephemeral and the eternal we can explore its dynamic participation in Olympic affairs as well as aspects of the social relationships and the negotiations of power in which it is involved or plays a leading part.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
48	Negotiating European Borders: Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the EU-Enlargement Process	IND	A7

Organizers: Ana Hofman, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia and Andreas Pribersky, Vienna University, Austria
Chair: Ana Hofman, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

Panel Abstract: Images play an increasingly important role in the perception of perspectives and processes of political development: this seems especially true for the restructuring of Europe after the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 and the ensuing, ongoing EU-enlargement process. The representation of the "big bang" enlargement round of 2004/7, as a successful bridging of the post-WW II European East-West-divide raises the question about the image frame for the enlargement-perspectives with the Western Balkans:

Research in the field of discourses and images of EU related processes in the Balkans has persuasively shown that these processes are perceived in a center-periphery orientation. The panel focuses on this extremely turbulent area, where establishing, maintaining and negotiating of borders are part of the everyday life strategies. It addresses the ongoing EU-enlargement process, with an aim to de-essentialize firm division between East and

West, “old” and “new” Europe, and the perception of Europeanization as directed from the (EU) center to the (Balkan) periphery through a focus on dynamic images, discourses and practices of bordering. Papers will contribute to the analysis of a significant role of Europeanization discourses in representation of symbolic boundaries by employing the processional, shifting, and ambivalent understanding of the border as a space of negotiation, overlap, and ambivalence. They put special attention to the global structure of power, transnational cultural flow, and attempt to offer insights of the cultural performing of borders in a comparison or the East-West-division with a post-Yugoslav perspective.

Papers, Panel 48:

Petra Bernhardt, University of Vienna, Austria

Imagining the "East": Eastern Europe as a Cultural and Visual Construction since 1989

The historian Larry Wolff has described the ‘invention’ of Eastern Europe during the age of Enlightenment as cultural construction and intellectual invention. The work of invention lay in the synthetic association of lands and peoples to produce the general rubric of Eastern Europe. While various scholars have examined the discursive construction of Eastern Europe, we still know very little about its visual representation. Drawing on visual material from the fields of politics and popular culture, the proposed paper tries to show which motives constitute an image of ‘the East’, how this image has changed since 1989 and how it is used in contemporary politics.

Ildiko Erdei, University of Belgrade, Serbia

"We Have Always Been European": Shifting Boundaries and Meanings of "Europeanness" in Pre-Accession Serbia

Starting from present debates on opening of IKEA store in Belgrade (that has been going on for almost ten years) the presentation will present multiply meanings of "Europe" and "Europeanness" that exist in the public sphere in Serbia after 2000, and in that respect will offer a different view of the cultural dynamics of the accession process, that is usually seen and represented as an uni lineal modernizing process, in which "non-yet-European" countries will finally become "European". The presentation will demonstrate the growing sense of the existence of the particular branch of Yugoslav modernity and "Europeanness" during socialist era, on the examples of repopularization of some ex-Yu commercial brands in post-socialist period. It will be shown, on the examples of contemporary discursive practices related to consumption in Serbia and Slovenia, how the complex relation between "Europe"/"Balkan" nexus is employed in the production of both national and transnational identifications.

Marijana Mitrovic, Serbian Academy of Science and Arts, Serbia

Transgression of Memory Borders in Post-Yugoslavian Feminist Genealogies

This paper explores the memories of ex-Yugoslav and international participants in feminist conferences held in Inter-University Center, Dubrovnik, from 1986 to 1990. In the memories of participants, the conferences in Dubrovnik stand as European moment or period of Yugoslavia erased from dominant genealogical discourses, nostalgic moment in which the Yugoslav participants not exotic “others within”, but the hosts and a part of utopian, intellectual and Leftist Europe, despite reciprocal differences. International participants insist on erasing the borders between East and West, or West and South-East that was happening in Dubrovnik in favour of united European Left. They connect post-socialist processes in former Yugoslavia with the gradual diminishing of leftist movements in Europe. This view challenges the idea of the Balkans as “the dark side within” Europe, and show that the political phenomena affecting former Yugoslavia are part of broader political tendencies that invest European political space as a whole, as Ethiene Balibar would say (1999). Their narratives show that there is a certain memory surplus in Western Balkans that does not have to function in a predictable, self-orientalizing or self-balkanizing way to deserve a place in negotiating Europeanness. However, they also point out to other borders getting enacted in this process of negotiation with Yugoslavian past and European future.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
52	Border Visions Part 2	IND	S. Rec

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee

Chair: Jeanne Kormina, Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg, Russia

Papers:

Liz Hingley, University College London, UK

"Under God": Stories from Soho Road

This paper presents the photographic research project "Under Gods": Stories from Soho Road', which explores diverse religious communities living within a small geographical urban area. The work investigates current concerns such as immigration, secularism, religious revival and national identity by directly engaging with how individuals interpret their religious practices given the wider social and political realities that they encounter on a daily basis.

Drawing on everyday 'field' experiences, this paper calls attention to the logistics of visual research design in complex urban settings where strong community boundaries and divisions exist. It investigates the photographer as a researcher who sees and draws upon the evolving relationship between the photographer, their subjects and the urban environment.

Irina Novikova, University of Latvia, Latvia

In the Shadow of Reagan's Beast: Re-Drawing Ontological Borders in Latvian Mass Media of the 1900s-2000s

In this presentation I will analyse the imagology of Russia in Latvian mainstream media of the 1990s-2000s. I will specifically discuss a popular image of Russia as a bear in Latvian newspaper caricatures after the collapse of the USSR, towards Russian speakers of Latvia and during the Russian-Georgian conflict in August of 2008. Latvian caricaturists created gendered, feminised or bestialized images of Russia in the situation of the post-Soviet „divorce” (examples).. Caricatures of Russia symbolized the bordering of Europeanizing Latvia from degradation and regress, from „Asia”, stagnation and collapse. These meanings were also characteristic of caricatures upon Russian-speakers in a number of mainstream media of the 1990s (examples). During the Russian-Georgian conflict (August, 2008), a number of transnationally circulated images were collected and demonstrated in the national websites. These political caricatures created an image of Russia as a dehumanizing territory of evil, as a maternal territory (gender) that give birth only to political monsters, and is becoming ontologically incompatible and reproductively dangerous for the civilized world of homo sapiens. This meaning of ontological incompatibility emerged in Latvian newspaper caricatures of Russian eagle (national emblem) as visual quotes of the Gollivood tetralogy Aliens. I will also discuss images of Russia as „Gazprom mishka”, with the semiotic analysis of these and some images of Russia as a sort of simulacrum. In the last part of my paper I will relate the above argument and examples of political caricatures to the complex question of history, justice and morality of re-drawing borders in space and time between Latvia as an EU-peripheral country and Russia.

Sevcan Sönmez, Yaşar University, Turkey

Europe a Place of Dreams or a Place of Fears? Representation of Europe in Turkish Cinema

Europe, on one hand is a beautiful, progressive, liberalistic place to go and on the other hand, it is a distant place for Turkish people because of different cultural values. For Turkish people, 'Codes of Europe' are commonly refined by Turkish migration films. Turkish society's relation with Europe distinctively starts with the immigration waves at 1950 and 1960. Employees who went to European countries, faced with European culture and lifestyle. By these people's prospects of Europe, Turkish people's opinions on Europe were shaped. All these circumstances also affected Turkish cinema, because it is a representation of social life and culture. If history of Turkish cinema is examined, it is seen that there are two perspectives about "Europe image". One of these perspectives is negative which shows the challenges and bad life conditions of emigrants. The other, is positive which depicts European lifestyle as modern, wealthy, free. So there is a paradox about Europe images in Turkish cinema. This is also related with how Turkish people see west or what cultural practices tell them about the west. Cinema recreates the 'image of Europe' in Turkish people's notions. Mainly, this study aims to find out how Turkish cinema represents Europe. In order to achieve this goal, a sample of films that employ Europe as their setting and major narrative elements will be analyzed by content analysis method including both visual and textual structures.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
54	Remaking Places and Locations	IND	S. Ro.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Emilio Cocco, University of Teramo, Italy

Papers:

Oxana Karnaukhova, Southern Federal University, Rostov, Russia
Concept of Border and Project of "Total Modernity": Periphery Uprising

The concept of "border" is considered as a core link for substantiation of globalization/modernization processes and vice versa. As T. L. Friedman constitutes in "Globalization 3.0" in 2007 we'll see the creation of a flat world where Beijing, Bangalore or Quito are the next-door neighbours. In this context the concept of border itself is losing usual physical and geographical connotations. On the other hand, modernization squeezes through the diverse axes, coming to deterritorialization and decentering processes. In this sense space-making is becoming the most important trend, so the local space can promote overcoming of the borders and appearance of new space practices. This tendency was named "translocalism" (in terms of S.Sassen). This configuration divides the world on what is in the centre and what is on the periphery. So globalization represents a mosaic of boundary regimes between centre and periphery. The rising of alternative configurations is becoming inevitable, forming not only traditional East-West axe, but new points (Brazil, Asia, or any other), which couldn't be correlated with previous coordinate system. These trends are considered as a "periphery uprising" in the project of "total modernity".

Cristina Orsatti, University of Manchester / Center for Innovation, Italy, UK
Shifting Boundaries of Value Between Different Scales of Governance: The Dolomites as New World Heritage Sites.

After the new Unesco declaration of Dolomites as world heritage and its new global attribution of value as a serial property, the Dolomites require an adequately resourced, inter-provincial governance arrangement that ensures all five provinces with territory in the property are bound together within a common management system, and with an agreed joint management strategy and a monitoring and reporting framework for the property as a whole. Common policies and programmes for the management of public use and the presentation of the property are also required for the property and its buffer zones. The property requires protection from tourism pressures and related infrastructure. Each of the component parts of the serial property requires its own individual management plan, providing not only for the protection and management of land use, but also the regulation and management of human activities to maintain its values, and in particular to preserve the qualities of its natural landscapes and processes, including extensive areas which still have wilderness character. The Dolomites are world heritage sites but also places where people live since centuries. This is probably going to crash with local interests and different attributions and perceptions of the environment and its values. Furthermore, an inter provincial arrangement is a very challenging and difficult process to carry on, considering how different, in the 5 areas, provincial management has been and how diverse are dwellers' management systems and perceptions of their environments. This paper will explore the issue of boundaries at different scales of governance with regard to new Unesco expectations, how value is attributed by different stakeholders, what is at stake in the new governance system, the role of local management and local knowledge in the process of forming an inter provincial governance arrangement. It proposes a reflection on the problem of future governance and what shifting boundaries from local to global / or trans- local management arrangements implies.

Francesco Sidoti, L'Aquila University, Italy
Sociological Intervention and Popular Mobilization: Disasters in Late Modernity

The subject of the report is the earthquake occurred in the city of L'Aquila, Italy, in April 2009. I will make a comparison with Katrina, Chili, Haiti, Sichuan, Gulf of Mexico. Sociological intervention is the method used to obtain substantial new knowledge and better social practice. In the report, sociological intervention is a light on the dark side and a therapy when disasters produce anti-movements (Wieviorka). The premise is that man-made disaster could be studied by covert participant observation (Leon Festinger) and open source intelligence (Sherman Kent), in order to discover veiled truths when responsibilities and penalties are at stake. The hypothesis is that our modernity is not a liquid modernity (Bauman), but a "disastered" modernity, following the observations of Mario Draghi, president within the Financial Stability Forum. The supporting data of the research are: group discussions and content analysis on press and television during the first 100 days of the disaster. The conclusions are that disasters means responsibilities which are hardly investigated and prosecuted, but sociological intervention can give actors the meaning of their historicity.

11:30 – 13:00 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
3	The Visible Through the Sensible: (Im)materialities of Borders (II)	WG1	Coro

Organizers: Olga Demetriou, University of Nicosia, Cyprus and Rozita Dimova, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany
 Chair: Rozita Dimova, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany

Panel Abstract:

This panel will continue the conversations initiated during the Nicosia and Berlin WG1 meetings in April 2009 and 2010 by exploring different ways of talking about visibility (ocularity) of borders beyond the material/immaterial or tangible/intangible dualisms. Do borders have to be material in order to become visible? What constitutes a border's materiality, or when do (could) borders become immaterial? How can we speak convincingly about the relation between material and conceptual borders in way that go beyond 'bridging the gap' between the two?

This panel addresses the following themes through the use of the notions of (in)tangibility, (non-)materiality, and (in)visibility:

(i) Comparative approaches to the theorisation of borders. This may draw on the literary and philosophical techniques used to conceptualise borders to address questions such as:

When does visibility become relevant? What metaphors are being employed?

What are the connections between these and the power asymmetries being talked about? Are borders essentially about divisions? Can we claim an underlying commonality to the conceptualisation of 'division'? Are spatial, geographical, or otherwise visible differences always at the basis of such conceptualisation?

(ii) The interaction between time, space, and politics as elements constituting the border's appearance/disappearance. Here, the following questions may be considered:

Can a border 'appear' more prominently as a notion when it becomes less 'salient' as a political boundary? Need we re-address understandings of key analytic concepts in explaining this?

(iii) Methodological and political employments of these notions. For example, questions along the following lines: What is it that 'ethnographic examples' communicate as conceptual devices? Is there an implicit assumption of the universality of some senses over others? What are the power politics involved in the critique of materiality?

Papers, Panel 3:

Eugenia Iliadou, University of the Aegean, Greece

Medicalisation of the Borders: The Case of Greece

After the attack of the 11th September of 2001 the feeling of fear, insecurity and uncertainty is increased and cultivated on behalf of state towards the identity of people that cross borders without travel documents. Refugees/immigrants by "intervening" into the countries are considered to be potential "enemies" and a "threat" of the state. The help of technology and biometrics applied on the control of the borders are considered to be on one hand ways of dealing with that "threat" and at the same time an accomplishment of national securization as far as terrorism and criminality concerns. On the other hand control of the borders and prevention of the "unwanted" entry of refugees applies to a hegemonic discourse of protection and securization of the health of the "national social body" and population because of the potential contagious diseases that refugees might transfer. The case of Greece is special because of the increasing flows of refugees that cross the Greek borders in order to travel further to Europe. The fact that medical control measures are shorts the perception of the refugees as dangerous and "polluted" is amplified. This paper deals with the sense of control and border crossing focusing on the sense of the body that immigrates as a field on which the identity of the subject is written and as a field on which medical discourse is applied (medicalization).

Eleni Myrivili, University of the Aegean, Greece

Virtual Borders

The borders I've been studying are liquid borders and they seem to exist only as the events of their apparition, materializing suddenly when they are transgressed. However, while being radically different as experiences through time (as the political, cultural and economic realities around them keeps rapidly changing), they also have an inalienable quality that engenders them as national borders, and this quality is the historical violence that subtends and animates them. And I think that this border violence (as all violence) is both discursive/productive as well as well as outside of representation. For this presentation I would like to look into digital representations of these borders. I would like to explore how the border changes when it becomes an "interface." If interface is a kind of border that puts the emphasis in things connecting and possibly transforming, if interface implodes the traditional border between subject and the (contemplated) object, if interface puts less emphasis on the

movement (of information) over a boundary and more on the creation of a specific environment that has to be explored, and on the affective powers this might bring forth, how does interface relate to the national border? The most prominent representations of the Prespa lake borders on the internet are touristic, environmental or nationalist in their outlook. On the other hand the Aegean Sea border brings forth mostly poli-sci types of discourse, immigration issues and finally tourism as well. How are these borders reshaping themselves through this relatively new type of visibility? What kinds of “borderliness” comes forth from these interfaces?

Yael Navaro-Yashin, University of Cambridge, UK

The Architecture of Peace

This paper will study the manner in which a future of possible reconciliation in Cyprus is being projected through current reconstruction projects organized by various NGOs and the United Nations today. Cyprus has been divided since the 1974 war when the Turkish army invaded the northern part of the island and imposed a green line to cut through it. Spatial segregation has therefore been taken as emblematic of the conflict. Therefore a spatial re-orientation through reconstruction has been a key aspect of the ‘peace process’ which has been led and supported by international governing bodies as well as local actors. In this paper, I study a couple of such efforts to rebuild the war-torn environment in the buffer zone of Nicosia by reference to the past and with an imagination of a future of a united city. The materiality of occupation has been very effectively studied by Eyal Weizman and others by reference to Israel and Palestine, something which I have explored in my own work in Cyprus. In this paper, I explore what gets presented, planned, and produced today as the materiality and built environment of a future-projected ‘peace.’ How, I ask, is ‘peace’ being imagined in spatial/material forms and how is this fantasy of ‘peace’ being materially implemented today? How are these sites of reconstruction actually being organized, managed, funded, as well as built? I am able to draw out the contours of this imaginative materiality through anthropological fieldwork among NGO workers, international experts, as well as local activists involved in urban reconstruction projects in Nicosia. This fieldwork will be complemented with observations on site of the spatial transformations attempted in the buffer zone, including descriptions of the manner and style of reconstruction through ethnographic work among the construction workers, engineers, architects, and contractors for such projects. Contestation between those involved in such reconstruction projects and the nationalist governments on either side of the divide will be ethnographically described, as well. The result will be a critical ethnography of the architecture of ‘peace.’

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
4	Remaking Borderland Places	WG1	S. Ro.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Hastings Donnan, Queen’s University, UK

Papers:

Dmitry Nechiporuk, The Higher School of Economics, St Petersburg, Russia

Making Progressive Borders: The Main Ecological Problems of the Baltic Sea and their Impact on Maritime Borders

The present paper attempts to analyze how the modern environmental issues of the Baltic Sea define the new design of the traditional maritime borders of this region. The main concern of the author is the international consequences of the eutrophication problem of the Baltic Sea. Since the ecological problems of the dying sea became of the utmost importance, the natural borders of the Baltic Sea have become decisive. Scientists and researchers have to take into consideration the heterogeneity of different parts of the Baltic Sea. For example, they differ in salinity water levels, Biota and Benthos composition, etc. Lastly, the appearance of invasive aquatic species in the Baltic Sea threatening the existing flora and fauna has caused the EU and Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) to overestimate the standards of shipping. As a result, the invisible natural borders of the Baltic Sea have become very important. Their definition depends not only on the negotiations of politicians and diplomats, but also on those of various maritime specialists and experts whose role has increased in importance over the last two decades. As the result, a new strategy of the Baltic Sea Action Protection (BSAP) was adopted on 15 November 2007 on the basis of the recommendations offered by natural scientists from HELCOM.

Alena Pfoser, University of Loughborough, UK

Translocal Biographies: The Meaning of the Border in the Lives of Russian Migrants in Narva, Estonia

Scholars of transnationalism have stressed that migration leads to the constitution of alternative social spaces that are not bound on the container of the nation-state and can question the national order. After the Soviet Union fell apart, the newly independent nation-states have problematized the ties that bind migrants to their places of origin. At the same time, they have tried to mobilize their own diasporas in the form of “homeland nationalism” (Brubaker). The paper discusses how the geopolitical restructuring has affected the lives of people living on the

Estonian-Russian border and their translocal relationships. Taking “biography” as an analytical framework opens up a diachronic perspective on the experiences of people and on the construction of social spaces. Based on narrative interviews I have conducted in Narva in January 2010, I will show that whether the border drawing is biographically structuring or not, depends on previous experiences in the life-course and social and symbolic to the places of origin that have been already established during the Soviet times. But also structural factors play an important role as with the establishment of the border changes social spaces become transnational in their character.

K. Zeynep Sariaslan, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Translocal Politics of Border: The "Monument to Humanity" Debate in Kars

Kars is an ethnically mixed and economically disadvantaged city located at the edge of Eastern Turkey neighbouring Armenia. In 1991, the Armenian border was closed because of state's policy in the South Caucasus. In 2006, construction of a monument symbolizing the amity towards Armenian people started in the city. The monument created a debate in which many groups involved including ordinary inhabitants, local media, artists and policy makers. Escalated during the signing of the protocol for normalization of relations between two countries, the debate seems to continue because the government recently decided to demolish the monument as it is not in accordance with the housing law. Based on ethnographic findings of a research that I conducted autumn 2009, this paper aims to understand how people in Kars interpret the closed border phenomena following their reactions to the symbolic use of the urban space that is formed by local, national and regional forces.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
21	Border inclusions, exclusions and transgressions	WG4	Au 75

Organizers: Aspasia Theodosiou, Epirus Institute of Technology, Greece; and Eftychia Voutyra, University of Macedonia, Greece
Chair: Eftychia Voutyra, University of Macedonia, Greece

Panel Abstract:

The “Documents. Techniques and Technologies” section of EastBordNet is concerned with paperwork, bureaucracy, law, surveillance technologies and the activities of those who, in various ways, challenge the official location and meaning of borders.

Research on these topics has demonstrated that the practical process of making any kinds of borders involves both explicit and implicit attempts to classify the meaning of places, people and their relations. Borders are inevitably intended to include some people and exclude others. Sometimes, the main intention in making a border is exclusion; sometimes that is a practical outcome of a border built mainly for other purposes. Either way, the making of the border and the subsequent technical process of its management and control becomes a part of people's lives, often changing the way they experience their status and location in a place.

At the same time, the people who first make a border are never alone in that activity; places are always occupied by a diversity of peoples and interests. While official techniques are implemented in building borders, unofficial, alternative and informal techniques also contribute to the process. The making and remaking of borders is therefore never a single activity, but a multiple one. This panel will consider a range of ways in which diverse people experience the process of border making, and how both official inclusions and exclusions, as well as the transgressions combine in the remaking of particular borders.

Papers, Panel 21:

Alexandra Schwell, University of Vienna, Austria

No Borders!? The Symbolic Meaning of Border Controls and the Body Politic

Anti-immigration discourse frequently is framed by parts of the political and media actors as a “contagion” of the “body politic”, of a self-contained community or social body that has to be protected from intruders that might do harm to it. This idea of the state, society and polity as the body politic embodies the myth of the sovereign and homogenous nation state as opposed to a potentially dangerous ‘outside’. Mental boundaries and institutionalized borders both play a pivotal role for the imagined (security) community in the construction of Self and Other and are thus particularly prone to the securitization of external threats from anywhere ‘behind the border’. Questions of identity and security culminate in the judicial arrangement and the cultural staging of borders and border controls. The concept of the body politic thus implies that immigration has become practically analogous with enemy infiltration. But what happens to the in-group's perception of Self and Other when the imagined bulwark suddenly is about to crumble? With the abolishment of border controls in the course of the

enlargement of the Schengen zone the symbolic function of the border as protection against intruders and other external threats is put to the test. Drawing on field research in Austrian state institutions and media discourse the paper scrutinizes how the perceived loss of control in the course of the dismantlement of border checks reproduces the concept of the endangered and insecure in-group while reinforcing the myth of the nation state and the “pure” body politic.

Neenad Stefanov, Berlin School for Comparative European History, Germany
Borders as a New Experience: The Case of the Central Balkans 1878

This paper depicts the topic of Re-making borders as the construction of borders in the Post-ottoman period in the Šopluk region between Serbia and Bulgaria 1878-1885:

The protagonists of national state-building saw the marking and delimitation of territory as a necessity per se. In their view, the national territory projected back into the middle ages could be “rebuild” (after national “rebirth”) by “re-making” the former presumed borders. For the local population which was affected by the process of delimitation after the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 this was a completely new experience. being a central part of the Ottoman Empire, this region had not experienced any kind of borders for centuries.

In this confrontation between local experience and the point of view of scholars and officials from the centers Belgrade and Sofia, making borders appeared to be actually their day-to-day remaking and acquired literally tangible quality. After a commission of the Treaty of Berlin delimited the new territory of Serbia and Bulgaria, landmarks were set. But regularly in night time these landmarks “disappeared”. For the local population, such landmarks appeared to be a serious obstacle cutting through their possessions. Thus, they removed the markings routinely. This kind of day-to-day remaking borders –which can be followed by the correspondence between the ministries of interior and the local clerks – went on for more than a decade. Thus, it is possible to show that in contrast to the national master-narrative the establishment of nation states was on the regional level not perceived as an inevitable process.

Helga Tawil-Souri, New York University, USA
The Digital Bodering of Palestinians

The materiality of borders that Israel constructs to enclose Palestinians is not only in the reconfiguration of the landscape but also through the technological realm. The Palestinian Territories are sealed by buffer zones, walls and fences, checkpoints and settlements. But they are also bordered by CCTVs, a limited telecommunications infrastructure, ID cards databases, remote-control cameras, limited broadcasting permits, lower-speed internet routers. It is these hi-tech bordering mechanisms functioning to digitally enclose Palestinian that I analyze. First, I situate hi-tech mechanisms of bordering in geopolitical shifts: Israel’s increasingly technologized approach towards occupation since the 1990s ‘peace process’ and the Second Intifada in an attempt to decrease ‘friction’ between Palestinians and Israel. I connect these to processes of globalization, particularly the growth of Israel’s hi-tech industry that shifted focus towards ‘security and surveillance’ in the post-9/11 global context. Second, I theorize hi-tech infrastructures as borders by focusing empirically on broadcasting, telecommunications and the internet in the Palestinian Territories. I analyze technological, legal, and physical limitations imposed by Israel on these infrastructures and show how they function as (digital) bordering mechanisms. These boundaries are contradictory however: capable of connecting Palestinians to wider networks (of broadcasting, telephony, digital networks, etc.) but also used to limit Palestinian flows. Finally, I look at how Palestinians use their enclosed spaces of broadcasting, telephony and internet to challenge their physically, technologically and symbolically shrinking spaces. While grounded in the specificities of Palestine-Israel, the paper addresses the transformation and abstraction of borders in the global digital age.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
27	Perspectives, Beliefs and Philanthropy	WS1	S. Rec.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Margarita Karamihova, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria

Papers:

Laura Assmuth, University of Helsinki, Finland
"My Village in 10 Years' Time": Children's Views on Transformation on the Eastern Fringe of Europe

In our research in progress we study and compare transformation processes of peripheral rural communities in four countries: Finland, Estonia, Russia and Ukraine. The villages studied are all located in borderlands between states or at natural frontiers. We use the intertwined perspectives of gender and generation to understand ongoing changes in rural lives. Gender and generational analyses have been less used and developed in studies dealing with the so-called transition countries than is the case in western Europe and elsewhere, and we are

convinced that such perspectives can yield important new insights about local circumstances and prospects in former socialist contexts as well. We also question the validity of a rigid division between “countries-in-transition” and “Western countries” by comparing cases, localities and life courses across this divide, on thematic grounds such as relationship to the European Union, sustainable livelihoods, well-being and identities, and relationship between the state and its peripheries. This paper focuses on schoolchildren’s views on the future of their home villages. The data used are essays and drawings by 9-to-15-years-olds gathered by way of writing and drawing competitions organised in local schools with the help of the teachers. The pupils approached the suggested theme “My village in 10 year’s time” enthusiastically. How do the children imagine and represent their views on the future? What are the salient themes? How do the research materials reflect on actual circumstances and prospects in the respective villages and regions? And finally, what additional insights can perhaps be gained by this kind of research methodology?

Natasa Gregoric Bon, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia

Trans-forming the "European Border": Pilgrimage to Stavridi in Himarë/ Himara Area, Southern Albania

By presenting practices and discourses of local people and emigrants coming from Himarë (official, Albanian name) or Himara (local, Greek name) area in southern Albania, the paper explores ways in which they continuously negotiate their identity and belonging to their natal village. The focus is on the pilgrimage to Stavridi on the evening before the Dormition of the Theotokos, one of the most important Christian Orthodox religious feasts. The paper questions how local people and emigrants who live in Greece and keep returning almost every year to their natal village constitute their area as an 'independent' region and strive to place it in 'Europe', represented by the European Union and thought of as a cluster of 'Western' European countries. In contrast to Albania and the 'Balkans' the European Union is often axiomatically related with 'modernity', 'civilization' and economic development. The emigrants' continuing returns to Himarë/Himara and their pilgrimage to Stavridi are a constitutive and constituting processes through which they negotiate their social boundaries and constitute the porosity of the Albanian-Greek border. The pilgrimage is a social event and represents the basis for their social interactions. When the locals and emigrants travel to Stavridi they are knitting the social networks and reconstructing their mutual relations. Pilgrimage is seen as a rite of passage through which they create their Europeaness and trans-form the 'European border'.

Ildikó Zakariás, Corvinus, University of Budapest, Hungary

Remaking Borders in Minority Rights Charity Activism

Philanthropic activism aiming to fight for human rights of national/ethnic minorities are natural construction sites of symbolic borders of the nation. In interactions involving charity activists of the “mother country” and co-nationals living in a minority situation, abstract and simplified ideas of a homogenous cultural nation are challenged by perspectives of hybridity, by situations and ideas of “incommensurable contradictions” typical of these borderlands. In my presentation I attempt to describe such phenomena in the context of charity activism organised from Hungary towards ethnic Hungarian minority groups in Romania and Ukraine. Philanthropic sentiments and solidarity indispensable of charity activities may be preserved only if the essentializing ideas of activists from Hungary on nationhood, on consistency between origin, language, culture, identity and – to a certain extent – territory are altered in the course of charity activities. These philanthropic interactions may produce new notions of nationhood and nationality; they may also create new distinctions along the East-West slope of civilisational and developmental differentiation; also abstract narratives of the Same and the Other may be absent, being dissolved into the particular, into the actual and immediate practice and action. These discursive processes of continuous construction and reconstruction of boundaries, as well as their effects on charity goals and activities will be described. Also, the presentation aims to analyse how these representations of the Same and the Other have an effect outside the field of charity: on the wider local minority communities and on public discourses about the nation in Hungary and its neighbouring states.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
33	Religious and Transnational Sexual Politics	WS3	Au 1

Organizers: Elissa Helms, Central European University, Hungary; and Tuija Pulkkinen, University of Helsinki, Finland

Chair: Elissa Helms, Central European University, Hungary

Papers:

Alexandros Sakellariou and Irimi Chiotaki-Poulou, Panteion University, Athens, Greece
The Discursive Construction of the Female Body and its Borders in Greek Orthodoxy

The individual body, and especially the female one, has always been the place where techniques of social control have been applied; it has constituted the subject of bio-power, as M.Foucault argued. Institutions like the state and the Church have tried to exert that kind of power even today in our western, somatic, according to B.Turner, societies. The purpose of this paper is to study the official discourse of the Greek Orthodox Church with regard to the female body, analyzing an extensive corpus of written material. Setting off from the afore-mentioned problematization we aim at handling a series of questions. Which are the limits, the borders, posed by the Church concerning the usage of the female body? Which are the special issues that emerge as the nucleus of the construction of these borders? Why the Church wants to exert that kind of social control on women via these borders? Which are their transformations through time? Is this construction influential nowadays or is it a meaningless tradition? The main goal is to find out the specific issues the construction of these borders is based on, to examine the possible differences in Church's views and in addition to examine the potential contradiction that exist at the modern, Greek society. For that reason, we are going to study the official discourse of the Orthodox Church from 1974 till nowadays (i.e. public speeches, official journals, encyclical letters, etc.) in order to crystallize the way the Church, as an institution, constructs the said female bodily borders.

María José Guerra, Women's Studies Institute IUEM ULL, Tenerife, Spain

Transnational Feminism: Beyond Borders?

The last years we have perceived an increased number of papers and books on the topic of transnational feminism. My aim in this contribution is to assess some of the political issues in this feminist debate. First of all, some theorists seem not to see the huge amount of international grassroots activism in transnational issues as development, poverty, migration, sexualities, reproductive rights, etc. The dynamic intersections of local, national, regional and international political levels are visible in many debates about women's human rights, but we have not a normative framework to interrelate them in a coherent political and institutional way. In this context, I discuss the last shift in Nancy Fraser philosophy about scales of justice. She argues that we have to consider three dimensions of justice – economic, cultural and political- in the new postwestphalian frame in which we are due to globalization. We need to cope with the twilight of national sovereignty in order to generate transnational political spaces that will need of a democratic legitimacy to respond to new challenges. The hot issue in her proposal is representation. International feminist bureaucracies and NGO' donation policies seem, very often, not to respect the process of empowering of many local activists and their priorities in their political agendas. My conclusion is that we have entered in a new phase, in the international level, in which equality issues should be redefined in non authoritarian ways by means of the inclusive imperative of a radical democracy. Cultural, religious and national borders are being remaking by the theory and praxis of an emergent and plural transnational feminism that need to rethink its political foundations and commitments.

Michelangelo Paganopoulos, Goldsmiths, University of London,UK

The Land of the Virgin: A Comparison of Two Monasteries of Mount Athos

Mount Athos is an autonomous monastic Republic of twenty Christian Orthodox monasteries, situated in northern Greece on the Aegean coast of Chalkidiki. The Holy Mount is also called the 'Garden of the Virgin Mary'. It is a physically isolated peninsula with an imaginary line separating the monasteries from the 'cosmopolitan' world, 'the world-of-citizens' as the monks call the 'cosmic' (meaning worldly) life outside their borders. The border line forbids women from entering according to the rule of Avaton ('No Pass'). For the monks, the prohibition of women is a matter of tradition that highlights their disconnection from the secular world. However, recently the border has been contested, because of the introduction of the Internet in some monasteries that undermines the separation itself, the discussion to abolish the Avaton since the monasteries are funded by the EU, the financial and political involvement of the monks in 'cosmopolitan' life, and the rise of religious tourism that had an immediate impact in the social life of the monasteries. The proposed paper compares two contrasting approaches to these issues, by comparing the attitude and social life of the monks of two rival neighboring monasteries.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
37	Contemporary Perceptions and Uses of the Past II	WS4	Au 67

Organizers: Hastings Donnan, Queen's University, UK; and Maoz Rozenthal, IDC, Israel.
Chair: Carolin Leutloff-Grandits, University of Graz, Austria

Panel Abstract:

This workshop will focus on the making (and breaking) of borders as temporal series of decisions, norms and formal rules made by social, economic and political agents, who may be individuals, collectivities or organizations. Borders are social institutions which can be depicted as tidemarks: an outcome of past actions with varying levels of influence on the present and the future. Tidemarks yield 'focal points' which at a given moment represent the past, the present and the possibilities for the future. In this light, past activities create a reality (or a sense of a reality) that affects future activities relating to the social institution of borders. This is the 'path dependence' of the making and breaking of borders: an interactive process of shared meanings, fragments of existence, conflicted interests, organizational 'garbage cans' and structural power relations relating to geographical, political, social and cultural borders and border communities.

Contributions might address, but are not restricted to, the following themes:

- Crossing and constructing borders through migration
- Border zones – encounter zones
- Constructing and representing political and cultural borders

Papers, Panel 37:

Haldis Haukanes, University of Bergen, Norway

Precarious Lives: Narratives of Hope and Loss Among Different Generations of Czechs

Framed by a discussion concerning the normal biography and its distortion in late modernity, the paper will examine biographical narratives of two different generations of Czechs; the first born before 1948 but living their adult working and family lives under communist rule, and the other born after 1989 and with no personal experiences of the former system. Running a parallel analysis of retrospective and future-orientated imaginations of life, the paper will explore the extent to which the narratives of the two generations of Czechs are structured along the expectations implicated in the normal biography. How is the life course imagined, which moments of transition are identified as important by the narrator and how are boundaries between different phases of life generated in the narrative? Secondly, I'm interested in exploring possible distortions of the normal biography as manifested in the accounts. Which kinds of breakdowns of or disturbances to the "normal" pattern surface and to what extent are they related to public/extra-familial events or influences.

Saygin Salgirli, Sabanci University, Istanbul, Turkey

Between Representation and Reality: Frames, Borders and Transgressions in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul

In 1720, shortly after the Ottoman court returned to Istanbul from its retreat in Edirne, sultan Ahmed III ordered the preparation of a circumcision festival for the 4 royal princes, the sons of the grand vizier, the sons of the janissary commander, and five thousand boys from the poor families of Istanbul. Situated in the Archery Grounds across the Golden Horn and facing the city, the festival arena was organized like a military encampment, with its entry and exit points clearly defined and controlled: tent complexes for the dignitaries were organized hierarchically in a circular form, and around them, eleven janissary units were stationed. The court artist Levni depicted the festivities that took place inside this encampment in an illuminated manuscript. Through carefully framed 137 colored illustrations, his representation further emphasized social and political hierarchies and boundaries. By analyzing Levni's illustrations, this paper argues that what Levni presented Ahmed III with was the ideological representation of an ideal order where each group adhered to its position within the social and political hierarchies of the empire. This seriously contradicted with eighteenth-century realities, where the borders that defined these hierarchies and the physical spaces that visualized and materialized them were constantly transgressed, challenged and redefined.

Eleni Sideri, University of Thessaly, Greece

Memories of Separation in the Black Sea: Borders and Community Re-Making in Post-Conflict

Memories and in particular, memories of separation play an important role in the conceptualization of diasporas. The trauma of displacement has been at the core of diaspora studies since the 1990s. But what does separation

mean for those who “choose” or are forced, not to leave? How do they think, remember and cope with the results of this distance from the loved ones? What do these memories actually do in their life and how do they mediate reality, self-awareness and decision-making about the future? My paper will examine these questions in relation to three different narratives which depict the dislocation of the Greek-speaking residents of Sukhumi in August 1993 during the Georgian-Abkhazian war. The community, one of the most significant among the Greek Communities of the former Soviet Republic of Georgia, lost the majority of its population during that conflict. The paper uses different angles of analysis in each of these three accounts in order to point out how the theoretical framing of these discourses/memories of separation plays a catalytic role in the formation and reformation of boundaries and challenge the ways trauma is often invoked in these type of memories contributing to community-creating.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
49	Negotiating European Borders: Eastern Europe and the Balkans in the EU-Enlargement Process	IND	A7

Organizers: Ana Hofman, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia and Andreas Pribersky, Vienna University, Austria
 Chair: Andreas Pribersky, Vienna University, Austria

Panel Abstract:

Images play an increasingly important role in the perception of perspectives and processes of political development: this seems especially true for the restructuring of Europe after the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 and the ensuing, ongoing EU-enlargement process. The representation of the “big bang” enlargement round of 2004/7, as a successful bridging of the post-WW II European East-West-divide raises the question about the image frame for the enlargement-perspectives with the Western Balkans:

Research in the field of discourses and images of EU related processes in the Balkans has persuasively shown that these processes are perceived in a center-periphery orientation. The panel focuses on this extremely turbulent area, where establishing, maintaining and negotiating of borders are part of the everyday life strategies. It addresses the ongoing EU-enlargement process, with an aim to de-essentialize firm division between East and West, “old” and “new” Europe, and the perception of Europeanization as directed from the (EU) center to the (Balkan) periphery through a focus on dynamic images, discourses and practices of bordering. Papers will contribute to the analysis of a significant role of Europeanization discourses in representation of symbolic boundaries by employing the processional, shifting, and ambivalent understanding of the border as a space of negotiation, overlap, and ambivalence. They put special attention to the global structure of power, transnational cultural flow, and attempt to offer insights of the cultural performing of borders in a comparison or the East-West-division with a post-Yugoslav perspective.

Papers, Panel 49:

Ana Hofman, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenia
Sounding Boderland: Beltinci Folklore Festival

Paper investigates the Folklore festival in Beltinci, founded during socialist time in 1970 as the cross-border culture cooperation, which has been for the last 40 year a litmus of musical representation of border-shifting in the area of Prekmurje (the borderland between Slovenia, Hungary, Austria and Croatia), where the dynamic, conflicting and the unstable nature of the borders shaped the histories, culture and everyday lives of people, influencing the specific “fluidity of identities.” Festival is an emblem not only the long legacy of trans- and supranational regional formations in this area (such as Austro-Hungarian empire, cold war power blocs, EU non/EU Schengen border), but also the place where new (trans)national spaces are articulated. Paper explores the ways borders are imagined, constructed and performed through music, considering their real, symbolical and imaginary nature. As Stokes points out, music can perfectly provide alternative expressions of this dynamic, since it is as a strong identity mark deeply rooted in the management of border experiences (Stokes 1998:265). In the borderlands as potential places of tensions but also of transgressions, music constructs and traces the rapidly changing topographies. Paper addresses music’s significant capacity to embrace notions of liminality and transgression and will contribute to cross-disciplinary discussion about the emergent concept of “border cultures,” examining the ways music, as a performative act, is employed in the performance of so-called “border experience.”

Basia Nikiforova, Lithuanian Culture Research Institute, Lithuania

Young Generation Border Perception Inside and Outside the Schengen Zone (the case of the Lithuanian-Belarusian Borderland)

This presentation is an attempt to give an answer to the question: what are the consequences of a weakening sense of territorial belonging and how that is realised in the Lithuanian-Belarusian Borderland? On such a small territory as the Lithuanian-Polish-Belarusian borderland, it is possible to investigate two opposite, reciprocal processes: the simultaneous disappearance and strengthening of borders. Border as a marker of division has different functions. Using a “boundary narrative” we will analyze two opposite functions: “border-wall” and “border-door”. These border functions will be discussed with young participants during the music festival “Be2gether” on the border between the EU (Lithuania) and Belarus, where thousands of people will be brought together irrespective of their nationality, citizenship, age or religion. We will analyse the new results of our survey using Emily Hicks’ idea that the metaphor of border produces an interaction between the connotative matrices of more than one culture; and we will also use Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari’s concept about relative de-territorializations which mean the possibility of re-territorialization or returning to a past situation. This borderland situation is close to Hicks’ explanation and it is possible to use her “holographic plate” as a symbolic image of frontier narratives, which include elements of national, ethnic, cultural, religious identity. The situation of three days of “broken border” will create the possibility to ask young people about their transforming border perception and sense of self both inside and outside of Schengen zones.

Key words: disappearances and strengthening of borders; de- and re-territorialization, border perception, border metaphor.

Ilka Thiessen, Vancouver Island University, Canada

‘Skopje 2014’ and the European Project: Issues of Exclusion and Inclusion

My paper will take a critical look at the border creation of the ‘2014’ project in Skopje, Macedonia. Since 2008 Skopje has been undergoing tremendous architectural and infrastructural changes as part of the project ‘Skopje 2014,’ a plan for restructuring this city that has simultaneously aroused strong feelings of opposition as well as support. The Democratic Union for Integration (DUI) stated that only one monument is missing at the centre, ‘a wall’, thereby accusing ‘Skopje 2014’ of intentionally creating a border between Albanians and Macedonians. My informants point out that borders have also been created between VMRO, the current government, and non-VMRO supporters. In 2009, students of architecture organised a demonstration against the ‘landscape pollution’ that resulted in their arrest. I contend that the radical re-building of Skopje is at the centre of several conflicts that physically create borders which are ubiquitous reminders of the border that the citizens have to navigated. In addition, my paper will argue that the enormous costs, the creation of new-antique buildings, a church, littering of sculptures and a statue of Alexander the Great are a provocation against the EU. The EU rejected Macedonia based on the claim of Greece to ancient Macedonia and its overt assertion of the theft of this identity by today’s Macedonia. ‘Skopje 2014’ changes the city, not only into a European one, but also into the cradle of European civilization, therefore creating a tangible border between Macedonia and the EU by blocking Greece’s right to the title.

15:00 – 16:30 Panel Sessions

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
5	Performing City Borders	WG1	S. Rec.

Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Henk van Houtum, Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

Papers:

Cicilie Fagerlid, University of Oslo, Norway

The Borders of Frenchness: Lines of Inclusion and Exclusion in Paris and the Suburbs

Border control is far from exclusively exercised at the frontiers of today's nation states. The lines separating the inside and outside are constantly redrawn by everyday interaction played out in dialogue with the physical environment. In this paper, I will explore the relationship between action and space, interaction and environment in relation to enactment and representations of a national imagery. I look at the particular space created during a slam/performance poetry session and the notions of Frenchness coming into being there. Here people all ages and a wide variety of backgrounds come together to perform their own texts, many looking at French history and society from a personal perspective. This open, cosmopolitan and democratic space will be analysed within its socio-geographical context. The cafés and bars hosting the slam sessions are situated in traditionally working class areas marked by several centuries of immigration. I will analyse this area as made up of various conflicting and overlapping physical representations of France, from Republican grandeur to France as land of human rights via a postcolonial re-appropriation. The borders between what is and what is not French are lived, negotiated and created in slam space as well as its surroundings. The paper is based on 16 months of fieldwork in North-East Paris, from the riots in the autumn 2005 until the election of President Sarkozy in spring 2007.

Marta Traquino, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Border Crossing: an artistic project by Paulo T. Silva and Marta Traquino

The paper consists of the presentation of the artistic project BORDER CROSSING: Border Crossing has got processes that are originated from Architecture and which reveals or creates borders inside of cities. The in focus border idea is inconstant. It is perceptible through people performances who are involved in the construction, fruition or separation from determined architectures. Borders couldn't be physically obvious but they could establish and determine specific (im) possibilities of movements and points of view, or even of be, in a progressive mode. At the world scale, flows of population propose the borders' dissolution. However, they proliferate locally. A border can delimitate or can be a contact zone. It can be rigid or permeable. It can have expression in the personal or social plans. These are some of the ideas which are come up by the project BORDER CROSSING. It was realized in June 2007, in the Sala do Veado of the Museu Nacional de História Natural (Lisbon). This project was composed by two moments. The first of them was an exhibition of Paulo T. Silva and it combined relations between image/support/space. The second moment was from Marta Traquino. It was an installation site-specific with characteristics of an ephemeral architecture.

Oren Yiftachel, Ben-Gurion University, Israel

"Gray-Spacing" and "Creeping Apartheid": Bordering Urban Citizenship

The paper explores and theorizes relatively new processes of bordering, conceptualized here as 'gray-spacing'. The phenomenon is most evident in the burgeoning metropolitan areas of the global south-east, but is increasing evident also in Europe and North America. The most prominent manifestation of gray-spacing is the rapidly amplifying expanses of urban informality, now typifying most city regions outside the west. 'Gray Space' denotes a range of entities, such as developments, populations and transactions, positioned between the 'whiteness' of legality/membership/safety, and the 'darkness' of criminality/eviction/death. It constitutes a strategy of bordering/bounding indigenous and immigrant minorities and marginalized communities into a position which is neither fully incorporated nor fully excluded. It has emerged as a new technology for managing the vast and diverse new urban class – the unwanted/irremovable. Urbanization and gray-spacing, it is further argued, spawn a process of 'creeping apartheid' in most major cities, where law, planning and policy incrementally institutionalize a structure of 'separate and unequal' urban citizenship. The paper explores the gray-spacing process in detail through a comparative analysis of ethnically divided cities, focusing on Jerusalem and Beersheba Israel/Palestine, with references to other ethnically contested cities, such as Tallinn, Sarajevo, Colombo and Cape Town. Based on this exploration, the consequences to the theorization of borders are discussed.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
8	Border Reputations	WG1	S. Ro.

Organizers: Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Irina Novikova, University of Latvia, Latvia.

Papers:

Madeleine Hurd, Södertörn University, Sweden

Rituals, Space, and Texts: The Public Discourses of Bordering in Germany's Contested Borderlands, 1918-20

I am interested in the political impact of representations and narratives on processes of bordering. My paper focuses on newspaper representations of minorities' border-drawing civic rituals in Germany's Polish and Danish borderlands, 1918-20. I hope to show how public-sphere discourse, as expressed through mass media, can provide additional insights into the collectively shared rituals, narratives and stereotypes which recreate and reinforce borders between minorities. Public-sphere discourse, and not least newspapers, provide insights into the festivals, street-fights, speeches and marches that were used to draw physical and psychological borders. One can also, however, examine a newspaper article as text – which means considering the narrative structure, symbolic universe, intertextual position, interpellations, polarities and stereotypes inherent to the "civic festival" or "street march" genres. Finally, I speculate on how readers responded to the texts. The minute next-day coverage of (for instance) the Posen Germans' anti-Polish meetings leads me to believe that the texts and the meetings were intimately related in both participants' and readers' minds. I would like to speculate on how public-sphere texts might help enshrine, codify, define and reinforce the rituals of bordering performed at public marches and meetings. It is my premise that the forms taken by such texts – e.g., the emphasis on space, time, emotions, bodies, and audience, the narratives established, the standard use of the authoritative, story-telling voice – could evoke elements of ritual experience that further confirmed the inclusions and exclusions of minority / majority identity.

Annie Pflugst, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia

The Composition and Re-Composition of the Materialized Border

It is in the disparate spaces where Israeli practices over the lives of Palestinians are most visibly apprehended that constantly shifting borders are enacted. The paper will draw on PhD research into Israeli practices of separation and re-territorialization to illuminate the ways in which borders are composed and recomposed, are continuous and discontinuous, connect and rupture, are discursive, territorial, legislative, and material.

The paper will argue, in image and text, that borders as spatial, material and discursive zones:

- are constituted at every checkpoint, agricultural gate and settlement across the Occupied West Bank, with the Wall manifesting the border between Israel and the 'idea of Palestine', 1948, and the Palestinian refugee camps of the West Bank and Gaza;
- are constructed as frontiers with the determination of Gaza as an 'enemy entity';
- are constituted through the discourse of the West as civilized and civilizing and the East as outside that civilizing frame to authorize an Israeli politics of death - a necropolitics - that draws on the language of terror to determine the body of the enemy (not only but most evidently in Gaza), legitimate military occupation and practices of violent separation across the three geographies of historic Palestine; and
- authorize an ethnocentric national belonging through political discourse and legislative determinations restricting Palestinian citizenship within the State and eliding Palestinian self-determination.

In both the internal and external envelope - Israel has never declared its borders - the temporary is made permanent and borders are materialized everywhere.

Lee Rodney, University of Windsor, Canada.

Representing the Canada-U.S Border: Media, Visibility and Invisibility

For much of the 20th century, the international boundary between the United States and Canada has figured as little more than the subject of anecdotes reflecting the peaceable relations between Canadians and Americans. Winston Churchill's often quoted remark about the world's "longest undefended border" loomed large in the North American imagination, and the 49th parallel became a paradigm for international relations. This in turn rendered the border between Canada and the U.S. a banal tourist curiosity rather than a site for cultural analysis. While the Mexico-U.S. border is still regarded by many as the real border in North America, or the "hyperborder" as it has recently been called by the Mexican architect Fernando Romero (Romero, 2007), in the last decade there has been a marked shift in the narrative about the Canada-U.S. border. The world's longest undefended boundary is now seen as "defenseless" and the Canadian border has been frequently referred to as porous and threatening (Akleon and Kastner, 2008). In an era of Homeland Security borders become a critical marker of national self

definition, and the recent focus on the Canada-U.S. border reflects the re-bordering processes that have emerged as a result of increased security over the last decade. As much of the Canada-U.S. border is not easily seen or registered by Canadians or Americans, there have been various attempts to aggrandize border politics and conflicts in media representation. These range from television series produced by mainstream networks (ABC, CBC and National Geographic) to billboards and public signs in various border cities and towns that demarcate cultural and linguistic difference. These kinds of mediated representations have worked to cast the Canada-US border as a site of conflict or danger, a site in need of militarization and defense. This stands in stark contrast to an earlier, twentieth century image of the Canada-US border as a symbol of peaceful international relations. The process of re-making the image of the border, or making the border visible, is one that mobilizes media spectacle to locate the border in the national imagination.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
17	Education Borders	WG3	A7

Organizers: Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: May-Len Skilbrei (Fafu Institute for Applied International Studies, Norway)

Papers:

Mariateresa Gammone, University of L'Aquila, Italy
A Sociological Intervention an East and West

The paper is based on empirical research given in a project sponsored by the European Union (EU and Turkey: Connecting Identities, Bridging Cultures), conducted by me, Francesco Sidoti, and many scholars in Germany, Italy, Turkey. The hypothesis of the paper is that our modernity is not a liquid modernity (Bauman), but a modernity afflicted by processes of de-modernization (Touraine) and by anti-movements (Wieviorka). The research is based on statistical data, analysis of the World Values Index, sociological intervention made in Turkey and Europe. The research gave an unforeseen insight about the current educational system, both in Europe and in Turkey. Few ordinary people and ordinary students are able to understand the basics about the European Union identity and citizenship. The conclusions are that promoting liberal and democratic values is particularly important in all the educational system, not only in the schools. There was a European dream; Europe is now a land of opportunity, immigration, social strains, not less than the United States. Constitutional patriotism is the key-word for a good educational intervention and a good popular mobilization on educational issues.

Andrea Matosević, Univeristy Juraj Dobrila, Croatia
Located in Transit(ion): Student's Practices and Experiences in Pullman between Pula and Padua

Although students can be defined privileged social category, those young people from the city of Pula (Istria, Croatia) that decided to continue their higher education in Padua's University (Veneto, Italy), often had to travel in public transport when trying to 'reach' their new residence. This, a prima vista, insignificant fact conditioned a set of unpleasant and not always benign situations in long distance bus - e.g. crossing four borders in one way (Croat - Slovenian – Slovenian – Italian) was not always successful – inevitable communication with guard police, mostly on Slovenian part of Schengen border, often didn't contain minimal respect for passengers time, self-esteem or privacy, the home prepared food that family 'forced' student to take often turned out to be very inconvenient aspect in long distance travelling, the dominating style of music played on the bus stereo provoked them to describe it in terms of 'necessary evil' and the co-travellers, mainly incarnated in the so called le badanti (nurturing women working in Italy), did not always turned out to be, from the student's point of view, the most delightful persons to travel with. That is why actions taken on this only bus line that connects cities of Padua and Pula can be interpreted as 'significant experiences'; i.e. those that determine some of the main elements of students' transnational identity and in which an 'creative' answer to these problematic situations is inscribed, avoiding thus, often mentioned, so-called east European immigrant "rhetoric of the victim" at the gates of EU.

James Pollard, Latin American Solidarity Network, Australia

Education Under the Regime of Border Security: Notes of Pedagogy of Liberation

This paper examines the paradigm of border security under conditions of the empire (as outlined by Hardt and Negri), using the United States as a case study. As the immigrant population in the U.S.A. becomes more numerous and more settled, the job of reproducing the migrant worker, formerly performed by the home country, have now fallen to the U.S. itself. Under these conditions, border security itself must “globalise.” The border is no longer a geographic line between the United States and Mexico: it pervades American society. By surveying recent developments in American education, in particular the No Child Left Behind Act (2002, due to be reauthorised by Obama), I present evidence that the structural conditions of a permanent border, in effect segregation along immigrant/nativist lines, are already present. I present this argument for two reasons. The first is to help inform educators, educational researchers, and students of the political effects that the border has on their work. The second is to raise issues of pedagogy and education in the wider network activist organisations working for immigrant rights and social justice.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
30	Iceland: Financial Maverick?	WS2	Au 1

Organizers: Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Ismail Ertürk, University of Manchester, UK.

Papers:

Malgorzata Zielińska, University of Gdańsk, Poland

Benefits of the Crisis: Mobility between Poland and Iceland in the Context of the Growing Unemployment.

In the presentation I would like to focus on the effect of the financial crisis on Polish migrants in Iceland. I am especially interested in the people who lost their jobs during the financial meltdown and their decisions to either return, stay in Iceland, or move to another country, predominantly Norway. Even though both Polish and Icelandic media expected Poles to return to their country of origin, most of them stayed on the island. My study is based on semi-structured interviews with 34 Poles who were still living in Iceland in the beginning of 2010, and on a one-year-long ethnographic study. The growing unemployment in Iceland, affecting immigrants to a higher degree than the native Icelanders, had sometimes surprising effects on the Polish migrants, who already had an experience of trying to compete on the difficult Polish job market. Some of them finally started learning Icelandic since they had free time. Those who kept their job were sometimes angry at those who didn't or even jealous of them and were trying to get fired too. What is interesting, the situation of the unemployed highlighted the class differences – for some the benefit was too little to survive, others were still sending money to their families in Poland or children studying in the UK. The Icelandic currency crisis changed also the movement between Poland and Iceland – it became more difficult for the immigrants to visit their families, but also cheaper for their families to visit them.

Piotr Kowzan, University of Gdańsk, Poland

Debts to Avoid and Debts to Repay: Obligations that Enforce Mobility or Integration of Migrants from Central-Eastern Europe in Iceland.

The goal of the paper is to discuss financial indebtedness in relation to mobility and integration of immigrants. Debts can be seen as both an incentive to leave a country and as an obstacle for further mobility of migrants. From the perspective of financial obligations, migration can be perceived as a source of resistance used by indebted people. The ambiguous role of different types and amounts of debts reveal complex patterns of power relations and gender roles in the society and within migrant networks. In the paper I'm going to present some results of my research on personal indebtedness in Iceland (conducted in 2009-2010). In biographical interviews with indebted people in Iceland (Icelanders, Poles and Czechs) I have been searching for meanings given by people to the issue of debts. People who were interviewed in English or Polish were not chosen according to any specific type of debt. All debts were legitimate in this research no matter if they were results of credit (including subsidised student loans) or other forms of financial obligations. The research shows how financial institutions are triggering human mobility across borders and how people change their identities (considering oneself a temporary migrant or an immigrant) in relation to their financial obligations.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
38	Contemporary Perceptions and Uses of the Past III	WS4	Au 67

Organizers: Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
Chair: Haldis Haukanes, University of Bergen, Norway

Papers:

Magdalena Elchinova, New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria

Border Temporalities: The Transformations of the Bulgarian-Turkish Border in Everyday Perceptions and Practices

The south-eastern border of Bulgaria has been attributed deep symbolism ever since the formations of the independent Bulgarian state in the second half of the 19th c. While suggesting a brief overview of the changing interpretations of the border in official ideologies and the related border politics of the state throughout the 20th c. up until today, the paper focuses at the transformations of this particular border in everyday individual practices and perceptions at present. The experiences and narratives of the representatives of two groups, whose lives have been deeply affected by the border, are at the core of the discussion. These groups are 1) the descendants of post-1913 refugees from the so-called White Sea Thrace and 2) the Bulgarian-born Turks, re-settlers in Turkey since 1989 and the following years. Their border experiences and narratives are discussed in regard with the concepts of 'homeland', genealogy, family and kinship, on the one hand, and on the other, with reference to gender, class and status. On the example of this particular case, the paper aims to reveal how the various border practices create new categories, related with gender, ethnicity and kinship (or, rather produce inner diversity within already existing ones). It also seeks to show the fluidity of the border in personal perceptions and everyday discourses, due to the amalgamation of past experiences and interpretations with present-day individual patterns of behaviour and strategies and projects of the future.

Efsevia Lasithiotaki

Connection in the Region of the Eastern Mediterranean: Syria, Lebanon and Greece

Connection is a key word in understanding transnationalism. Humans connect along physical and mental borders and regularly transfer goods, and ideas. In this paper I will examine how that works for the people in Hamediyeh village, in Syria, whose residents cross the borders to Lebanon and Greece as illegal immigrants. Three fifths of the residents of the village are Greek speaking [Cretan dialect] Sunni Muslims. They were moved by Sultan Abdul Hamid at 1880 from Crete to what later became the costal line of Syria and Lebanon, after many decades of clashes of Muslims and Christians in the island of Crete. The paper intends to investigate everyday practices of movements of materials and what they represent. The material I will examine consists of 1) things that cross time borders, being handed from one generation to the other, like a particular type of kneeting machine or 2) geographical borders, being transferred from Lebanon/Greece to Syria, like fashionable sunglasses, or wine bottles. Objects that cross borders transfer ideas into Syria; and transform ideas of what is permissible, acceptable or a need in daily life. By looking at a village in Syria we get to understand that the peripheries of Europe are moving eastwards, maybe in ways we did not think of before. At the same time we realize that it is the objects themselves that become symbolic borders that are transformed and crossed constantly, in a process of connecting people across borders and re-enforcing networks.

Bjarge Schwenke Fors, Finnmark University College, Norway

Invoking the New Singapore: Borderless Megalomania in the High North

In my paper I examine the remarkable production of future(s) in the Norwegian town of Kirkenes close to the Russian border. Local political and cultural elites dream about transforming this small and dull mining town into a modern pulsating metropolis, a "Singapore of the North", by uniting it with three neighboring Russian towns and making it the centre of the transnational Barents Region. Models for the new transborder city are developed and visualized by invited urban planners and artists through numerous conferences and exhibitions. Two spectacular architectural projects in Kirkenes, the raising of the Barents House, the world's tallest wooden building, and the construction of an artificial No Man's Island in the harbor, epitomize the yearning for transnationalism, modernity and greatness. Although some of the plans might be realized there is, however, still a striking contrast between the intense invoking of a borderless future and the "bordered" reality of today. The Russian-Norwegian borderland remains an extreme periphery divided by one of Europe's least dynamic boundaries. The paper is based on six months of field research conducted in Kirkenes from January to July 2010.

Panel Number	Panel Title	Panel Theme	Room
53	Border/Body Phenomena	IND	Coro

Organizers: Organizers: Remaking Borders Conference Committee
 Chair: Olga Demetriou, University of Nicosia, Cyprus

Papers:

Tomas Kacerauskas, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania
The Borders of Body and Communicative Environment

The paper deals with the borders of body in the perspective of communicative environment. On the one hand, human body is a source of communication including cultural interaction. The communication presupposes not only other social participants but also an environment (life-world), the borders of which are to be extended. The very social environment, constructed by communicative agents, has been oriented to a bodily structure with certain borders. As a result we have certain analogy between human body and its social environment, which is not only physical one. We can speak, as well, about the change of roles between body and environment while this change is also a kind of communication: body and its environment create each other by extending their borders. On the other hand, a body has been formed responding to the requirements that dominated in certain historical life-world. Herewith we are not the owners of our bodies belonging to certain social environment. Our corporeal life and communicative (in a broad sense cultural) activity are no way separated from each other. There have been used different approaches of border discourse, cultural phenomenology, philosophy of communication, that analyze the mentioned problems.

Olga Lafanzi, Harokopion University, Greece
Border Negotiations in the Every Day Life of Migrants

In this paper I will investigate how the border works at different spatio-temporal scales from the body and the neighborhood to the transnational networks and global regimes within the every day lives of migrants inhabiting, permanently or temporarily, Athens. Developing the concept of every day life as taken from Henri Lefebvre I will work on the idea that every day life does not include only continuous adaptations, but also conflicts related with processes of collective and individual consciousness and thus the possibility of emancipation in the everyday itself. As it is supported by many academics in the fields of migration and border studies, border policies construct migrants as subjects and objects of fear and exercise a disciplinary power on migration. This disciplinary power is inscribed in the every day lives of migrants when "normal" activities such as working, living in the city, walking in a street, traveling are defined as illegal. In this paper, border policies will be thought of not as unilateral processes of exclusion and domination by state and law but as tense and conflict-driven processes in which subjective strategies and practices of migration play a fundamental role. So the border(s) are conceived as negotiations, processes, struggles, articulated in moments, in constellations of the every day life when they are (re)produced, transformed and/or resisted.

Tim Stephens, South Bank University, London, UK
Photographic Rhythm: Walking as "Collective Reinterpretation"

At the Royal Geographic Society (2009) I presented a paper on the influence of Zen Buddhism on 'The Walk-as-Art'. I have developed this to propose: walking as an act of 'Collective Reinterpretation'. One of my own walk-works will be described, *Welcoming the Stranger* (1995) and my current research and practice towards my PhD: *A Phenomenology of Photography*. Using Jean Luc-Nancy's, *Being Singular Plural* (2000) and Ranciere's, *The Emancipated Spectator* (2004) as a starting point, a work prior to *Borderline Academy* (2005), I will present the social activation enabled by certain artworks. E.g. Francis Alys uses walking as an art method in his collaborative works: 'When faith moves mountains' (2002), also his 'Green Line' work (2005) entitled: 'SOMETIMES DOING SOMETHING POETIC CAN BECOME POLITICAL AND SOMETIMES DOING SOMETHING POLITICAL CAN BECOME POETIC'. These are good examples of artworks involving walking that challenge a notion of the path, and border, as 'predetermined'. I argue that Alys's work typifies an anti-representationalist approach to photography: photography is not simply documentation but requires an active political role of the participant-as-equal to make the photograph possible. Lastly, that the very power of walking as an art form is its ability to register the continual conditions of flux to which we are all subject. The walk enables a phenomenology of rhythm in photography, against the use of the tripod, and offers us a political means to undo the very oppositions between static paths and moving states-if we think photography differently, outside of a dialectical, indexical, paradigm.

**17:00 – 18:30 Round Table 2: Remaking Borders Reconsidered and
Conference Closing**

Room: Aula Magna

Chair: Sarah Green. Chair, EastBordNet; Social Anthropology, University of Manchester; CRESC.

This round table will review the outcome of the conference presentations, and attempt to come to some tentative conclusions about where the discussions have reached. After some brief presentations by some of the organizers, participants and chairs of panels, the floor will be opened to a general discussion. Following the end of this, the conference will be formally closed.

Name Index

A

Aas, Katja Franko, 44, 45
 Agathangelou, Anna, 44
 Alemdar, Zeynep, 8
 Amante, Maria de Fátima, 33
 Antoniou, Myrssini, 38
 Antova, Svetlana, 9
 Assmuth, Laura, 20, 61
 Aure, Marit, 20
 Awerbuch-Friedlander, Tamara, 41
 Axboe-Nielsen, Christian, 53

B

Ball, Susan, 11, 40
 Ballinger, Pamela, 8
 Bari, Savina, 13
 Benadusi, Mara, 48
 Bernhardt, Petra, 55
 Bojadzijeve, Manuela, 50
 Borelli, Caterina, 35
 Brambilla, Chiara, 14
 Brancato, Marina, 36
 Brooks, Ethel, 53
 Bruns, Bettina, 34
 Bubaris, Nikos, 30
 Bugge, Peter, 26, 54

C

Cercel, Cristian, 18
 Ciupijus, Zinovijus, 39
 Cocco, Emilio, 8, 16, 27, 57
 Colloca, Carlo, 48
 Conary, Janet, 34
 Consoli, M. Teresa, 48
 Cooper, Anthony, 31

D

D'Alessio, Giovanni, 28
 Daher, Liana Maria, 48
 Dato, Gaetano, 28
 Davydova, Olga, 10
 De Cesari, Chiara, 51
 Demetriou, Olga, 7, 50, 58, 72
 Difato, Christine, 51
 Dimova, Rozita, 14, 50, 51, 58
 Donnan, Hastings, 27, 35, 59, 64
 Doron, Gideon, 35

E

Effenterre, Marie van, 46
 Elchinova, Magdalena, 71
 Erdei, Ildiko, 55
 Ertürk, Ismail, 19, 70
 Espiritu, Aileen, 24

F

Fagerlid, Cicilie, 67
 Faulkner, Simon, 41
 Ferraris, Luigi Vittorio, 11
 Flemmen, Anne Britt, 53
 Fors, Bjarge Schwenke, 71
 Fragapane, Stefania, 49
 Froud, Julie, 20

G

Gammone, Mariateresa, 69
 Gamuzza, Augusto, 49
 Giusto, Salvatore, 33
 Golunov, Serghei, 25
 Green, Sarah, 2, 17, 25, 44, 52, 73
 Gregoric Bon, Natasa, 36, 62
 Guerra, Maria Jose, 63

H

Haavisto, Camilla, 14
 Häntsch, Carola, 23, 31
 Harel-Shalev, Ayelet, 9
 Harper, Robin, 15
 Haukanes, Haldis, 64, 71
 Helms, Elissa, 10, 42, 63
 Hingley, Liz, 56
 Hofman, Ana, 54, 65
 Houtum, Henk van, 32, 67
 Hromadzic, Azra, 9
 Hurd, Madeleine, 43, 68
 Huttunen, Laura, 14

I

Ignatowicz, Agnieszka, 40
 Iliadou, Eugenia, 58

J

Jambrešić Kirin, Renata, 19
 Jansen, Stef, 6, 27
 Josipovic, Damir, 34

K

Kacerauskas, Tomas, 72
 Kahlina, Katja, 42
 Kajinic, Sanja, 42
 Karamihova, Margarita, 8, 9, 16, 61
 Karge, Heike, 29
 Karnaukhova, Oxana, 57
 Kennard, Ann, 26
 Khamaisi, Rassem, 10
 Kook, Rebecca, 9
 Kormina, Jeanne, 24, 56
 Korovilas, James, 19, 34
 Kowzan, Piotr, 70

Kralj, Ana, 33
 Kramsch, Olivier, 16
 Krisjane, Zaiga, 20
 Kuçuku, Bora, 12
 Kukarenko, Natalia, 10

L

Lafanzi, Olga, 72
 Lasithiotaki, Efsevia, 71
 Laurén, Kirsi, 54
 Lavi, Liron, 43
 Leaver, Adam, 20
 Leontidou, Lila, 11
 Leutloff-Grandits, Carolin, 35, 64
 Lofranco, Zaira, 7
 López Sala, Ana María, 25
 Lotherington, Ann Therese, 25
 Lulle, Aija, 21

M

Maeva, Mila, 40
 Maja Mikula, 24
 Malm, Lena, 6
 Maric, Jasmina, 52
 Marinkova, Milena, 18
 Matosević, Andrea, 69
 Mattioli, Fabio, 46
 Mavrofides, Thomas, 30
 Melfa, Daniela, 49
 Melnikova, Ekaterina, 21
 Micalizzi, Alessandra, 36
 Mitrovic, Marijana, 55
 Moran, Mick, 20
 Müller, Kristine, 32
 Myrivili, Eleni, 29, 37, 58

N

Navaro-Yashin, Yael, 59
 Nayak, Surya, 23
 Nechiporuk, Dmitry, 59
 Neveu, Catherine, 45
 Nicolini, Assunta, 40
 Nikiforova, Basia, 66
 Novikova, Irina, 19, 21, 56, 68

O

Orsatti, Cristina, 57
 Özgen, Neşe, 15

P

Paganopoulos, Michelangelo, 63
 Pakis, Elisavet, 11
 Palma, Alejandro, 34
 Papailias, Penelope, 38
 Pavlaković, Vjeran, 29
 Peers, Glenn, 43
 Perkins, Chris, 31
 Petsimeris, Petros, 11, 12, 41
 Pfingst, Annie, 68
 Pfoser, Alena, 59

Pollard, James, 70
 Polsky, Stephanie, 21
 Pribersky, Andreas, 54, 65
 Pulkkinen, Tuija, 10, 23, 42, 63
 Pusceddu, Antonio Maria, 7, 31

R

Radu, Cosmin, 7
 Ramazan, Aras, 32
 Reeves, Madeleine, 9, 23
 Risteski, Ljupco, 18, 51
 Rodney, Lee, 68
 Rosenhek, Zeev, 27
 Rossi, Luca, 37
 Rozenthal, Maoz, 35

S

Sakellariou, Alexandros, 63
 Salgiri, Sanem Guvenc, 26
 Salgiri, Saygin, 64
 Sandberg, Marie, 39
 Sariaslan, K. Zeynep, 60
 Schäuble, Michaela, 15, 28
 Schimanski, Johan, 39
 Schwell, Alexandra, 60
 Sideri, Eleni, 39, 64
 Sidoti, Francesco, 57, 69
 Sinha, Shamsar, 24
 Skilbrei, May-Len, 69
 Soden, Dennis L., 34
 Sohn, Christophe, 16
 Sokoli, Leke, 12, 13
 Sönmez, Sevcan, 56
 Sotirovic, Vladislav, 43
 Stanculescu, Cristina, 26
 Stefanov, Nenad, 61
 Stephens, Tim, 72
 Stojanow, Valery, 12
 Sur, Malini, 17

T

Tawil-Souri, Helga, 61
 Tekgül, Duygu, 52
 Theodosiou, Aspasia, 17, 25, 52, 60
 Thiessen, Ilka, 66
 Thorpe, Julie, 44
 Tjomsland, Marit, 22
 Tocilovac, Marko, 46
 Tokić, Ruza, 51
 Topaloglou, Lefteris, 17
 Traquino, Marta, 67
 Trubeta, Sevasti, 44, 45

U

Uherek, Zdenek, 17, 33

V

Vatsou, Anastasia, 11
 Vellar, Agnese, 37
 Venetia Kantsa, 17, 25, 42

Vogiatzoglou, Markos, 38
Voutyra, Eftychia, 60
Vukov, Nikolai, 18

W

Walther, Olivier, 16
Williams, Karel, 20

Y

Yalouri, Eleana, 54

Yiftachel, Oren, 67

Z

Zakariás, Ildikó, 62
Zampoglou, Markos, 38
Zela, Dritan, 13
Zielińska, Malgorzata, 70
Zubida, Hani, 15
Zuev, Dennis, 15