

squares or Gaussian likelihoods, and robust covariance and correlation estimators instead of ordinary sample autocorrelations. Change-point tests based on robust estimators allow us to check the basic assumption of 2nd order stationarity. The presentation illustrates the methods and our implementations using real data examples and studies their behavior via simulations.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „Detection and surveillance of spatial and spatiotemporal clusters“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION.

Do., 21. Juni 2018
16:15 - 17:45 Uhr, Stephan-Saal (PG 257)

The great unmixing: refugees, repatriates and the definition of citizenship in the new Poland, 1918-1924

Prof. Keely Stauter-Halsted, Ph.D. (Professor of History and Hejna Family Chair in Polish Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago)

It is now well-documented that the violence of the Great War spilled over into civilian and para-military life within the successor states of the European land empires following the end of formal hostilities. Much of this armed conflict, including border clashes, pogroms, and urban riots, was aimed at facilitating the creation of ethnically homogeneous states out of a “mixed” population of imperial subjects. What is less understood are the ways that this “unmixing” of ethnic groups occurred in everyday practices, among border guards, local administrators, municipal police, and civilians in all walks of life. This presentation considers how the decisions of individual bureaucrats and the informal practices of civilians, especially with regard to the mobile population of returnees and refugees, helped shape definitions of citizenship and national identity in non-violent ways within the new Polish Republic.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „European Challenges: Technologischer Wandel und Re-Arrangements von Migration und Arbeit“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION und mit dem Kolloquium des Zentrums für Interdisziplinäre Polenstudien.

Do., 28. Juni 2018
14:00 - 15:00 Uhr, HG 217

Constructing socio-demographic indicators using mobile phone data: estimating literacy rates in Senegal

Prof. Dr. Timo Schmid (Professur für Angewandte Statistik, Freie Universität Berlin)

Modern systems of official statistics require the accurate and timely estimation of socio-demographic indicators for disaggregated geographical regions. Traditional data collection methods such as censuses or household surveys impose great financial and organizational burdens for National Statistical Institutes. The rise of new information and communication technologies offers promising sources to mitigate these shortcomings. In this paper we propose a unified approach for National Statistical Institutes based on small area estimation that allows for the estimation of socio-demographic indicators by using mobile phone data. In particular, the

methodology is applied to mobile phone data from Senegal for deriving sub-national estimates of the share of illiterates disaggregated by gender. The estimates are used to identify hot spots of illiterates with a need for additional infrastructure or policy adjustments. Although the paper focuses on literacy as a particular socio-demographic indicator, the proposed approach is applicable to indicators in general.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „Detection and surveillance of spatial and spatiotemporal clusters“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION.

Mo., 09. Juli 2018
16:15 - 17:45 Uhr, Stephan-Saal (PG 257)

How to study marginalization and the mechanisms of exclusion/inclusion: Some remarks to the methodological foundations

Prof. Lada V. Shipovalova, Ph.D. (Institute of Philosophy, Saint Petersburg State University) / Sergey A. Troitskiy, Ph.D. (Institute of Philosophy, Saint Petersburg State University; Research Centre for Cultural Exclusion and Frontier Zones, Sociological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

What do exclusion and marginalization mean? How do they help us to study culture, memory and borders? How do cultural exclusion zones form? The term marginalization has two meanings. The widespread meaning refers to the processes of exclusion and to social disadvantages as a result. We usually use this meaning in empirical research and in theoretical reflection. But another sense of the term “marginalization” is closely connected with the position “between two fires” and refers to the borderline, problematic, and uncertain status of any person or group. We will describe three methodological strategies of social exclusion/inclusion studies which are based on the necessary interconnection of these two meanings. We will argue that such an interconnection and the renewal of the second meaning have value for the understanding of “borders in motion”.

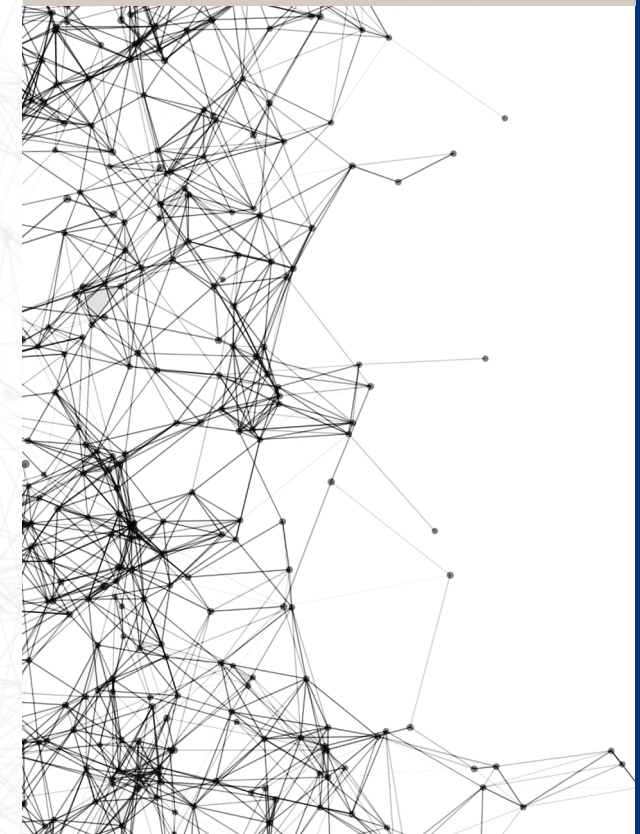
In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „Border & boundary studies“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION.

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EUROPA-UNIVERSITÄT VIADRINA FRANKFURT (ODER)

**Research Factory
B/ORDERS IN MOTION
im Sommersemester 2018**



Kontakt

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Programm

In der Research Factory stellen Forschungsprojekte des Schwerpunktbereichs „B/Orders in Motion“ an der Europa-Universität Viadrina sowie renommierte internationale Wissenschaftler/innen ihre Arbeit vor. In gemeinsamer Diskussion und im fächerübergreifenden Austausch soll die Entwicklung transdisziplinärer Ansätze und theoretischer Perspektiven im Themenfeld „B/Orders in Motion“ innovative Impulse erhalten.

Mi., 25. April 2018

16.15 - 17.45 Uhr, Stephan-Saal (PG 257)

Turkey's eastern and southern borders in a comparative perspective since the end of the Cold War

Dr. Burcu Gültekin Punsman (Berlin)

The world in which Turkey used to live, compartmentalized into fixed state shapes and closed territories, vanished at the end of the Cold War. With the dissolution of the USSR, Turkey rediscovered her geographical neighbors in South Caucasus. In the last two decades, a borderland formation process has been at work between Turkey and Georgia, whereas the border with Armenia was closed down in 1993. This has not prevented entirely the border transgression attempts which keep on impacting on the definition of national identity and lead to a progressive integration of minority historical narratives. Today, Turkey's borders with Iraq and Syria, aligned by agreements that Turkey signed respectively with France and the UK after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in WWI, are being reconceptualized in a dramatic context of territorial conflicts and nation-building processes which cause destruction, territorial partitioning, and forced displacements.

Dr. Burcu Gültekin Punsman ist assoziierte Wissenschaftlerin am Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION

Mi., 09. Mai 2018

16.15 - 17.45 Uhr, Stephan-Saal (PG 257)

Cross-border links at the boundaries of the European Union. An ethnography of mobility, work and citizenship in uncertain times

Ignacy Józwiak, Mgr. (Migration Research Centre, University of Warsaw)

State borders do not only divide territories and constrain individual opportunities but may provide chances for inhabitants of borderlands to create gainful cross-border activities. The presentation introduces border-related livelihood strategies pursued by inhabitants of the Transcarpathia Region in Western Ukraine, adjacent to the EU member states Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in three border towns, the presentation describes the acquiring of a Hungarian passport by Ukrainian citizens as a particular and widespread phenomenon facilitating frequent cross-border visits as well as long-distant, seasonal and permanent migration. Subsequently, the presentation considers how and why patterns of cross-border links have changed over the last six years. It concludes that social inequalities and exclusionist mechanisms inscribed

in state borders prevail, even if borderlanders' efforts to utilize border-related opportunities and to overcome the state border as an obstacle are effective.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „European Challenges: Technologischer Wandel und Re-Arrangements von Migration und Arbeit“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION.

Mi., 16. Mai 2018

16.15 - 17.45 Uhr, GD 102

Ausstellungseröffnung: „Deutsche und Polen pendeln durch die Zeit. Von der Berlin-Frankfurter Eisenbahn zum Regionalexpress“

Vor über 175 Jahren eröffnete die Berlin-Frankfurter Eisenbahngesellschaft die Linie zwischen den beiden Städten. Die Strecke entwickelte sich zu einer wichtigen europäischen Verbindung, die insbesondere für den deutsch-polnischen Austausch Bedeutung hatte. Die Europa-Universität Viadrina und die Wojewodschaftsbibliothek in Gorzów Wlkp. haben dies zum Anlass genommen, ihr eine Ausstellung zu widmen.

In Zusammenarbeit mit Dr. Jan Musekamp und der Professur für Europäische Zeitgeschichte der EUV.

Mi., 23. Mai 2018

16.15 - 17.45 Uhr, Stephan-Saal (PG 257)

Borders and territoriality – how to assess contemporary developments of de- and re-bordering?

Prof. Dr. Martin Klatt (Centre for Border Region Studies, Syddansk Universitet, Sønderborg, Denmark)

Borders are markers of territory. That is their function in the Westphalian system of sovereign states, and as such unchallenged. Border conflicts have been and are territorial – be it on land or at sea. Still, Border Studies as a discipline have challenged the territoriality of borders, as borders are separators and contact points at the same time. Globalization has been accompanied by a narrative of de-bordering and free flows, at least of goods and capital. The Schengen agreement of shared or pooled sovereignty has introduced perceived open borders within the EU. Joint management of border facilities and border security at many international borders, but also the relocation of border services as immigration and customs control have moved central functions from the physical border to airports or abroad. Metropolitan regions challenge territorial states as multinational and multicultural conglomerates illustrating the effects of the freedom of movement. Societal cleavages, as well as center-periphery development gaps, have become rather universal, detached from national settings. SMART border technologies and digitalization might further detach the territorial control function of borders from the physical line in the sand. Does this justify the conclusion that borders have become a-territorial? How important is a bordered territory as action space for contemporary society? With examples from Europe and North America, I will illustrate the complicated settings of structure and agency in a de- (or maybe re-) territorialized world.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „Border & boundary studies“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION.

Do., 31. Mai 2018

18:15 - 19:45 Uhr, Stephan-Saal (PG 257)

Leistung durch Zwang? Zur Rechtsgeschichte von freien und unfreien Arbeitsverhältnissen seit der Frühen Neuzeit

Prof. Dr. Thorsten Keiser (Professur für Bürgerliches Recht und Rechtsgeschichte, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen)

Als Attribut der Moderne im Recht wird bis heute das freie Arbeitsverhältnis angesehen. Sklaverei wird mit antiken, oder an der Peripherie verorteten kolonialen Wirtschaftsrechtsordnungen assoziiert. Seit der Wende zur Neuzeit favorisierten normative Ordnungen hingegen das Modell einer Ressourcennutzung durch Anreiz statt durch Zwang. Die Autonomie des Individuums sollte so in Einklang gebracht werden mit der Notwendigkeit des effizienten Einsatzes seiner Arbeitskraft. Juristisch bedeutete das ein Vordringen des freien Arbeitsvertrags. Dabei wird jedoch übersehen, dass das Verhältnis von Freiheit und Zwang im Arbeitsverhältnis wesentlich komplexer war. Auch in der sog. ‚Privatrechtsgesellschaft‘ des 19. Jahrhunderts existierten verschiedene Formen direkten und indirekten Zwangs zur Erfüllung der Arbeitsleistung. Gesellen und Dienstboten konnten sogar in bestimmten Fällen mit Polizeigewalt zur Arbeit gezwungen werden. Hier wird die Frage nach wirtschaftlichen Motiven und juristischen Grundlagen der Zwangsmittel im modernen Arbeitsvertrag gestellt.

In Zusammenarbeit mit der Forschungsgruppe „Regulierungsfragen transnationaler Arbeit – Perspektiven der interdisziplinären Arbeitsforschung“ des Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION.

Do., 07. Juni 2018

14:00 - 15:00 Uhr, HG 217

Robust time series analysis – the R-package ropts

Prof. Dr. Roland Fried (Lehrstuhl für Statistik in den Biowissenschaften, Technische Universität Dortmund)

Many traditional methods of time series analysis are based on conditional least squares, Gaussian likelihood or empirical sample autocorrelations. Estimators and tests arising from these concepts can easily be misled by outliers and are not optimal in case of heavy-tailed distributions. Robust methods have been suggested in the literature therefore, particularly within the framework of linear time series modeling using, e.g., autoregressive moving average models. However, to the best of our knowledge, open-source software on such methods is scarce. Our R-package ropts aims at filling this gap and provides functions which resemble the standard functions commonly used for analyzing autocorrelation or partial autocorrelation functions, for fitting autoregressive moving average time series models, for prediction and spectral density estimation. To achieve robustness, we use M-estimators with bounded psi-functions instead of least