

B/ORDERS IN MOTION

CURRENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

International Conference / November 15–17, 2018

Venues: European University Viadrina
in Frankfurt (Oder) and
Collegium Polonicum in Ślubice

Programme



EUROPA-
UNIVERSITÄT
VIADRINA
FRANKFURT
(ODER)

VIADRINA CENTER
B/ORDERS IN
MOTION



Organized by the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION
www.borders-in-motion.de/conference-2018

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PREFACE

Dear colleagues,

on behalf of European University Viadrina and the entire team of the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION, I welcome you to Frankfurt – our remarkable town on the Oder river right at the German-Polish border. Situated here, the establishment of a research center to study the complex relationship between borders and orders back in the year 2013 seemed quite natural and a promising adventure. Five years later, the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION is a nationally and internationally highly acknowledged institute for Border and Boundary Studies as well as for interdisciplinary research on the dynamics of “B/Orders in Motion”. At this center, social scientists, economists, historians, legal and literary scholars as well as linguists discuss how territorial, social, cultural and temporal borders influence the way societies are organized and vice versa. We investigate disarrangement and stability, discuss academic irritations and analyze political challenges that always come to the fore when borders and orders change. During the following days of our conference, I cordially invite you to take part in those discussions, to introduce your own approaches and to share your ideas with us. I wish all of you inspiring days, a successful conference and a pleasant stay in Frankfurt and our neighboring town Ślubice!

Prof. Dr. Claudia Weber

Director of the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION
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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

In 2018, the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION celebrates its fifth anniversary as a host and hub for b/order-related research with an international conference. With this conference, we offer a platform to consider current challenges and future perspectives of Border and Boundary Studies. B/ORDERS IN MOTION outlines a conceptual perspective and a heuristic research agenda: The conceptual perspective emphasizes a volatile but inevitable interdependence of dynamic bordering practices which both rest on and are constitutive for past and present political, legal, economic, societal, and cultural orders. As a heuristic research agenda, B/ORDERS IN MOTION invites varying disciplines to integrate the research perspective ‘from the border’ as an innovative and prolific approach. In a world of different speeds, complex overlaps of structures, fragmentations and pluralization of temporal horizons, as well as new processes of differentiation and heterogeneities, the theme of B/ORDERS IN MOTION has advanced to encompass both an existential societal challenge and a fundamental question of the humanities that is a key to the future.

Emanating from completed and ongoing research at the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION as well as from current and future-oriented developments within Border and Boundary Studies, the conference offers space for exchange and enhancement of conceptual and theoretical approaches and their application in empirical research.

The panels are arranged into four topical streams:

- Stream A: Un/Making Borders and Boundaries
- Stream B: Borderless Labor – Labor across Borders
- Stream C: Migrating Borders & Boundaries
- Stream D: Territorial Borders: The Institutionalization of Crossings.

Additionally, current challenges and future perspectives of the B/ORDERS IN MOTION research agenda will be addressed in the keynote lecture of Sandro Mezzadra and at two round tables. The contributions of international and Viadrina-based researchers will add to an appraisal of ongoing and completed research projects hosted by the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION while exploring future directions in b/order-related research.

THE VIADRINA CENTER B/ORDERS IN MOTION

is a central research institution of the European University Viadrina. It offers a space for interdisciplinary research on the dynamic interrelationships between the drawing of borders and the construction of orders in Europe and its global contexts. The Center's work is rooted in the idea that any form of social order emanates from processes of boundary-drawing and that in borders and boundaries, orders become discernible. Because of their dynamic interrelationships, orders as well as boundaries are constantly "in motion". Starting from this proposition, the Center's research aims to shed light upon the drawing, dissolution, and repositioning of borders and boundaries as well as on the (social) construction of orders through these processes. Therefore, it encourages and supports innovative academic accounts about the drawing of borders and boundaries and about their social relevance from diverse perspectives. As a joint project undertaken by all three faculties, the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION brings together internationally established research priorities of the European University Viadrina and deepens transdisciplinary perspectives.

Founded in May 2013, the Center takes on the founding mission of the European University Viadrina, which was opened in 1991 at the German-Polish border with the goals of promoting internationality and interdisciplinarity, contributing to the development of the region on both sides of the Oder River, supporting German-Polish cooperation, and giving a fresh impetus to pan-European integration. The Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION deepens and extends the university's founding idea to the research of spatial, temporal and social b/orders. With this specific thematic focus, it reinforces the development of the Viadrina's profile as a small elite university on the edge of a major metropolitan region.

The research institution has since been expanded into a center for international border research through interdisciplinary research projects, the targeted promotion of early career scholars, cooperation with both national and international partners, and the establishment of the digital scientific platform B/ORDER STUDIES.

For further information, please visit the Center's Website: www.borders-in-motion.de

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OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME

THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 2018 (LOGENHAUS (LOGENSAAL))

16:30	Registration
17:15 – 17:30	Welcome address: Martin Eisend (Vice President of European University Viadrina) Conference opening: Claudia Weber (Director of Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION)
17:30 – 18:00	Introduction: Carolin Leutloff-Grandits (Scientific Coordinator of Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION)
18:00 – 19:30	Keynote Lecture: Sealing Borders? Rethinking Border Studies in Hard Times, Sandro Mezzadra (Associate Professor of Political Theory at the University of Bologna)
19:30	Welcome Reception

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2018 (COLLEGIUM POLONICUM)

9:00 – 10:30	Round Table I: B/ORDERS IN MOTION – Current Challenges Small Auditorium Chair: Estela Schindel Contributors: Beata Halicka, Christophe Sohn, Jelena Tošić	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 12:45	Stream A: <i>Un/making Borders and Boundaries, Room 203</i> Panel A1: Borders, Boundaries, Categorizations Organizers: Dominik Gerst & Maria Klessmann	Stream B: <i>Borderless Labor – Labor across Borders, Room 205</i> Panel B1: The Effects of Bordering Practices in the Field Labor Law Enforcement Organizer: Norbert Cyrus Chair: Eva Kocher
12:45 – 14:30	Lunch and City Tour	
14:30 – 16:15	Stream A, Room 203: Panel A2: Blurring Boundaries from a trans* researching perspective Organizers: Marek Sancho Höhne & Josch Hoenes	Stream B, Room 205: Panel B2: Collectivization of Interests across B/Orders in Gig Economy Platforms Organizer: Joanna Bronowicka
16:15 – 16:45	Coffee Break	

16:45–18:30	Stream A, Room 203: Panel A3: Un/Certain Borders. Practices, Affects, Experiences Organizer: Concha Maria Höfler	Stream B, Room 205: Panel B3: Mobilization along Global Value Chains – The Gender Dimension Organizers: Anna Heinen & Sabrina Zajak
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SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2018 (COLLEGIUM POLONICUM)

9:00–10:45	Stream C: Migrating Borders & Boundaries, Room 203 Panel C1: Forced Migration – Border Regimes. The Balkan Experiences 1990–2010: Organizers: Christian Voß & Snežana Stanković	Stream C: Migrating Borders & Boundaries, Room 208 Panel C2: Institutions of Migration Control: State Borders and the Diversification of Rights Organizers: Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast & Norbert Cyrus	Stream D: Territorial Borders: The Institutionalization of Crossings, Room 205 Panel D1: State Borders and Technology in Europe: Between Transgression and Fortification Organizers: Falk Flade & Aristotelis Tympas
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10:45–11:15 **Coffee Break**

11:15–13:00	Stream C, Room 203: Panel C3: Reconfiguration of Language Boundaries: Exploring the Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Liminality Organizer: Konstanze Jungbluth	Stream D, Room 205: Panel D2: Exploring the Diversity of Territorial Borders in History Organizer: Klaus Weber & Norbert Cyrus	Stream D, Room 208: Panel D3: Conditions, Challenges and Perspectives for Cross-Border Cooperation in Europe Organizers: Marcin Krzymuski & Peter Ulrich
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13:00–14:30 **Lunch and Poster Presentation, Foyer**

14:30–16:15 **Roundtable II: B/ORDERS IN MOTION – Future Perspectives**
Small Auditorium
Chair: Hannes Krämer
Contributors: Chiara Brambilla, Sabine von Löwis, Burcu Toğral

16:15 **Departure**

SESSIONS

Keynote Lecture

Sealing Borders? Rethinking Border Studies in Hard Times

THURSDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 18:00–19:30

LOGENSAAL (LOGENHAUS, LOGENSTRASSE 11, 15230 FRANKFURT (ODER))

Sandro Mezzadra (University of Bologna)

The talk will start with a couple of snapshots from developments and conflicts in the Mediterranean in the summer of 2018 in order to conjure up the high stakes of border studies today. The attempt to seal the maritime border performed in particular by the Italian government will be then discussed within a global framework and against the background of recent developments in (critical) border studies. The point will be made that in order to understand even the most exclusionary border policies and regimes, there is a need to take into consideration a multiplicity of heterogeneous bordering devices, which prompt and shape wider transformations of political, social, and economic orders. The talk will close with an outline from this point of view of some of the main challenges for border studies in Europe and beyond emerging from the current conjuncture.

Sandro Mezzadra is associate professor at the University of Bologna where he teaches political theory. His scientific interest focuses on citizenship and migration, postcolonial theory, as well as contemporary capitalism and globalization. Professor Mezzadra has been visiting professor and research fellow in several places, including the New School for Social Research (New York), Humboldt University (Berlin) and UNSAM (Buenos Aires). To his most recent scientific books belong “Border as Method, or, the Multiplication of Labor” (co-authored with Brett Neilson, Duke University Press, 2013) and “In the Marxian Workshops. Producing Subjects” (Rowman & Littlefield, 2018). A new book by Sandro Mezzadra and Brett Neilson, “The Politics of Operations. Excavating contemporary Capitalism” is forthcoming from Duke University Press.

Round Table Discussions

Round Table I: B/ORDERS IN MOTION – Current Challenges

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 9:00–10:30

COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, SMALL AUDITORIUM / MAŁA AULA

Chair: Estela Schindel (Frankfurt (Oder))

Contributors: Beata Halicka (Poznań)

Christophe Sohn (Luxembourg)

Jelena Tošić (St Gallen / Vienna)

Today's borders are marked by complexity and high dynamism, a fact that becomes especially apparent when considering global phenomena such as migration flows, movement of workers, transformations of capitalism, virtual connectivity, or epistemic shifts. As we can experience social, cultural, economic, political, and legal crises, challenges, and uncertainties, borders seem to become the focal point of those orders being in motion. Two seemingly contradicting and still related processes can be observed, which contribute to the increase in borders' complexity: On the one hand, the call for borders producing clarity is maybe louder than ever before. As a result, the symbolic and material representations of borders gain meaning and the bordering practices constituting them become increasingly elaborated. On the other hand, borders become increasingly vague since they become spatially dispersed and de-territorialized. Processes of in- and exclusion and related social categorizations of gender or ethnicity become contested and blurred. New temporalities such as (a-)synchronicity and interim periods emerge.

Considering these ambivalent processes, the first roundtable discussion deals with current challenges of b/order research and aims at tackling pressing questions concerning contemporary b/order arrangements on the one side and possibilities and obstacles for scientific inquiries on the other. Emphasis is put on the relations between state borders, membership to social categories such as nationality, gender, and ethnicity, work and migration. Additionally, questions of how to theorize contemporary borders and related phenomena as well as of how to develop new methodological approaches are scrutinized.

PARTICIPANTS

Estela Schindel studied Communications in Buenos Aires and has a Ph.D. in Sociology from the Free University Berlin. She has published extensively on cultures of memory, violence, and the politics of disappearance in comparative perspective between Latin America and Europe. She is a researcher and scientific coordinator with the Viadrina Institute for European Studies. Her current research analyzes the entanglements of violence, nature, and technology in the EU border regime.

Beata Halicka is Professor for Cultural Studies at the University of Adam Mickiewicz: from 2013 to 2018 at the Polish-German Research Institute in Collegium Polonicum in Stubice and since 2018 at the Institute of Eastern Studies (Faculty of History) in Poznań. She lectured at the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt (Oder) between 2006 and 2014 and was a visiting professor at the universities in Calgary (2014) and El Paso, USA (2016). Her book „Poland's Wild West” received the Identities Prize 2016 for the best historical book in Poland. Halicka is the author of six books and numerous articles and the editor of many joint publications. Her research interests are social history and culture of East Central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries; nationalism and forced migrations in Europe, Polish diaspora in the world, constructions of identities in border regions, German-Polish relations, issues relating to the culture and politics of remembrance.

Christophe Sohn is an urban and political geographer and Senior Researcher at the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER). He is also co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Borderlands Studies. His research agenda focuses on the ways national borders are not only to be considered as territorial dividing lines or barriers but may also represent an economic, political or symbolic resource for border cities and regions.

Jelena Tošić is Assistant Professor for Transcultural Studies at the University of St. Gallen, Switzerland and lecturer/researcher (Erasmus+ Project TRANSCA) at the Department for Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Vienna, Austria. Her current research focuses on (forced) migration & border studies, moral economy & deservingness and anthropology & education. Her recent publications include: African-European Trajectories of (Im)mobility: Exploring Entanglements of Experiences, Legacies and Regimes of Contemporary Migration (Special Theme in Migration and Society, forthcoming 2019, co-edited with Annika Lems); The relational ethics of “never (...) too much”: Situating and scaling intimate uncertainties in an Adriatic harbor (Special Issue *Intimate Uncertainties: Ethnographic Explorations of Moral Economies across Europe*, edited by Sabine Strasser and Luisa Piart, in: *Anthropological Journal of European Cultures* 2018, 27(2), forthcoming).

Round Table II: B/ORDERS IN MOTION – Future Perspectives

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 14:30–16:15

COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, SMALL AUDITORIUM / MAŁA AULA

Chair: Hannes Krämer (Essen)

Contributors: Chiara Brambilla (Bergamo / Milan)

Sabine von Löwis (Berlin)

Burcu Toğral (Erkner)

Today's field of border studies has established as a vital research domain of various topics, advanced theoretical and methodological contributions and transdisciplinary relationships to neighboring fields. On the one hand, it embraces not only an interest in (the interrelation of) political-territorial borders and social and cultural boundaries but focuses on a variety of research topics such as migration, work, gender, urbanism, and education. Based on a general interest in the motions and dynamics of bordering practices and their impact on social orders, these topics are explored from a "border perspective." On the other hand, border theory and methodology have been increasingly diversified. While border theory is benefiting from recent developments in philosophy and social and cultural studies, the question of how theoretical achievements can be made fruitful within research processes is constantly negotiated. Concerning methodology, border phenomena not only seem to provoke a re-articulation of the benefits and limits of established research methods such as ethnography but also demand imaginativeness in doing research. Finally, inter- and transdisciplinarity have been key to border studies since its foundation and have kept this path. While this has offered opportunities as well as produced restraints regarding the research process, it demands an explicit formulation of the relationship with neighboring fields such as migration, mobility and security studies.

Taking the "future perspectives" of border studies in the center of this roundtable, we want to reflect on what awaits border studies around the next corner. Which topics and border dimensions (e.g., time) should gain interest or are yet to be discovered? Which theoretical and methodological insights can be deployed to sharpen our border-analytic eyes and to match the requirements arising from borders' becoming increasingly complex? How can border studies embrace the complexity of its research topics by implementing inter- and transdisciplinary perspectives without getting lost in "anything goes"?

PARTICIPANTS

Hannes Krämer worked as a research associate at the University of Constance and the European University Viadrina. From 2014-2016, he led the research project "Temporal Boundaries of the Presence," and from 2017-2018, he led the research group "Border & Boundary Studies" and was a scientific coordinator at the Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION. Since 2018 he is Professor of Communication in Institutions and Organizations at the University Duisburg-Essen. His research interests are studies of work and organization; cultural sociology; practice theory and micro-sociology; border & boundary studies; sociology of time; mobility studies; ethnography.

Chiara Brambilla, Ph.D., is Research Fellow in Anthropology and Geography at the University of Bergamo and Adjunct Professor of Cultural Anthropology at the IULM University of Milan. Her research focuses on anthropology, critical geopolitics, and epistemology of borders; the Mediterranean border-migration nexus; borders in Africa. She is Associate Member of the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research (NCBR), member of the Association for Borderlands Studies (ABS) and the African Borderlands Research Network (ABORNE).

Sabine von Löwis is a geographer and currently Senior Researcher in the field of Conflict Dynamics and Border Regions at the Centre for East European and International Studies (ZOiS) in Berlin. From 2011 to 2017 she was a postdoctoral researcher at the Centre Marc Bloch, where she was involved in the joint research project „Phantom borders in East Central Europe," studying the persistence and dissolution of socio-spatial structures as historical borders in Western Ukraine.

Burcu Toğral is a Research Fellow at the Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space (IRS). She completed her undergraduate studies in International Relations (major) and Sociology (minor) at the Middle East Technical University, Ankara. She received an MA in European Studies and Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Hamburg. Before the IRS, she worked as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at Eskişehir Osmangazi University in Turkey between 2014-2017. Her fields of research interests are securitization of migration, social movements, bordering processes, biopolitics of security, and racism.

Panel Structure

Stream A: Un/making Borders and Boundaries

PANEL A1: Borders, Boundaries, Categorizations

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 11:00 – 12:45
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 203

Dominik Gerst (Duisburg-Essen)
Maria Klessmann (Frankfurt (Oder))

The panel seeks to discuss the relationship of borders/boundaries and categorizations. While border studies, for example, identify borders to have an ordering effect which leads to a specific treatment of specific categories of people (but also objects), the field of boundary research conceptualizes boundaries as categorial distinctions with symbolic but also practical implications. Both research traditions are characterized by their interest, not in the stability of identities or groups which categories are said to produce, but a “view from the border/boundary” which focusses on the relational distinctions and differences. Empirically, on the one hand, we are interested in the categorial ordering work facilitated by borders, that means in the ways different categories (e.g., tourist vs. terrorist) are shaped by specific rights and obligations and thus produce different practical bordering effects.

On the other hand, we want to focus not only on the organization but also on the emergence of border-related categories, both representing a clear demarcation as well as a state of in-between-ness. Methodologically, we aim at discussing the productiveness of different methods and research strategies (ethnography, conversation analysis/membership categorization analysis etc.) and their usefulness in border contexts. From a theoretical viewpoint, we ask how concepts such as boundary work, selectiveness/permeability of borders, boundary infrastructures or border knowledge implicitly or explicitly try to capture the relationship of borders and categorizations. In this way, the panel contributes to the ongoing debate about how a connection of border and boundary studies may gain new insights.

PANELISTS:

Complex research strategies for complex borders. What ethnography and discourse analysis can offer in the study of (conflictual) borderlands

Ulrike H. Meinhof (Southampton)

The panel postulates a distinction between border and boundary studies leading to different emphases on the creation of specific categories of people or objects on the one hand and forms of social differentiation on the other. It also suggests that these distinctions are or should be brought together so that the emphases on territorial borders and those of socio-symbolic borders and boundaries can be studied in an interconnected, interactive way. My own research in three interrelated projects since 1999 has focused on this interdependency, without however adopting the sociological terminology adopted here. To our work, these interconnections were the outcome of the applied research methods, a combination of ethnography on various sites of existing, former, or newly formed geopolitical borderlands and with ethnically determined divisions between groups of people in transnational settings, and as well as a discourse -analytically driven analysis of the resulting narratives and conversational data.

My paper will offer a brief overview of these research projects to establish the premises from which our research found how people constructed and enacted their ongoing identifications and differentiation. However, it will mainly offer an empirically grounded analysis that shows our work in action.

Boundary-Making in Transnational Perspective: Benefits from the Sociology of Knowledge and the Sociology of Space

Anna Amelina (Cottbus-Senftenberg)

Various recent studies of cross-border relations have proposed ways of differentiating between the concepts of ‘borders’ and ‘boundaries.’ My presentation aims to show how these two concepts can be linked to each other while remaining distinct conceptual entities. First, I argue that the most recent conceptualizations of borders can use the conceptual perspective of migration regime, which builds on the processual perspective on ‘borders,’ defining them as a nexus of knowledge (e.g., powerful classifications) and power (articulated in the unequal life chances of movers). Second, I introduce the concept of sociocultural boundaries, which makes it possible to rethink Lamont and Molnár’s sociology of social boundaries by using the sociology of knowledge/culture, which highlights the primacy of classification and categorization processes. Sociocultural boundaries, thus, are understood as classifications linked to class, ethnicity/race, gender, age, sexuality, health/‘disability,’ and space. In other words, the concept of sociocultural boundaries integrates intersectional theory with the sociology of space, proposing to view ‘space’ as a separate ‘axis of difference,’ with local, national, transnational, and global scales as its components. Finally, I discuss the European migration regime to illustrate that ‘borders’ (= migration regimes) incorporate various types of sociocultural boundaries, arguing that European regulation of borders includes classifications in terms of class, ethnicity/race, gender, space, and so on, which generate unequal life chances for moving individuals.

Symbolic boundary work:**how the integration paradigm produces exclusion and limits resistance****Kerstin Duemmler** (Lausanne)

Symbolic boundaries – conceptual distinctions between categories of people and their practices – are pervasive and participate in the daily production of feelings of belonging or separation. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Swiss schools, the paper focuses on the immigrant-native boundary and uncovers the exclusionary effects that the paradigm of integration has on so-called “foreign” pupils. These pupils are judged on their willingness and capacity to integrate and are at risk of being attributed with deficient or incomplete integration. Although individuals can employ strategies to question boundaries, such as boundary blurring, crossing, celebrating diversity or promoting tolerance – these strategies remain marginal. In fact, the native-foreigner divide and the related cultural narratives are institutionalized in societal key spheres, in particular, the integration policy defining who can enter, settle and become naturalized. Institutionalized boundaries are difficult to challenge.

PANEL A2:***Blurring Boundaries from a Trans*Researching Perspective***

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 14:30 – 16:15
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 203

Josch Hoenes (Oldenburg)**Marek Sancho Höhne** (Frankfurt(Oder))**Chair: Adrian de Silva** (Luxembourg)

Following a European imperialist logic, issues of national and cultural differences are widely researched and negotiated, while the categories of gender and sexuality are mostly taken as human universals. Consequently, it is often overlooked, how forms of normalized heterosexuality, masculinity, and femininity contribute to the formation of national and cultural entities. The ideal of heteronormative sex/ gender-binary, that establishes its order by marginalizing alternative formations of gender and sexuality holds the place of the (un)marked norm. What by this often remains unseen, is, how powerful processes of drawing borders around race, gender, class, origin, culture, religion intersect and mesh with each other. From a trans* perspective in Cultural Anthropology we address those complex entanglements and their simultaneities: To what extent trans* bodies consistently act as boundary objects through which the interdependent order of heteronormative binary gender is produced and maintained? How do the construction of boundary objects and the observing of border processes through precarious bodies contribute to the

invisibilities of their interdependencies? Moreover, how do those processes of reduction precisely enable the clarity of borders? Following those questions, we approach the role of trans* bodies and -stories for the production, negotiations, questioning and eroding of heteronormative binary gender orders.

PANELISTS:

Gender Trouble in Weimar Republic's Visual Culture: Magnus Hirschfeld's Imaginings of transvestite Humans**Josch Hoenes** (Oldenburg)

At the beginning of the 20th-century war, revolution and the founding of the Weimar Republic had destabilized norms of gender and sexuality fundamentally. There had been attempts to redefine images of masculinity and femininity during the revolution of 1918 as well as strong emancipatory movements, such as the Sexual Reform Movement and the feminist movement, that campaigned for legal reforms and liberalizations of the sex/ gender-regime on the one hand. On the other hand, right-wing conservatives and a broad spectrum of people convinced of Christian morality strived for the reestablishment of the traditional patriarchic order of gender and sexuality. Corporeal representations were ubiquitous in this context, symbolizing the common enemy, the political collective, the violence of war and the truncation of nation or sovereign agency likewise. Conservative forces that worked on the recovery of Germany as a military nation, inscribed themselves in representations of combative masculinity and campaigned ideal nudity as a new form of aesthetic racism. In contrast, the sexologist and reformer Magnus Hirschfeld worked on the representation of sexual and gender variant people as not pathological but as examples of nature's variety. By analyzing the images and aesthetic strategies of Hirschfeld's illustrated book volume in the context of Weimar Republics visual culture, I will argue, that the gender messiness it shows, affirms identities and lives of gender variant people and by the same time destabilizes the heteronormative order of gender and nation – instead articulating a utopian moment of cosmopolitanism.

Configurations of Trans* and the De/Stabilisation of the Medical Authority**Eric Llaveria Caselles** (Berlin)

Between 1950-51, a debate unfolded between 24 renowned doctors in Germany and Switzerland regarding the medical treatment of a “transvestite.” The discussion was initiated by Mitscherlich, who published a critique of Medard Boss for consenting to the surgical removal of the penis and testicles of the patient. Boss' decision was motivated by the threat of suicide and self-harm, and by Boss' phenomenological understanding of the patient's Dasein as bi-gendered, uniting both manhood and womanhood in one being. Mitscherlich thought this overstepped the boundaries of medicine. Mitscherlich argued that the correct therapeutic decision would have been to “lead the patient to the possibly inevitable tragedy of his Dasein,” that is, to let her commit suicide. Mitscherlich's disregard for the life of the patient is surprising given that he participated as an observer at the Nuremberg Doctors' Trials and saw himself as a defender of humane medicine. The diverging configurations of “transvestitism” by Boss and Mitscherlich exemplify the destabilizing effects of

transness as “boundary object” for a medical authority that upholds the dominant biopolitical/necropolitical interests of society. The rationalizations of Boss and Mitscherlich entangle conflicts in epistemology, anthropology, pathology, and therapy and reveal that the category at stake is the one of the human/sub-human. As this category has historically been constructed in relation to racialized Others, this case shows the way that whiteness has been central to the construction of the transvestite / transsexual subject in the German medical discourse.

Negotiating trans* gender in current Germany – on gendered Boundaries and Belonging
Marek Sancho Höhne (Frankfurt (Oder))

Trans* gender seems present in various spheres of public life in recent Germany. There are TV shows with trans* gender protagonists, newspaper – from serious to yellow – that report about trans* gender people and even trans* violence. The established parties try to cover trans*gender topics and promote on trans* specific events during the last elections that we should all overcome gender as a category. Even the right-wing parties accept trans* people as part of their organizations on the one hand and reject trans* rights on the other. Trans* specific organizations become more visible and influential and even the medical and legal discourse about trans* people is changing and social sciences try to include trans* realities not just as an exotic other or a threat for the abolishment of gender. In my presentation, I follow those different negotiations of how trans* gender is negotiated in recent Germany among a great variety of actors based on my current research. I work with discourse analysis, ethnographical observations, autoethnographic writing, and biographical interviews. I follow aspects and problematics of negotiations of trans* gendered borders in recent Germany departing from and through bodies at the edge of the normative binary gender order. I draw attention to the different imaginations and makings of trans* gender, asking how in these processes not just boundaries of the normative binary gender order are negotiated but rather also those of (national) belonging, normalcy, and ability.

PANEL A3:
Un/Certain Borders. Practices, Affects, Experiences

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 16:45-18:30
 COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 203

Concha Maria Höfler (Durham)

The panel starts from the observation that borders and boundaries, perhaps counterintuitively, are constituted by and create uncertainty. Focusing on this uncertainty unveils a tension that might be taken as constitutive for processes of (un)making borders and boundaries: they are established in attempts to order the (social) world in its unsettling

complexity, to clearly stipulate rules of who belongs and who does not, of who may pass freely and who will be detained. Borders and boundaries have to be understood, however, not as “simple lines” but as complex assemblages that create unsettling uncertainties, not necessarily only for those meant to be excluded. It is this tension in the dynamic processes of (un)making borders and boundaries that the panel sets out to explore. We welcome contributions that take up our concern with the dimension of uncertainty in studying borders and boundaries. We are especially interested in contributions that shed light on theoretical aspects or take up the methodological challenge of researching the manifold ways in which borders and boundaries remain and/or become uncertain, even or perhaps especially when they are established and portrayed as “certain”.

PANELISTS:

Vulnerability in Borderland-Discourses and Practices

Kamil Bembnista (Leibniz-Institute for Research on Society and Space, Erkner)

Following the Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse, we consider local public discourses in media and in narrations of local actors in the Polish-German border region as public forums in which ascriptions of meanings with regard to the border (region) are developed, stabilised, but also renegotiated and changed. Following this aspect, borderlands can be seen as areas of vulnerability if we consider: first, the borderland as an area of physical transformation. Second, the border as a socio-spatial construct, which is vulnerable from local actors’ perspective according to social boundaries, different identity-formations, language barriers. Which socio-spatial transformation processes are being discussed? Are there stronger or weaker feelings of the common spatial units (Germany, Poland) in this border region in time, or can we even observe mixed zones, like interstices? In our DFG-NCN-funded research-project „Socio-spatial transformations in German-Polish ‚interstices‘. Practices of debordering and rebordering“, we will focus on local discourses, on space-related knowledge, and on practices of both residents and local actors.

Regarding the practices, mobility patterns, as well as materialities of debordering and rebordering, will be examined. For detailed analyses, the mobilities and materialities will be made visible by visual methods (video-walkings). The analysis of high-circulation newspapers of Germany and Poland will illustrate the public discourse on rebordering and debordering tendencies. Therefore, not only verbal data (e.g. newspaper articles, book chapters) will be collected, but also visual depictions of ‘borders’ or border characteristics.

Representations of Borders in Austrian Public Discourse and in Narratives of Displaced Persons: Creating and Dealing with Un/Certainty.

Sabine Lehner (Department of Linguistics, University of Vienna)

The rise in numbers of arriving refugees in 2015 and 2016 was followed by restrictive political measures in Austria and extensively covered in the media. During this time range, public discourses on asylum were dominated by spatial concepts (e.g., “borders,” fences), marking the resurgence of border practices in Austria. Politicians drew on feelings of uncertainty and therefore, the construction of borders should provide safety against the

perceived threat of asylum seekers. Asylum seekers, once they have passed (Austrian) borders, still face several uncertainties as to their future in Austria.

Based on interviews with asylum seekers and a discourse analysis of Austrian public discourses on asylum in 2015 and 2016, this contribution investigates the legitimization and representations of borders, with respect to the dimension of un/certainty. The study also explores, how un/certainty is experienced by those who are discursively constructed as a threat. Preliminary results show various forms of borders, which prove to have different meanings and consequences for different actors. While public discourses reinforced feelings of insecurity and argued for the fortification of borders in order to re-establish control, order, and security, asylum seekers struggle with various insecurities and uncertainties, given the long duration of proceedings and the indeterminate temporariness of their legal status.

The Emotionality of Dis(b)ordering Britain

Kathryn Cassidy (Newcastle)

Low-paid migrant workers often occupy some of the most precarious or uncertain positions within the workforce. The combination of unclear or restricted immigration status with low-paid work has been described as 'hyperprecarity' (Lewis et al, 2015). Since Romania joined the EU in 2007, Romanians migrating to the UK have been subject to a range of bordering policies and wider representations and discourses that have de- and rebordered their position within the country (Cassidy et al, 2018; Wemyss and Cassidy, 2016). From limiting access to the labour market and social support to the introduction of a new 'settled status', these de- and rebordering processes have produced uncertainty that have greatly impacted upon their everyday lives. In this paper, I explore the emotionality of living with this uncertainty for low-paid Romanian migrant workers, based in South London and the North East of England. I will draw upon ethnographic material gathered from 2009 to 2016 and analysis of policy, press and media sources to explore the emotions that drive efforts to challenge or dis(b)order wider bordering processes. I argue that any attempt to understand the b/ordering of the lives of EU migrant workers in the UK that leaves out this shifting and changing emotional landscape is incomplete. Like the broader de- and rebordering processes, attempts to dis(b)order are both dynamic and also situated, i.e. dependent upon the particular social positioning of the individual as well as the shaping of that positioning in dialogue with wider structures and discourses.

Stream B: Borderless Labor – Labor across Borders

PANEL B1: The Effects of Bordering Practices in the Field of Labour Law Enforcement

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 11:00 – 12:45
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 205

Norbert Cyrus (Frankfurt (Oder))

Chair: Eva Kocher (Frankfurt (Oder))

Borders constitute and demarcate territories characterised by discrete jurisdictions and uneven economic performances. Such differentials provide opportunities for the organisation of a variety of legal forms of cross-border labour migration like seasonal employment, posted working, self-employment or undeclared labour. Cross-border employment has been described as a mechanism contributing to an undermining of labour standards. Consequently, the regulation of labour migration has become an urgent political issue at international, European and national level. State border's part in the enforcement of labour regulations is inconsistent: It constitutes the scope for favourable employment standards but restricts the reach of efforts to assert labour standards and assigns a legally unfavourable status onto migrant workers. Existing legal, regulatory frameworks show a mismatch not only between national jurisdictions. Also within national jurisdictions, legal areas like immigration-, work permit-, criminal-, labour- and social-law collide and facilitate situations of legal vulnerability for migrant workers. This panel examines the situation in selected countries with the aim to assess the effects of bordering practices in the field of labour law enforcement.

PANELISTS:

Boundaries and Tensions in Combatting Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation: legal rules and practice in Switzerland

Johanna Probst & Anne Laurence-Graf (Neuchâtel)

The understanding of trafficking in human beings (THB) for labour exploitation in law reveals tensions between different relevant legal regimes. Taking a Swiss perspective, we propose, in a first step, to examine the relationships between international and national legal rules that apply to victims and perpetrators of THB. We suggest that, in theory, these rules do not contradict each other but rather complement and are compatible with each other. Turning, in a second step, towards the empirical situation in Switzerland, we will ex-

plore how these different legal regimes, namely labour law, the law on foreigners, victims' protection law and criminal law interact and sometimes compete in practice when it comes to the prosecution of THB for labour exploitation. Regarding concrete cases occurring in Switzerland, we will finally analyse the impacts of legal regimes EU citizens, and third-country nationals are subjected to in Switzerland, concentrating on the practical consequences of different case configurations for victims of THB. This exploration sheds light on how the permeability of geopolitical borders impacts the drawing of boundaries between jurisdictions when humans are treated as goods.

Working for papers – blurring boundaries between legal and illegal

Felix Hoffmann (Frankfurt (Oder))

For 30 years now, the greenhouse industry of Almería provides a substantial part of cheap vegetables for counter-seasonal markets of Europe. Migrant labour that is cheap due to illegalisation is essential to uphold international competitiveness. I will provide an analysis of how a contradictory legal situation and refraining from effective law-enforcement shape the interplay of workers and employers within the EU-Spanish migration regime. Irregular migrant workers hope to benefit from the legal opportunity to earn papers through hard work. The assigned irregular status commits migrant workers to the control of private entrepreneurs who decide substantially not only on the access to employment but also on the chance to regularise a stay. Consequently, a classical segmented-labour-market is effectively extended to a veritable legalisation-market. "Legality" turned into a commodity that is more a subject of barter than of jurisdiction – thus inducing a commercial normalisation of irregular migration.

Inconsistent control practices:

The Polish experience in the admission of short-term workers

Monika Szulecka (Warsaw)

The paper deals with inconsistencies in border and migration control policies with Poland as the case. One year before joining the Schengen zone, the Polish government had introduced a simplified admission procedure for seasonal workers from Ukraine and other non-EU countries. The simplification meant that employers interested to hire foreign workers for temporary jobs did not have to apply for a work permit (which was then costly and time-consuming) but merely had to declare intent. Based on employers' declarations registered in local labour offices, the Polish consulates issued visa and thus facilitate not only access to the labour market but also to the Polish territory and Schengen area. Simplified admission policy used to refrain from any control mechanisms. The scale of the registered employers' declaration increased from 156 000 in 2008 to 1.7 million in 2017. This development was also triggered by an industry of intermediaries pursuing trickery procurement of visa issuance as a business. In 2018, in relation to implementation of the EU Directive on Seasonal Work and in response to observed problems stemming from insufficient control over the declaration procedure, the government introduced changes of restrictive character. The paper considers the role of control institutions and (lack of) control instruments in the implementation of the policy admitting foreigners to labour markets. It will explore the changing regulations with a special focus on border control practices and analyse contradictions between various policy tools.

PANEL B2: *Collectivisation of Interests across B/Orders in Gig Economy Platforms*

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 14:30 – 16:15
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 205

Joanna Bronowicka (Frankfurt (Oder))

Platform economy challenges and re-defines traditional b/orders of employment structures, including the collectivisation of interests both of the employers and those of the employees. This panel will examine both aspects.

In particular, the panel will examine a variety of new gig economy platform models, which have reconfigured the interests of its creators and its users – from global crowd working platforms, such as Amazon Mechanical Turk, to location-based applications such as Deliveroo. The panel will identify the nature of the collective interests of the different actors within the platform economy and the means they have used to protect them. The panel will also consider that platform economy models transcend borders between different nations and economic sectors, thus allowing its participants to enter into transnational coalitions. This transnational nature of the platform economy creates new legal and normative challenges for collectivization goals and strategies.

Based on a survey of existing research projects, the panel will attempt to answer the following questions: Do traditional definitions of employer and workers' collective interests apply? Is there sufficient data to serve as an empirical ground for descriptions of collectivisation of interests? Which gaps need to be filled, both in terms of theory building and in terms of empirical research? Can collectivisation occur when the interests seem too diverse and possibly divergent? What is the role of technology in changing the circumstances for collective negotiations? Which organisational borders remain in place?

PANELISTS:

Technology and Collective Action in App-Based Management

Joanna Bronowicka (Frankfurt (Oder))

The growth in platform-based employment in different sectors requires a deeper understanding of the structural role of algorithms in work environments. Mobile applications used by digital platforms for workforce management distribute tasks, optimise work process and evaluate workers. In these companies, the application acts partly as a 'boss', exerting managerial control over a large number of decentralised employees. In our interdisciplinary project conducted by sociologists and lawyers at Viadrina, we have examined how application-driven management is constituted as the social practice in Deliveroo and

Foodora. We conducted interviews with bike couriers working for these food delivery services in Berlin in order to understand how autonomy and control are constructed and contested. We found that managerial control achieved through automated-decision making systems is based on an information asymmetry between the platform and the workers. What is particularly important, sudden and unilateral changes to technology that intensify control can lead to new individual and collective oppositional practices and strategies. In turn, demands about technology and user experience design are gaining importance is(?) the ongoing efforts mobilise workers across food-delivery platforms and national borders.

Labour Platforms, Algorithmic Control and Digital Resistance

Alex Wood (Oxford)

The remote gig economy, sometimes referred to as 'crowdwork', entails the provision of a wide variety of digital services via online labour platforms. These platforms enable the automation of core management functions such as spatial and temporal task allocation and labour control. This control centres on platform-based reputation systems which can lock workers into a particular platform. This creates a new form of precarity in which workers' livelihoods are dependent on platform reputations created by opaque algorithms over which workers have little direct control. Moreover, negative client feedback has the potential to significantly damage workers' future earnings. Fear of harsh feedback and changes to platforms were sources of constant worry for many workers, which we term 'algorithmic insecurity'. In this paper we explore how by creating new sources of insecurity labour platforms also generate new forms of digital organisation and resistance which may provide embryonic foundations for the renewal of the labour movement. Our findings are based on semi-structured interviews (N=81) with 35 remote gig workers in the Global North and 35 in the Global South, and 11 freelancer community advocates; and on participant observation of 15 remote gig worker meetups and events (in San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Manila and London).

On the Conditions of Possibility for Labor Organizing in the Platform Economy: Towards a more Granular Research Approach

Niels van Doorn (Amsterdam)

The main question this paper aims to answer is: what are the conditions of possibility for labor organizing in the platform-based gig economy and what groups of workers are most likely to meet these conditions? I contend that while the role of networked mobile technologies in contemporary worker organization is certainly significant, so is the possibility of meeting physically in public: worker propinquity should therefore be reappraised as another vital condition that is necessary (yet by itself insufficient) for labor organizing in the platform economy. But who gets to partake in such propinquity and who can (afford to) be visible in public space? I reflect on this question, among others, and offer a heuristic typology which enables a more granular and differentiated approach to studying the possibilities for labor organizing in the platform/gig economy. This typology attends to six dimensions: 1) nature of the work; 2) platform business model; 3) platform design; 4) organization of labor process; 5) industry regulation; 6) socio-historical valuation of the work/industry.

PANEL B3: *Mobilization along Global Value Chains – The Gender Dimension*

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 16:45 – 18:30
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 205

Anna Heinen (Frankfurt (Oder))

Sabrina Zajak (Bochum)

In this interdisciplinary panel, we will focus on the diverse ways in which gender is implicated in the global production and explore means of challenging gender inequalities in global value chains. Strategies of mobilization employed by various actors such as workers, trade unions, consumers and activists will be analyzed.

Gender affects and effects globalization. The relational concept of gender intersects commercial relations at play in global value chains. Changing consumption patterns of female consumers in both countries of the Global North and South – which are in turn brought about by the increasing integration of women in the waged labor market – impact global value chains. Undervaluation of female labor facilitates value capture further along the global value chain. At the same time, fragmentation and globalization of production have profound effects on gender relations in countries of the Global South. Changing patterns of production can reinforce existing gender hierarchies and or help to break them up.

The panel draws attention to strategies of challenging gender inequalities in global value chains. Which strategies of mobilization are used by workers, trade unions, activists and consumers and what is the role of gender in these strategies? Is solidarity possible between female consumers and producers and between female producers and women at other nodes of the global value chain? To what degree do gender aspects play a role in the complex, multi-scalar legal framework regulating global value chains? What is the role of the law in both constructing and challenging (gender) inequality?

PANELISTS:

Economic Downgrading or Upgrading in India's, Bangladesh's and Vietnam's Textile Industry: Challenges for Gender Equity and Labor Politics

Christina Teipen (Berlin)

In general, the Global Value Chain (GVC) literature implicitly assumes that economic upgrading automatically improves real wages and the living and working conditions of employees. As in the apparel industry, however, the precarious living conditions of women are often taken into account in the competition for low-wage supplier locations. National

institutions in these countries are often insufficiently enforcing legal labor standards; the bargaining power of trade unions is usually low, or unions are politically oppressed.

The apparel industry in Bangladesh seems to be particularly interesting, as a number of sectoral initiatives have recently emerged that could strengthen the accountability of contracting companies along the value chain and – at least partially – limit low-wage competition. Some of the improvements seem however to be detrimental to lower skilled female employees. As in many cases around the world, trade union organization does not reflect the gender composition of the workforce whose interests they represent. We can state for Vietnam that women account for 70% of the rank-and-file labor force in textile and garment. However, women make up the majority of union membership in the garment industry; yet, over 70% of union leadership is taken up by men. In India, on the other hand, the textile industry is dominated by male employees, even if the share of female workers is increasing. However, this figure only relies on direct formal working contracts. Informal work is widespread and one of the special challenges for gender-equal labor politics in this country.

These brief considerations should make clear that the presentation will address the consequences of economic restructuring trajectories for labor politics in the textile sector. Special attention will be given to gender relations in these three labor markets.

**Value Chains, Transnational Regulation and International Allies:
Women Labour Power in the Making? Examples from Bangladesh and Myanmar**
Sabrina Zajak (Bochum)

Research suggests that workers at production sites in the Global South can increasingly use transnational labour institutions and actors to raise their voice and influence in disputes about international rights violations. Networked interactions with global unions and other labour support organisations help workers and factory unions to construct power in small and incremental ways through information sharing, claim reframing, increasing social recognition, and the construction of a ‘shadow of protection’ for trade unions. Yet this debate on labour and trade union power in the making largely neglects the gender dimension and the fact that most workers are women, which face intersecting challenges at spheres of production and reproduction. This presentation uses examples from the textile industry in Bangladesh and Myanmar to discuss in how far recent thinking about networks of Labour Activism (NOLAs) and social movement unionism in the context of global value chains need re-thinking to reflect and take into account the gender effects in the making of labour power in the Global South.

Feminised Resistances and a Politics in/of the Feminine
Sara Motta (Newcastle)

As Marxist feminist political economists demonstrate, reproductive labour is a key, oft, invisibilised feminised place, of value production (Federici 2004). As decolonial feminists demonstrate, the raced and gendered body is faced with complex forms of onto-epistemological violences (Motta, 2018). The contemporary period has witnessed both the feminisation of precarious labour and the continuation of feminised social reproductive labour combined with the intensification of onto-epistemological violences against the raced and feminised body. Such a context leads to the intensification of the precariousness and

precarity of everyday life for large sections of the Global South.

In this talk I will explore how nonviolent feminist movements in Colombia are responding to such a double burden in the context of intensifying onto-epistemological violences through exploration of the politicisation of social reproduction, precariousness and precarity into new forms of feminised resistances and a politics in/of the feminine. In particular, I will discuss the prefigurative and decolonising praxis being developed by women and men in movement through enfolded epistemologies, insurgent temporalities, an ethics of care, and a politics of life.

Stream C: Migrating Borders & Boundaries

PANEL C1:

Forced Migration – Border Regimes. The Balkan Experiences 1990-2010s

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 09:00–10:45

COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 203

Christian Voß (Berlin)

Snežana Stanković (Frankfurt (Oder), Berlin)

In the wake of the so-called refugee crisis, the Western Balkans once again grabbed the attention of the public. During 2015, hundreds of thousands of migrants and refugees crossed the borders of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. Hungary built a border fence along with Serbia and Croatia preventing illegal entries of the migrants and refugees; two years later, in 2017, this barrier was refurbished with cameras, heat sensors, and devices which deliver electric shocks. Border closures along the Balkan route characterised 2016.

The panel seeks to address integration and exclusion policies within the coexisting local communities and the migrants/refugees on the Balkans. Moreover, it aims to compare the ongoing situation with that of the 1990s when affected people fled the wars in Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosovo, (il)legally moving both internally within the still existing Yugoslav borders and externally to the EU countries.

The focus of interest lies in bringing together diachronic and synchronic perspectives that will enable temporal and spatial translations of experiences of flight, displacement and border practices throughout Europe.

PANELISTS:

Caught in the Rails: Border transgression at the Balkan corridor

Rozita Dimova (Ghent)

This paper will focus on the refugee crisis as it had been experienced in the Republic of Macedonia throughout 2015-2016. It investigates the role of the rail companies involved in the transportation of displaced people through the Balkans, which had, in some cases, 'displaced' the usual passengers. The paper raises questions about the way in which rail services contribute towards changes in both the perceived and experienced significance and meaning of location, especially in such periphery regions which are bearing the brunt of both austerity and the refugee crisis. I begin the analysis by underlying an incident

that took place on 23 April 2015 on the railroad connecting Gevgelija and Belgrade, when 14 migrants were run over and killed by the evening express train. The victims, refugees from Afghanistan and economic migrants from Somalia, used the railroad to orientate themselves on their passage from the Republic of Macedonia (RM) to Western Europe. Coming from Greece, the refugees were prohibited from entering RM legally and using public transport. As a result of this tragedy, the law was changed, and the rail companies have increasingly become involved in transporting the refugees. What followed after this change was an influx of approximately 500,000 people going through the Balkan corridor on their passage to Europe.

Stuck in Transit: Forced Migrants in the Western Balkans

Hariz Halilovich (Melbourne)

The Western Balkans continue to struggle with the consequences of forced population movements within and from the region caused by the 'Yugoslav wars' of the 1990s, which at the time created the largest refugee crisis in Europe since WW2. More recently, the region has been engulfed in another kind of migration crisis that has turned Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia into both transiting and receiving countries for many refugees/ 'illegal migrants' mainly from the Middle East and Africa. Unable to continue their journeys to the desired destinations in the EU countries, an increasing number of refugees on the so-called 'Balkan route' has had no other option but to remain in 'long-term temporary shelters'. Responses by the local populations about their passing through or staying in the communities have varied: from those helping or exploiting them to the groups of nationalistic vigilantes verbally and physically assaulting the unwanted people on the move. So far, the government institutions, national Red Cross societies, and international humanitarian organizations have been struggling—and often unable—to provide adequate protection and meet basic needs of the refugees 'stuck' in the Western Balkans. This paper discusses how the evident lack of coordinated support to refugees in the Western Balkans has resulted in a largely unaddressed humanitarian crisis, especially escalating during autumn and winter months. The paper aims to contribute to understanding this crisis from three perspectives: of refugees as people 'stuck in transit', local communities and humanitarian organisations.

"Getting out of here": the effect of the increased border control on migration movements in Serbia

Marta Stojić Mitrović (Belgrade)

After the closure of the formalised corridor in March 2016, migration practices across the territory of Serbia underwent considerable changes. Closed borders and pushbacks are erasing differences between entrance and exit borders in Serbia, while every border is being crossed in all directions in attempts to avoid becoming stuck in Serbia and reaching final destinations. As the routes change, self-organised migrant settlements appear on previously unused spots. On the other side, the state-run camps are only partially occupied, and the newly adopted integration agendas are struggling to inspire people to participate since migrants perceive Serbia as merely a transit state, a territory to be crossed as quickly as possible. In this presentation, I would like to interpret these changes in migration practices in Serbia given the transformation of relevant policies and public discourses not only within Serbia but also in the region.

Forced to leave – Forced to stay: Detained by B/Orders**Snežana Stanković** (Frankfurt (Oder), Berlin)

A flight is a matter of absence, an emptied space in the country of origin and furthermore of foreignness to all other places. I intend to present two stories of exile as told by a woman from Bosnia who fled the Yugoslav wars and by a man fleeing religious oppression in Iran. Their flights along the Balkan route and arrival in Berlin as the reception point represent a unique chronotope of detention where all temporal and spatial relations fuse into a feeling of disquiet.

My dwelling on ethnography of emotions will look at how a fleeing person lives this state as well how they face a legal system and society burdened with 'receiving procedures' and anxieties. Furthermore, relying on narratology and theoretical concepts of audio-visual anthropology, this paper seeks a discussion on the methods of participating research in humanities and social sciences regarding the present-day traumatic experiences of flight, displacement and border regimes.

PANEL C2: *Institutions of Migration Control: State Borders and the Diversification of Rights*

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 09:00 – 10:45
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 208

Norbert Cyrus (Frankfurt (Oder))**Chair: Dagmara Jajeśniak-Quast** (Frankfurt (Oder))

An important *raison d'être* of State Borders is the assigned function to protect a population against outside threats. In this view, mechanisms for the control of border-crossing movements of non-citizens appear as an indispensable requirement. Recently, some interest groups gained influence in linking social problems (like criminality, undeclared employment, unemployment) with weak border controls and gained support for claims to tighten border controls. Such claims presume state authorities' capacity to implement political requirements one-to-one. However, concrete contexts of institutional, legal, organisational and social frameworks inconsistently shape bordering practices. Factors such as the diversification of migrants' rights, the ambiguity of technological tools, the obstinacy of social actors, contradictions between influential interest groups and gaps in implementation induce non-achievement of border-related policy goals (with the consequence of harmful side-effects like deaths on the border and legal exclusion of migrants). The panel contributions explore implementation aspects of bordering practices and consider the implication of these findings for the development of less harmful approaches to protect a population against threats.

PANELISTS:

The city as border space**Margit Fauser** (Bielefeld)

Migration and border studies have pointed to key changes in the regimes of migration control. These include externalization beyond state's borders and toward third countries, the involvement of private and non-governmental actors, and new internalization and localization. Borders have thus become reorganized across multiple scales and actors.

This institutional and spatial reorganization of the border concerns urban space and the city too. Here, it is the result of recent devolutions and legal reform, local autonomy and discretion and long-standing and expanding tasks of local administrations and local non-state actors, especially in the delivery of services to migrants, all of which are interconnected with developments, discourses and policies on other scales.

This contribution is interested in understanding the local production of the border looking at approaches, practices, and understandings of local agents in their street-level work in particular cities. To this end, the presentation will suggest a number of conceptual tools that aim at connecting urban migration research to border studies as a way to understand the re-spatialization of the border that concerns urban space. It will use some first empirical insights from case studies in German cities. In so doing, it sheds light on the emergence of the city as a border space.

Performativity and elasticity of border making: The case of Melilla**Estela Schindel** (Frankfurt (Oder))

Who and how determines what a border is and where a border ends? Despite what the image of a fortified fence would suggest, the perimeter of the Spanish enclave of Melilla in North Africa is not a clearly demarcated borderline neatly separating two sovereign states but a much more complex social and political construction. In the everyday practices of both border guards and illegalised border crossers, as well as other actors active at this borderland, the geopolitical limit becomes elastic and porous, and it is continually performed and contested. I will expose this on the basis of published testimonies and of interviews and observations conducted during fieldwork stay in Melilla/Morocco in 2017. On a conceptual level, I will claim that borders are instances where, following Marc Salter and Giorgio Agamben, the sovereign contract is suspended and renewed. Therefore, not only the production of subjectivities but also the performative effects of the state-nation are at stake.

The Central Mediterranean border as a humanitarian space: migration management between inclusion and exclusion**Paolo Cuttita** (Amsterdam/Flensburg)

This paper explores the relationship of humanitarianism with processes of legal and territorial inclusion/exclusion at the EU border of the Central Mediterranean. First, I analyse the role of human rights in the institutional humanitarian discourse about migration and border management. Then I show that humanitarianism, while contributing to the discursive legitimization and spatial delocalisation of exclusionary policies and practices,

also contributes to a symbolically and legally subordinate inclusion of migrants in the European space. In doing this, I also analyse the work of humanitarian NGOs and reflect on how the relationship between governmental and non-governmental humanitarianism has changed in recent years. More generally, I unpack the interaction between the different actors, logics, territories and legal regimes at play, to show what kind of a (humanitarian) space takes shape in this maritime region, and with what consequences for the people trying to cross from North Africa to Europe.

PANEL C3: Reconfiguration of Language Boundaries: Exploring the Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Liminality

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 11:15 – 13:00
COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 203

Konstanze Jungbluth (Frankfurt (Oder))

The empirical examples for the Panel *Migration and Language Use: (Un-)Doing Borders* will compare plurilingual *Communities of Practice* (CP; cf. Wenger 1998) from European (Gerst forthcoming, Jańczak 2016; Jungbluth/Rosenberg/Zinkhahn Rhobodes 2015) and post-Soviet areas (Höfler 2016, Loladze 2016), as well as from Latin America, including Brazil (Gaio 2018, Savedra/Jungbluth 2017, Pöhlmann forthcoming), and their particular way of (re-)establishing collectivity.

The historical contexts are singular as is the (un-)doing of borders the communities experience in the different parts where they or their ancestors settle, but all these cases show that on the one hand singularity is maintained (cf. process of *singularization of the social* Reckwitz 2017). On the other hand «*le don coletivo*» (Bourdieu 1979) is transformed into a multicultural capital which becomes open to being shared by everyone belonging to the municipality, their grand common place. It is not always the language which serves as lieu commun. The Greeks in Georgia foreground the service at their Greek Orthodox churches. The descendants of migrants speaking Veneto in Brazil turned their casa de Italia into their referential place. Both cases may be considered as CP in their active phase. However, what about previous and forthcoming challenges? Do they confirm the metaphorically postulated “Life Cycle” of a CP (Scaratti 2006, Gaio 2018) pacing forward the following activity states: latent > potential > active > memorable > latent? Through which practice(s) is the process driven at the respective transitions? Is it a recurring cycle, or are there indications that it is directed or steered movement?

The primary goal of this panel is to show which different places the members of the different CPs choose when transforming permeable spaces into collectively important liminal spaces (Turner 1998; Vallentin/Gerst/Höfler forthcoming; Banse et al. 2018) thereby un-doing former borders. The results stemming from this research serve to sharpen and advance theoretical perspectives on border and boundary research.

PANELISTS:

The third space of bilingualism. Crossing and blurring of language boundaries on the example of German-Polish language mixing phenomena
Dagna Zinkhahn Rhobodes (München, Frankfurt (Oder))

The processes of opening, crossing, blurring and dissolving language boundaries as a result of language contact, globalization and migration have become common in communication in multilingual contexts. In my presentation, the concept of the border and its spatial and temporal dimensions will be discussed from a linguistic perspective, using the example of German-Polish language contact along the international border. How can the language contact-induced processes of opening, crossing and dissolving language boundaries be described and explained? What actually happens at the language border between two languages during language mixing processes, and what are the structural consequences of these dynamic phenomena? This presentation aims to analyse such liminal forms resulting from the reciprocal influence and blending of grammatical structures. Applying a model which integrates the term of the border with its three defining characteristics – durability, permeability, and liminality – I aim to show how interdisciplinary theory on the characteristics of borders can be successfully combined with language analysis.

Language, border and space in immigration context in Brazil: the Tyrolean case
Mario Luis Monachesi Gaio (Niterói)

The present work investigates Tyrolean immigration in Brazil from an ecolinguistic point of view. Among European immigrants, the Germans and Italians have been extensively studied. However, few have mentioned the presence of Tyroleans, who were frequently labeled as Germans or Italians because of their respective languages (ALTMAYER, 2016, p. 66). This identification is an allusion to the nationalist ideal of people-language-nation. Tyrol, regardless of its political division, is a region in which diverse cultures and linguistic groups have long lived together. Currently, we can identify groups of German, Italian and Ladin speakers, but these linguistic differences have never led to the exclusion of any of these groups. Rather than being a linguistic entity, the Tyrolean ethnicity (BRUBAKER, 2002; JENKINS, 2008) is based on its common territory, history, and culture. Starting from the notion of people, border and movement, this research provides additional theoretical support for Ecosystem Linguistics and addresses the issues of identity and belonging according to Brubaker (2002); Pfaff-Czarnecka (2011); Anthias (2013).

Language vitality and transculturalization of European immigrant minorities:

Pomeranian in Brazil

Mônica Savedra (Niterói)

This contribution presents some of the results from the project *Ethnicity in motion: transculturalization of European immigrant minorities*.

Coofficialization marks an important period in the history of Brazilian language policy: For the first time in about 70 years, minority languages (indigenous as well as immigrant languages like German or Italian varieties) are allowed to be designated as official languages in selected communities (municipios). In the case of Pomeranian, an oral variety of allochthonous origin, its implementation as a school language was initiated quite recently as an attempt to revitalize the language. This is a challenging task, as Portuguese is the language of official affairs and the Pomeranian has yet to establish a robust institutional framework. After describing the present language policy, we will discuss the notion of autochthony, proposing the concept of neo-autochthonous languages with reference to Brazil. The goal of language revitalization, however, should not strive for ethnic self-reliance as was the case in the 19th century, but rather a transcultural framework in which Pomeranian is part of a hybrid construction of belonging together with Portuguese.

Stream D: Territorial Borders: The Institutionalization of Crossings

PANEL D1:

State Borders and Technology in Europe: Between Openness and Fortification

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 09:00 – 10:45

COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 205

Falk Flade (Frankfurt (Oder))

Aristotelis Tympas (Athens)

The panel will bring in conversation two lines of state-of-the-art research on the relationship between state borders and technology. The first points to the pursuit of a border-less European 'integration' through the application of technologies. This research takes into account the role of technology in overcoming division lines inside Europe by penetrating and relativizing state borders. The second starts from the other end, the rise of 'euro-skepticism' regarding the vision of a border-less European society, which has resulted in attempts at intensifying the technological control of borders within Europe and between Europe and the rest of the world. Central here is a series of 'challenges to Europe,' from economic crises in the European South and the Brexit political decision in the European North to the pressure from migration waves to Europe and nationalist parties in Europe. In the face of these challenges, political stakeholders argue in favor of (re-)strengthening internal or external borders by relying on border-keeping technologies.

PANELISTS:

Connections, Curtains, Collisions:

The Role of Borders in Energy Systems between East and West

Vincent Lagendijk (Maastricht)

Due to the Cold War and a split between Western and Central-Eastern Europe, existing energy connections between both sides were disconnected. For obvious reason, one would argue, that energy resources are vital and strategic during peace, but also during war. Yet political boundaries, or in the case of the Cold War, geopolitical demarcation lines, do not always correspond and correlate with efficiency and rationalization concepts of engineers. After the Second World War, this led to an inherent tension between the political and technical. Whereas technicians favored looking across borders, politicians have been more hesitant to connect energy systems across borders. Though one would assume the primacy of power politics, particularly given the strategic nature of energy resources in a

Cold War-setting, power lines, and pipelines were connected. While this happened during a period of relative detente, the inertia of these hard infrastructures kept them – and the resulting energy relations in place – during hotter cold war periods (until even today). This paper thus explores the role of borders, both technological and political ones, in the realm of energy during the post-1945 period.

Datafied Bordering Moments and Brexit

William L. Allen (Oxford)

This paper considers how we might theorise the relationship between technologies and borders given political imperatives for more control and restriction on the one hand, but freer movement of goods and people (in certain circumstances) on the other hand. ‘Datafied borders’, or the use of data produced through biometrics, advance passenger information (API), and surveillance practices, increasingly characterise how states (aim to) manage their borders. Brexit provides a lens through which we can look at datafied borders in their material, temporal, and discursive senses. By developing the concept of a ‘border moment’ as particular instantiations of border assemblages, I explore how it can help us make sense of the competing—and sometimes contradictory—views about what the UK’s borders can and should look like in the future. As politicians, civil servants, and members of the British public imagine these future borders, they contribute to bordering moments in the present. These moments, in turn, shape what is practically and politically possible.

Processing Alterity, Shaping the European Order

Annalisa Pelizza (Twente, Paris)

This presentation draws upon data collected in the context of the “Processing Citizenship” project (ERC StG No 714463) part of the broader research trajectory which I named “Vectorial Glance” (Pelizza 2016). The project asks how contemporary information infrastructures for processing the Other shape the European order. As such, it aspires to contribute to technology studies on the infrastructural construction of Europe with a focus on information infrastructures.

Historically, population and territorial information flows have contributed to the formation of the most powerful techno-social assemblage for knowledge handling – the nation-state. How can contemporary data infrastructures for “alterity processing” (Pelizza, forthcoming) show and shape elements of the multi-level European construction? Which values are implied by choice of a standard, a procedure, a protocol? Which actors are downplayed by such technical decisions, and which new ones are emerging?

The lecture introduces data infrastructures for “alterity processing” as a field of inquiry concerned both with the management of Otherness and with the infrastructural construction of polities. Drawing on early evidence collected at Hotspots involved in registration and identification (R&I) procedures in the Mediterranean Sea, as well as on design documents of data architectures at the European level, it suggests that institutional practices, (meta)data and procedures designed to translate unknown people into European-readable identities co-produce migrant people and polities.

PANEL D2: Exploring the Formation of State Borders in History

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 11:15 – 13:00

COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 205

Klaus Weber (Frankfurt (Oder))

Norbert Cyrus (Frankfurt (Oder))

Chair: Jutta Wimpler (Frankfurt (Oder))

Border Studies conceptualize contemporary state borders in two parallel strands: They look at them as entities either predominantly disrupting or predominantly enabling connections. While these two perspectives focus at the diverging aspects of migration control at the one hand and cross-border cooperation at the other, the synchronicity and the interrelation and interaction of various arrangements at one state border are neglected. As a rule, authorities do assign to state borders a combination of functions, disrupting some and enabling other connections at the same time. A historical exploration of the occurrence of various functions of a state border may help to develop a more consistent understanding of state borders’ features, and of the complexity of their arrangements. The panel will offer historical case studies of formations of the city- and state-bordering practices that combine disrupting and enabling functions, with a focus on the historical emergence of border-related control of human mobility.

PANELISTS:

Modern Bordering Practices before Modernity

Andreas Fahrmeir (Frankfurt/Main)

This paper will explore to what extent the ‘modernity’ of contemporary bordering practices derives from the introduction of novel techniques (such as biometric databases), from the combination of techniques or from the issue of who controls their use or from the type of border (urban, regional, ‘state’ or others) they are used to police. It will thus deal with the history of ‘papers’, frontier controls and registers and also touch on the – somewhat unexpected – renaissance of typical pre-modern bordering practices such as the creating of walls.

Producing Borders. Separating Territories and Connecting Spaces in 19th-century Europe

Laura Di Fiore (Naples)

At the turn of the 19th century, the centralisation of public power in the developing administrative states in Europe determined a more marked territorialisation of sovereignty. A pivotal element in this process was the increasing stabilisation and tightening of borders, from the 18th into the 19th century. Nevertheless, a historical analysis of the real border-creation processes and the co-existence along borders of a number of cross-state and transnational areas allows highlighting how both European borders and borderlands

were part of a more complex spatial configuration. Ongoing interaction between state institutions and social actors in the outlying areas played a central role in the formation and stabilisation of these spatial configurations.

Colonial and Local Concepts of Territorial Borders: The Case of 19th-century Afghanistan
Samad Sharif (Frankfurt (Oder))

The modern Afghan borders show classic patterns of arbitrariness. These borders had been dictated by the British and Russian colonial powers in the course of the Anglo-Russo Great Game of the 19th century. Negotiated in a series of treaties and agreements – partly with, and partly over the head of the Afghan rulers – the borders existing today oppose any local understanding of a traditional border. The concept of colonial borders, which were made particularly to safeguard British-India, was never compatible with the Afghan traditional and historical understanding of borders. Besides creating a range of political and social tensions, none of the colonial borders could ever be established in the mindset of the clans and tribes. Whether legal or not, in almost every Afghan border region, cross-border relations have never ceased. While the conception of the British colonial borders can be mainly referred to as war frontiers, the local understanding of border zones is not only a social and political concept but rather a network of cultural and historical interactions. The paper explores both the colonial and the local concepts of the South-Central-Asian borders in the Anglo-Afghan relationship.

From Open Border to Thorough Control of Individual Mobility – the UK Border 1880-1920
Klaus Weber (Frankfurt (Oder)), **Norbert Cyrus** (Frankfurt (Oder))

Until 1880, travelers crossed UK state borders without any control. Only forty years later, UK authorities had established strict surveillance of the status of every person. The paper shows that this fundamental change was not triggered by the interest of state authorities but by civil society concerns. Particularly relevant were Jewish welfare organizations, which feared that a growing influx of destitute Jewish newcomers from Eastern Europe would deplete their financial resources – and that larger number of foreign Jews would cause a surge in Anti-Jewish resentments. The established Anglo-Jewish organizations responded with an introduction of non-state migration controls at crucial points of passage: ports and railway stations. The financial means of arriving Jewish passengers and their health were examined. Those not meeting the standards were urged to return. Ironically, these activities provided arguments for those who demanded state authorities to replace the more open regime, actually preferred by the wider public, by a regime of strict migration controls. The case illustrates how complex interaction between social actors and state authorities shape the formation and arrangement of state borders.

PANEL D3:
Conditions, Challenges and Perspectives
for Cross-Border Cooperation in Europe

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 11:15 – 13:00
 COLLEGIUM POLONICUM, ROOM 208

Marcin Krzymuski (Frankfurt (Oder))
Peter Ulrich (Frankfurt (Oder))

This panel focuses on the legal dimension of cross-border cooperation by stressing the conditions that allow/impede efficient as well as effective cross-border cooperation in Europe. In addition, the panel aims to discuss future challenges and perspectives of cross-border cooperation.

All over Europe and its internal border regions, networks of transborder institutions, policies, strategies, and agendas have been created both by the EU and its member states. Financial support through the EU Cohesion Policy and other sources, as well as political encouragement by the creation of legal tools like the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), fostered the merging of Europe. Besides the already mentioned legal instrument EGTC, also the Outline Convention of on Transfrontier Co-operation from 1980 with its Protocols (1995, 1998 and 2009) by the Council of Europe is one of the most important instruments that politically fostered bi- and multilateral functional cooperation across Europe.

Besides legal instruments, also “soft factors” are crucial for policy implementation. Administrative obstacles, lack of communication, transparency, and confidence can impede cross-border cooperation and also the effective and efficient usage of the legal framework. In recent times, studies on “trust” between partners of cross-border cooperation are blooming.

This panel seeks to differentiate between the characteristics, innovation potentials, advantages and benefits of cross-border cooperation by applying these legal forms on the one hand and to identify different sets of conditions that may hamper or enable cross-border policies and future challenges and perspectives of cross-border cooperation on the other hand.

PANELISTS:

Enhancing cross-border services of public interest
Sabine Zillmer (Berlin)

European policy documents acknowledge that better access to services of public interest is key for territorial cohesion. Cross-border provision can support better quality, more effective and more efficient delivery of these services. ESPON research indicates a wide variety of public services delivered across borders at basically all borders of the EU including some

external borders. They include domestically organised services that extend their influence across the border and services established explicitly for cross-border areas.

Potentials for delivering services of public interest across borders touch various policy fields from health care to education, from emergency services to civil protection, from environmental protection to transport. In which fields they are applied is strongly linked to the local and regional needs. Cross-border services enhance service provision in very different territorial contexts from densely to sparsely populated regions and also depend on geographic specificities. Cross-border service provision is furthermore a means for small countries to balance service supply and demand, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Cross-border services come with a trade-off between their benefits and additional efforts and specific conditions. Cross-border services tend to be unstable in the case of legal or political change. Thus, they should only be set-up if there is a need identified and political support voiced. Some cross-border public services can be implemented rather easily and quickly, others require legal action at possibly even different territorial levels and take much more time to develop. It is no exception but the rule that cross-border public service development takes several years or even a decade.

Zooming into a few examples of different policy fields across Europe will highlight cases where cross-border public services have proven to be particularly useful to ensure high public service quality in border areas or to improve living conditions for stable regional development given regional development challenges caused by environmental, economic or demographic change.

Obstacles for cross-border railway connections on the example of the Brenner Corridor

Andreas Eisendle (Innsbruck)

The European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation “European Region Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino” (EGTC Tyrol) was registered in 2011 by the Austrian State (Land) Tyrol and the two Italian Autonomous provinces of South Tyrol and Trentino. The territory of the EGTC Tyrol is crossed by the Brenner Corridor which is considered “one of the principal land transport routes between the certain Member States” (ECJ, Case C-28/09) and is part of the TEN-T Core Net “Scandinavian-Mediterranean”. As a consequence, the territory is confronted with a high traffic volume and the resulting challenges for the particularly sensitive alpine environment and the health of its population. This is further intensified by an unfavourable modal split into a high transport volume on the road and a much lower volume of rail transports.

It, therefore, comes as no surprise that the multi-functional EGTC Tyrol also lists among its objectives the realisation of “sustainable mobility” in accordance with the intentions and aims of the Alpine Convention. Among the endeavours to facilitate a “green Brenner Corridor” the EGTC Tyrol also supports, in particular, the modal shift from road to the rail with regard to both passenger and freight transport. Furthermore, the EGTC Tyrol acts as a leading partner within the “Action Group 4 – Mobility” of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) also promoting the inter-modality and interoperability as well as the intensification of the cooperation and integration of existing transport structures.

In this context, the presentation addresses the obstacles for cross-border cooperation in the transport sector by focusing on the example of railway connections along the Brenner Corridor.

Cross-border territorial planning along the external borders of EU – Hungarian examples **Mátyás Jaschitz** (Budapest)

The future evolution of the concept of territorial cohesion is on the move at the moment. However, the genuine aim of territorial cohesion can only be achieved by the effective integrated development of peripheral border areas of Europe – which is not exactly the living practice yet; and which is especially true for the external borders of the EU.

The study introduces a complex cohesion focused cross-border planning and governance approach. Through a fresh case study example implemented by CESCO (Central European Service for Cross-border Initiatives; a Central-European think and do a tank of cross-border and transnational cooperation), it highlights the special relation and interdependence of planning and governance in border regions. It describes a particular cohesion focused cross-border spatial planning methodology, which reveals the policy-driven opportunities and threats of external European Union borderlands; and it also shows a possible best practice regarding the issues of planning and governance in such cases.

As a result, the study also confirms how this complex cohesion focused planning and governance approach could contribute to the recent European “space making” process and the planning discourse itself.

The study is reflecting the theoretic specialties of cross-border planning on external borders in general, through the practical experiences of the actual cross-border planning process of the first EGTC with a 3rd country member: Tisza European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation.

Future perspectives of cross-border cooperation in Europe

Martin Klatt (Sønderborg)

Cross-border cooperation has been and will continue to be a core element of European integration. Even though the persistence of borders has surprised policymakers and researchers, border regions in Europe have changed during the last decades. There are few reasons to believe that these changes will be reversed and borders closed within the Schengen EU, albeit states have re-introduced border controls at some points. Economic interests in open borders are strong, as are the EU citizens’ interests in free movement.

Interreg, core funder of many CBC-activities, is under revision. However, it has been throughout its more than 25 years’ history. Refocusing on daily social practices in border regions, on the non-subsidised activities of people and businesses, could help to discover new opportunities for more goal-oriented funding. Or for just doing it. Awareness of technological and administrative barriers does not mean that these barriers are unchangeable. Some institutional flexibility and cross-border thinking might lead to new interesting projects. There is a need for administrative new-think: not on how to extract EU money, but on how to improve the quality of life in one’s municipality and region, always including the neighbour. True subsidiarity.

Concepts like Unfamiliarity help explaining mobility, or the lack of it. Encouraging diversity and neighbourhood can easily be incorporated in school curricula. Language training should be organised more flexible in the school system, at least securing the opportunity to learn the neighbouring country’s language sufficiently in public school systems, despite national curricula. Cross-border infrastructure created in the past can be filled with life. In the end, it is all about political will.

SIDE EVENTS

(Cross-Border) City Tours

FRIDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 13:30 – 14:30

MEETING POINT: FOYER OF THE COLLEGIUM POLONICUM

Tour 1: „Fractured Cityscape – Hybrid Identity“ (Paul Zalewski)
(Tour in English)

Tour 2: „Grenzlandspaziergang Frankfurt und Słubice“ (Matthias Diefenbach)
(Tour in German)

Poster Session

SATURDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2018 13:45 – 14:30

FOYER OF THE COLLEGIUM POLONICUM

Christoph Creutzinger (University of Münster):
Bordering the West? – Geopolitics and emotions in the New Cold War

Gábor Danyi (European Network Remembrance and Solidarity, Warsaw):
In between? Crossing Historical Borders

Hilal Işık (European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)):
Sectorization of Borders in Fight against irregular Migration: Turkey

Gintarė Kudžmaitė (University of Antwerp):
Visual Border Research

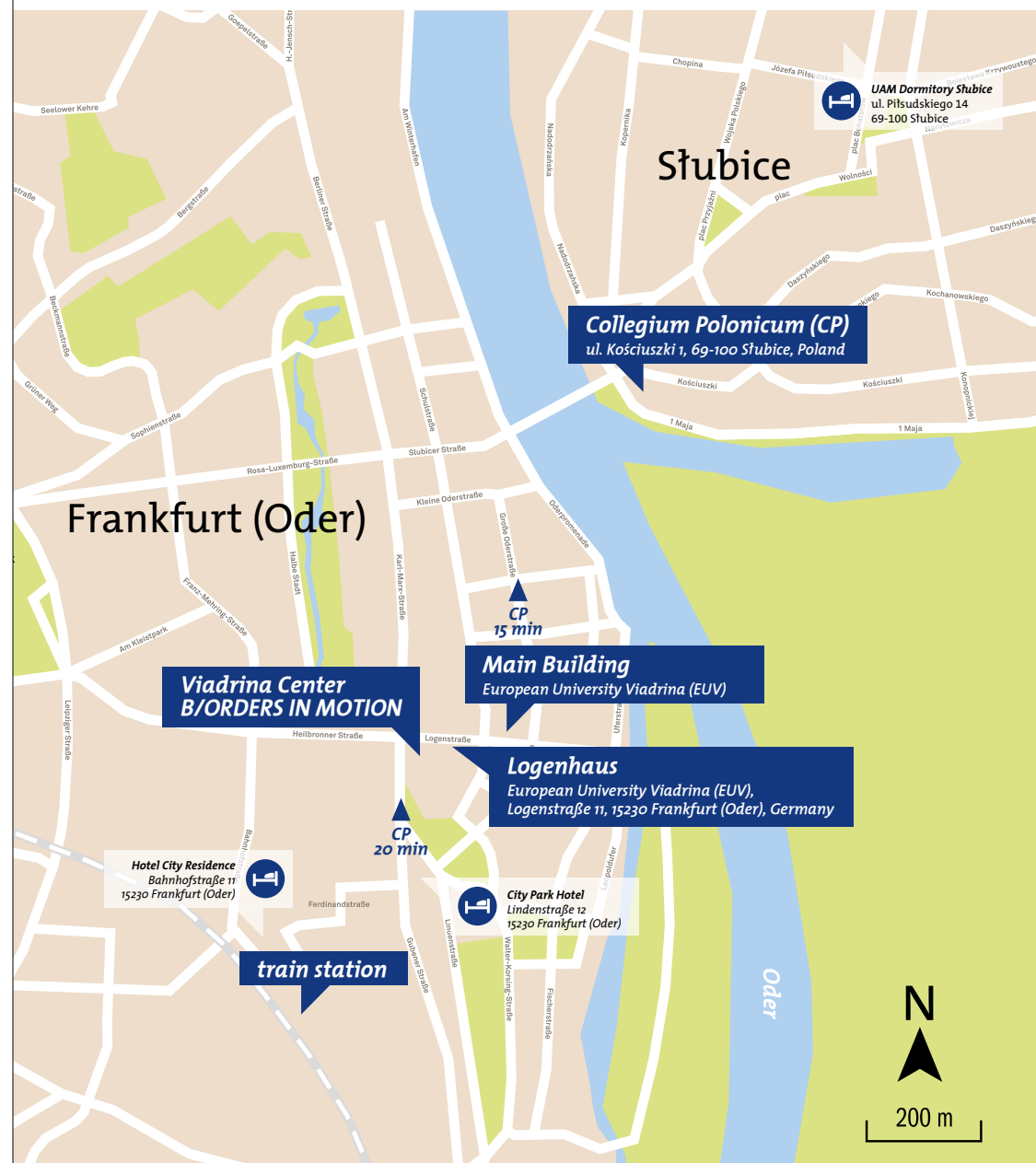
Matthew O'Neill (Queen's University Belfast):
Cyber Sovereignty and the Europe Union: The Politics of the Digital Single Market and the Freedom of Movement of Information and Data

Ole Oeltjen (Bielefeld University):
Experiencing Civic Stratification: Legal Status and Migration Control in the City

Arianny Seijo Noguera (University of Westminster):
The Jurisprudence for the Settlement of international Territorial and Boundary Disputes: a Case Study of the Essequibo Dispute between Venezuela and Guyana.

Peter Ulrich (European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)):
Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA) of the EU regional Policy through the Example of the German-Polish cross-border Cooperation. Conceptualizing a holistic Model to measure the Impact of Transnational Policies and Practices

VENUES



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