

# Forum Transregionale Studien

**Programm und Fellows  
Program and Fellows  
2021/2022**

Forum  
Transregionale  
Studien





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# Das Forum Transregionale Studien

Das Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin ist eine bundesweit aufgestellte Plattform zur Förderung der grenzüberschreitenden Zusammenarbeit von Wissenschaftler:innen unterschiedlicher Expertise und Perspektive zu globalen Fragen.

Prozesse von Globalisierung und Digitalisierung verbinden, entgrenzen und fragmentieren Gesellschaften und die Welt. Sie stellen Herausforderungen an die Wissenschaften dar, an die vorherrschenden Narrative und die Ordnung des Wissens selbst. Wissen wird weiterhin vorwiegend in Disziplinen, in national und regional organisierten Wissenssystemen, unter partikularen Bedingungen, in verschiedenen Sprachen produziert und in jeweils spezifische Öffentlichkeiten vermittelt.

Transregionale Studien verfolgen einen offenen Ansatz: Sie konfrontieren, verbinden und übersetzen unterschiedliche Perspektiven zu globalen und lokalen Forschungsfragen. Das Forum wird durch seine Mitglieder und die Vielfalt ihrer Forschungskompetenzen und Netzwerke konstituiert. Es ist der Stärkung der Regionalstudien und dem Prinzip nicht-hierarchischer Forschung verpflichtet. Es bietet Raum zum Austausch über wissenschaftspolitische, -epistemologische und -ethische Fragen, entwickelt Infrastrukturen und Formate, die es erlauben, transregionale Forschungsideen und -vorhaben zu erproben, umzusetzen, und zu kommunizieren.

Das Forum schafft Wissenschaftler:innen Freiräume der themenspezifischen Zusammenarbeit, um ihre Forschungsideen und -vorhaben in transregionaler Verknüpfung zu erproben und zu entwickeln. Im Sinne des Grundsatzes »Forschen mit, statt Forschen über« beruft das Forum Wissenschaftler:innen aus aller Welt als Fellows, engagiert sich mit Partnern aus Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen in- und außerhalb Berlins in Forschungsprogrammen und Initiativen und entwickelt Formate transregionaler Wissenschaftskommunikation.

Das Forum verfügt über Erfahrungen, Netzwerke und eine Infrastruktur für die Organisa-

The Berlin-based Forum Transregionale Studien is a platform for the promotion of cross-border cooperation between scholars of different expertise and perspectives on global issues.

Processes of globalization and digitalization connect, unbind, and fragment societies and the world. They pose challenges to the sciences, to prevailing narratives, and to the order of knowledge itself. Knowledge continues to be produced predominantly in disciplines, in nationally and regionally organized knowledge systems, under particular conditions, in different languages, and communicated to specific publics in each case.

Transregional studies take an open approach: they confront, connect, and translate different perspectives on global and local research issues. The Forum is constituted by its members and the diversity of their research skills and networks. It is committed to strengthening regional studies and the principle of non-hierarchical research. It offers space for exchange on questions of science policy, epistemology, and ethics, and develops infrastructures and formats that allow transregional research ideas and projects to be tested, implemented, and communicated.

The Forum offers free space for scholars to collaborate on specific topics in order to test and develop their research ideas and projects in a transregional context. In the spirit of the principle "research with, instead of research about", the Forum appoints researchers from all over the world as fellows, engages in research programs and initiatives with partners from universities and research institutions in and outside of Berlin, and develops formats of transregional scientific communication.

The Forum has experience, networks, and an infrastructure for organizing international research groups and research programs. In addition, the Forum's academic communication supports scholars in testing and developing their research questions in exchange with others, translating

tion von internationalen Forschungsgruppen und -programmen. Darüber hinaus unterstützt die Wissenschaftskommunikation des Forums die Wissenschaftler:innen dabei, ihre Forschungsfragen im Austausch mit anderen zu testen und zu entwickeln, Ideen und Forschungsergebnisse zu übersetzen, und in verschiedene Öffentlichkeiten zu vermitteln.

Mit seiner Arbeit trägt das Forum zu einer Neubestimmung der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften unter den Bedingungen des 21. Jahrhunderts bei. Seine Programme und Initiativen reagieren auf weltweite Verflechtungen und Fragmentierungen, die gestiegene Mobilität von Menschen und Ideen, aber auch auf neue Grenzziehungen und die wachsende Bedeutung von regionenspezifischem Wissen für eine Reorientierung in der Welt sowie für die Pluralisierung nationaler Kanons und Curricula.

## Forschungsprogramme und Initiativen

Mit seinen Forschungsprogrammen setzt das Forum längerfristige inhaltliche Schwerpunkte. Sie sind ein zentrales Format des Forums, mit dem kollegartige internationale Forscher:innengruppen gebildet werden, um ein Themenfeld über einen Zeitraum von drei, fünf oder mehr Jahren zu verfolgen. Programme werden in der Regel von Kollegien geleitet, die sich aus Wissenschaftler:innen unterschiedlicher Institutionen und Länder zusammensetzen. Im Rahmen der Forschungsprogramme beruft das Forum Postdoktorand:innen aus aller Welt als Fellows. Die Fellowships eröffnen den Wissenschaftler:innen Freiräume zur Arbeit an ihren selbstbestimmten Forschungsprojekten. Die Einbettung der Fellowships in Forschungsprogramme ermöglicht den Austausch und die gemeinsame Forschung in interdisziplinären Gruppen. Wesentliche Elemente des wissenschaftlichen Programms werden durch die Fellows gestaltet. Entsprechend ihres fachlichen Hintergrunds werden sie an Universitäten und

ideas and research results, and sharing them with different publics.

Through its work, the Forum contributes to a redefinition of the social sciences and humanities under the conditions of the 21st century. Its programs and initiatives respond to global interconnections and fragmentations, the increased mobility of people and ideas, but also to new border demarcations and the growing importance of region-specific knowledge for a reorientation in the world as well as for the pluralization of national canons and curricula.

## Research Programs and Initiatives

With its research programs, the Forum sets longer-term thematic priorities. They are a central format of the Forum, with which collegial international groups of researchers are formed to pursue a thematic area over a period of three, five, or more years. Programs are usually led by collegia composed of scholars from different institutions and countries. As part of the research programs, the Forum appoints postdoctoral fellows from around the world. The fellowships give the scholars the freedom to work on their own research projects. Embedding the fellowships in research programs enables exchange and joint research in interdisciplinary groups. Essential elements of the programs are designed by the fellows. According to their professional background, they are connected to universities and research institutions in Berlin or other European cities.

Since March 2020, the Forum has also experimented with sur place fellowships, where fellows stay on-site for all or part of their fellowship and are involved in the joint work of the programs through virtual forms of collaboration. Research programs are organized by the Forum's office. After successful work, they may continue at other institutions. They can also remain connected to the Forum, for example through access to its formats, infrastructures, and networks.

Forschungseinrichtungen in Berlin oder anderen europäischen Städten angebunden. Seit März 2020 experimentiert das Forum auch mit Sur-Place-Fellowships, bei denen die Fellows ihr gesamtes oder einen Teil ihres Fellowships vor Ort bleiben und über virtuelle Formen der Zusammenarbeit in die gemeinsame Arbeit der Programme eingebunden sind. Forschungsprogramme werden von der Geschäftsstelle des Forums organisiert. Nach erfolgreicher Arbeit können sie an anderen Einrichtungen weitergeführt werden. Sie können dem Forum verbunden bleiben, etwa über den Zugang zu seinen Formaten, Infrastrukturen und Netzwerken.

Das Forum entwickelt und beteiligt sich an Initiativen, die auf neue Herausforderungen in der Forschung reagieren. Initiativen sind zumeist in institutionellen Partnerschaften konstituiert, in denen spezifische Kompetenzen und Erfahrungen für ein Projekt gebündelt werden. Initiativen können zu Forschungsprogrammen oder mittel- bis längerfristigen Kooperationen oder auch neuen Institutionen führen. Eine Initiative aus dem Jahr 2015 war die Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative, die sich zu dem Forschungsprogramm PRISMA UKRAÏNA - Research Network Eastern Europe entwickelt hat. Eine andere ist die gemeinsam mit der Universität Duisburg-Essen und dem KWI Essen im Jahr 2017 begründete AKADEMIE IM EXIL, zu deren Trägerkreis seit 2019 auch die Freie Universität Berlin gehört. Seit 2020 ist das Forum gemeinsam mit sieben Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen aus Deutschland und Tunesien am Aufbau und der Entwicklung des Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) an der Université de Tunis beteiligt. Im Mai 2021 hat die erste Internationale Fellow-Gruppe »Aesthetics and Cultural Practice« ihre Arbeit unter den Bedingungen der Corona-Pandemie in der Form von Sur-Place-Fellowships aufgenommen. »Europäische Zeiten/European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe« (EUTIM) ist ein neues Forschungskolleg der Europa-Universität Viadrina, der Universität Potsdam und des Forum Transregionale Studien, das im April 2021 seine Arbeit aufgenommen hat.



Artwork by Cansu Değirmencioglu

The Forum develops and participates in initiatives that respond to new questions and challenges. Initiatives are usually constituted in institutional partnerships that combine specific and complementary competencies and experiences into a project. Initiatives can lead to research programs or to medium to long-term cooperation and consortia or even new institutions. One initiative from 2015 was the Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative, which evolved into the research program PRISMA UKRAÏNA - Research Network Eastern Europe. Another is AKADEMIE IN EXILE, which was founded in 2017 together with the University of Duisburg-Essen and KWI Essen in response to the attacks on or crisis of academic and civil freedoms in many countries. In 2019, Freie Universität Berlin joined as an institutional partner of the AKADEMIE. In 2020, the Forum, together with seven universities and research institutions from Germany and Tunisia, participated in establishing the Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM) at Université de Tunis. In May 2021, the first International Fellow Group "Aesthetics & Cultural Practice" started its work under the conditions of the Corona pandemic in the form of sur place fellowships. Lastly, "Europäische Zeiten/European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe" (EUTIM) is a new research college of the European University Viadrina, the University of Potsdam, and the Forum Transregional Studies, whose work started in April 2021.

## Programme am Forum

Aus unterschiedlichen disziplinären Perspektiven erforscht **EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN - DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA (EUME)** die Verflechtungen und Grenzziehungen zwischen und in Europa und dem Nahen Osten. Einem Denken in Gegensätzen und Dichotomien hält EUME die offene Debatte um Rezeptions- und Übersetzungsprozesse, geteilte historische Vermächtnisse, sowie die Mobilität von Personen und Ideen entgegen. EUME bietet Wissenschaftler:innen aus dem Nahen Osten einen Diskussionsraum zur Neubestimmung grundlegender Fragen von Politik, Gesellschaft und Staatsbürgerschaft.

**PRISMA UKRAÏNA - Research Network Eastern Europe** adressiert aktuelle Entwicklungen in der Ukraine und Osteuropa in ihren historischen, kulturellen und sozialen Kontexten. Es vernetzt Forschungsexpertise in Berlin, Brandenburg und darüber hinaus und vergibt Fellowships an Wissenschaftler:innen aus Osteuropa.

**re:constitution - Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe** ist ein Programm zu Rechtsstaatlichkeit und Demokratie in Europa, das gemeinsam mit Democracy Reporting International durchgeführt und von der Stiftung Mercator finanziert wird. Es fördert den europaweiten, kollegialen, grenzen- und lagerüberschreitenden Austausch von Rechtspraktiker:innen und -wissenschaftler:innen über das Verfassungsrecht und seine Werte.

## Verbundene Programme

**ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship** wurde von 2010 bis 2013 als Forschungsprogramm mit einem Fellowship-Programm, Winterakademien und Seminaren am Forum entwickelt. Es will zu einer Neubewertung des Kanons textbezogener Wissenschaft beitragen und bisher marginalisierte präkoloniale Philologien und Wissenschaft aus

## Programs at the Forum

**EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME)** addresses key concepts, premises, and issues that link and divide Europe and the Middle East. The program provides space for open debates on processes of reception and translation, as well as on fragmented and shared historical legacies, and on the mobility of people and ideas between Europe and the Middle East. EUME offers space for researchers from and of the Middle East to redefine questions of politics, society, and citizenship in times of upheaval.

**PRISMA UKRAÏNA - Research Network Eastern Europe** opens up new horizons for researching current developments in Ukraine and Eastern Europe and their historical, cultural, and social conditions. The program promotes a concept of entangled area studies and creates a network of research expertise in Berlin, Brandenburg, and beyond and invites researchers from Eastern Europe for fellowships.

**re:constitution - Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe** is a joint program of the Forum and Democracy Reporting International, supported by Stiftung Mercator. re:constitution is concerned with the rule of law and democracy in the European Union. It promotes an exchange between jurists and law practitioners about constitutional law and values.

## Connected Programs

**ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship** was a research program at the Forum from 2010 to 2013 that included a fellowship program, winter academies, and seminars. It aimed to contribute to a reevaluation of the canon of text-related research and to take a new look at precolonial philologies and research from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe that have been marginalized until now.



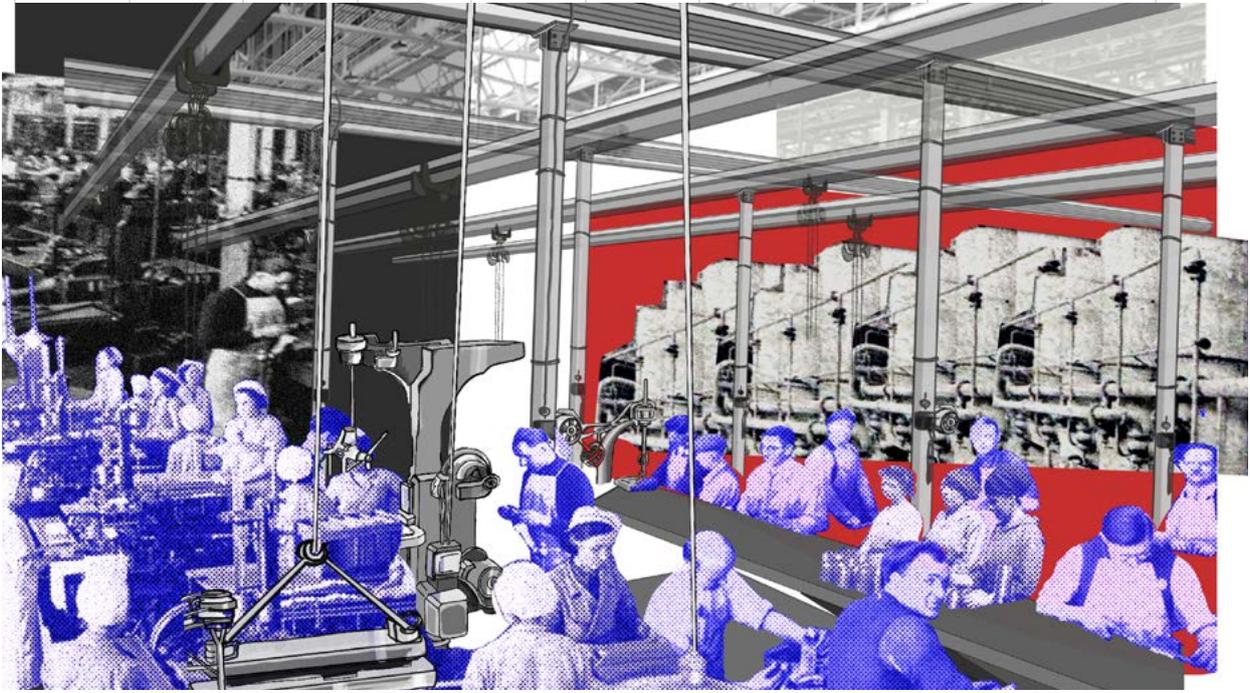
Yaprak Melike Uyar, *On Cultural Omnivorousness: The Reinvention of Anatolian Pop as Turkish Psychedelic*, [trafo.hypotheses.org/26487](https://trafo.hypotheses.org/26487), in the #DossierCorona series, #musicmatters

Asien, Afrika, dem Nahen Osten und Europa neu in den Blick nehmen. Seit 2014 wird ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE an der Freien Universität Berlin weitergeführt. Das Programm bleibt dem Netzwerk des Forums verbunden und nutzt einige seiner Formate und Infrastrukturen. Im Zentrum der Aktivitäten des Programms steht seit 2014 die Zeitschrift *Philological Encounters*.

**4A Laboratory (4A\_Lab)** ist das Nachfolgeprogramm des am Forum entwickelten Forschungsprogramms **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** und CAHIM (Connecting Art Histories in the Museum). 4A\_Lab möchte einen Dialog zwischen Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie, Anthropologie/Ethnologie und Ästhetik bzw. ästhetischen Praktiken initiieren. Es erforscht transkulturelle Dynamiken im Bereich materieller Kulturen bzw. musealer und sozialer Praktiken und Repräsentationen. Das Programm ist eine Kooperation des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz und der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz und in Partnerschaft mit der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und dem Forum Transregionale Studien verbunden.

Since 2014, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE has continued its work at Freie Universität Berlin and remains part of the Forum's network and uses some of its formats and infrastructures. At the center of the program's activities is the periodical *Philological Encounters*.

**4A Laboratory (4A\_Lab)** is the follow-up program of the former research program **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** that was developed at and remains connected to the Forum. 4A\_Lab seeks to initiate a dialogue between art history, archaeology, anthropology/ethnology, and aesthetics/aesthetic practices. It explores transcultural dynamics in aesthetic practices and material cultures, as well as in social practices and their representations in museums and elsewhere. The program is a cooperation between the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz and the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, and is done in partnership with the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and the Forum Transregionale Studien.



*TRAFO-Blogserie »Factory Reloaded«, [trafo.hypotheses.org/category/factory-reloaded](http://trafo.hypotheses.org/category/factory-reloaded), artwork by Cansu Değirmencioğlu*

## Initiativen

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL (AiE)** ist eine gemeinsame Initiative des Forums, der Universität Duisburg-Essen und des Kulturwissenschaftlichen Instituts in Essen. Die **AKADEMIE** wurde mit Mitteln der VolkswagenStiftung begründet, um gefährdeten Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld der »Academics for Peace« aus der Türkei eine Plattform zu bieten, um ihre Forschungen im Exil fortzusetzen. 2018 ist die Freie Universität Berlin in den Kreis der Trägereinrichtungen der Akademie hinzugekommen. In der Zwischenzeit hat sie sich für Wissenschaftler:innen anderer Ländern geöffnet, die von massiven Einschränkungen bürgerlicher und akademischer Freiheiten betroffen sind. Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** strebt an, die spezifischen Expertisen der Wissenschaftler:innen im Exil in die deutsche Forschungslandschaft einzubringen.

2020 entstand mit dem **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** in Tunesien ein neues Institut für die regionale und transregionale Forschung. Unter dem Leitthema »Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity« widmet sich MECAM in fünf Interdisziplinären Fellowgruppen (IFGs) der Erforschung von Fragen zu

## Initiatives

**ACADEMY IN EXILE (AiE)** is a joint initiative of the Universität Duisburg-Essen, the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen (KWI), and the Forum Transregionale Studien. The **ACADEMY** was founded with support from the Volkswagen Foundation to offer scholars at risk a platform to continue their research in exile. The AiE started in 2017 with fellowships for "Academics for Peace" from Turkey. In 2018, Freie Universität Berlin joined the group of supporting institutions of the **ACADEMY**. In the meantime, it has opened up to scholars in other countries affected by massive restrictions on civil and academic freedoms. The **ACADEMY IN EXILE** aims to bring the specific expertise of scholars in exile into the German research landscape.

In 2020, the **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** in Tunisia became a new institute for regional and transregional research. Under the guiding theme "Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity", MECAM is dedicated to exploring questions of aesthetic and cultural practices, inequality and mobility, memory and justice, resources and sustainability, and identities and beliefs through five Inter-



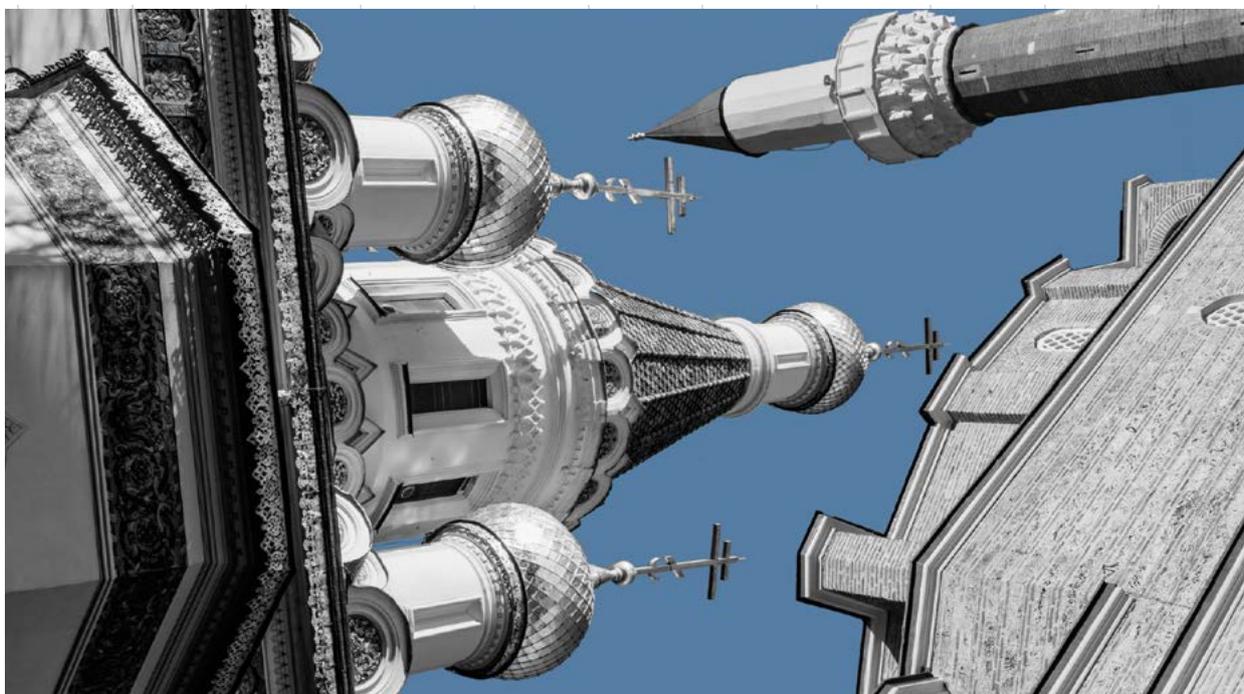
*Nadya Sbaiti, Teaching Science Fiction While Living it in Lebanon, [trafo.hypotheses.org/25463](https://trafo.hypotheses.org/25463), in the #DossierCorona series, #sciencefictionmatters*

ästhetischen und kulturellen Praktiken, Ungleichheit und Mobilität, Erinnerung und Gerechtigkeit, Ressourcen und Nachhaltigkeit, Identitäten und Überzeugungen. Das Zentrum ist an der Universität de Tunis angesiedelt. Neben dem Forum zählen zu den Partnern des MECAM-Konsortiums in Deutschland die Philipps-Universität Marburg, die Universität Leipzig und das GIGA - German Institute for Global and Area Studies in Hamburg; alle sind Mitgliedseinrichtungen des Forums. Als regionale Partner fungieren neben der Universität de Tunis die Universität de Sfax und das Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES) in Tunesien sowie weitere Partner aus Marokko und dem Libanon.

Seit April 2021 nimmt das Forschungskolleg **Europäische Zeiten/European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)** ausgehend von Erfahrungen in den Gesellschaften Mittel- und Osteuropas Narrative von Zeit und Raum, Wahrnehmungen von alt und neu, ost und west, von Konflikten und Revolutionen sowie von verflochtenen und konkurrierenden Vergangenheits- und Zukunftsvisionen in Zeiten des Umbruchs in den Blick. EUTIM umfasst drei Arbeitsschwerpunkte. An der Europa-Universität Viadrina wird

disciplinary Fellow Groups (IFGs). The center is based at the Université de Tunis. In addition to the Forum, the MECAM consortium's partners in Germany include Philipps-Universität Marburg, the University of Leipzig, and the GIGA - German Institute for Global and Area Studies in Hamburg; all are member institutions of the Forum. Regional partners include the Université de Tunis, the Université de Sfax, and the Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES) in Tunisia, as well as other partners from Morocco and Lebanon.

Since May 2021, the research college **Europäische Zeiten/European Times - A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)** has been looking at narratives of time and space, perceptions of old and new, East and West, conflicts and revolutions, and intertwined and competing visions of the past and the future in times of upheaval, based on experiences in the societies of Central and Eastern Europe. EUTIM comprises three main areas of work. At the European University Viadrina, the question of temporalities is examined from a cultural and historical perspective, for example, using ideas of "standstill" during the Cold War or of different temporalities after the fall of the Iron Curtain. At the University of Potsdam, a group of young



*PRISMA UKRAÏNA Transregional Academy »Shadows of Empires: Imperial Legacies and Mythologies in East Central Europe«, 14.-21. September 2021, Sofia, Bulgarien*

die Frage von Zeitlichkeit(en) aus kultur- und geschichtswissenschaftlicher Perspektive untersucht, etwa am Beispiel von Vorstellungen des »Stillstands« während des Kalten Kriegs oder von unterschiedlichen Temporalitäten nach dem Fall des Eisernen Vorhangs. An der Universität Potsdam befasst sich eine literaturwissenschaftliche Nachwuchsforscher:innengruppe mit Künsten, in denen Ungleichzeitigkeiten aufmerksam bebildert und vertextet wurden. Das Forum ist für den Bereich transregionale Wissenschaftskommunikation verantwortlich, die Formen des gemeinsamen Arbeitens ermöglicht, Transferprozesse arrangiert, Forschungsstandpunkte und -ergebnisse disseminiert und EUTIM transregional vernetzt.

## Formate und Veranstaltungen

Wissenschaftler:innen brauchen Freiräume und soziale Infrastrukturen, die Ihnen Zugänge zu Forschungsressourcen und den freien Austausch von Argumenten, Ideen, Expertise und Standpunkten ermöglichen. Das Forum bietet ihnen die Möglichkeit, ihre Forschungsfragen im Rahmen von Forschungsprogrammen, Transregionalen Akademien, Workshops und Seminaren in transregiona-

researchers in literary studies is concerned with the arts in which inequalities have been attentively visualized and put into text. The Forum is responsible for the area of transregional scholarly communication, which facilitates forms of joint work, arranges transfer processes, disseminates research standpoints and results, and networks EUTIM transregionally.

## Formats and Academic Events

Scholars need open spaces and social infrastructures that allow them access to research resources and the free exchange of arguments, ideas, expertise, and viewpoints. The Forum offers them the opportunity to discuss, develop, and network their research questions in transregional connections within the framework of research programs, transregional academies, workshops, and seminars.

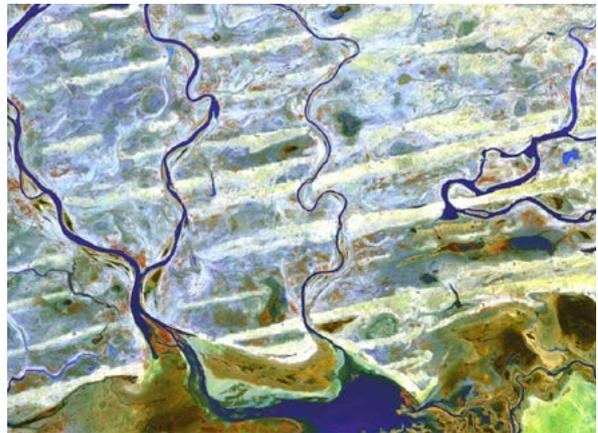
In the context of the measures taken against the spread of the coronavirus, the Forum has modified its formats since the spring of 2020 and, by linking communication more closely with the event sector, has supplemented face-to-face

len Verbindungen zu diskutieren, weiterzuentwickeln und sich zu vernetzen.

Im Zusammenhang mit den Maßnahmen gegen die Ausbreitung des Coronavirus hat das Forum seit Frühjahr 2020 seine Formate modifiziert und durch eine engere Verknüpfung der Wissenschaftskommunikation mit dem Veranstaltungsbereich persönliche Formen des wissenschaftlichen Austauschs durch virtuelle und hybride Formen ergänzt, um seine Arbeit auch unter sich verändernden Rahmenbedingungen fortführen zu können.

**Workshops und Seminare** des Forums dienen Wissenschaftler:innen zur Diskussion spezifischer Fragestellungen und der Entwicklung neuer Projektideen. Sie regen innerwissenschaftliche Debatten an, erproben Konstellationen, die zwischen die Zuständigkeiten unserer Wissenschaftsordnung fallen und dienen dem Transfer von Ansichten, Fragestellungen und Erkenntnisprozessen in verschiedene Öffentlichkeiten. Die Veranstaltungsformate sollen zur nachhaltigen Etablierung innovativer und themenbezogener Lehr- und Forschungsansätze beitragen, indem Anregungen zur Weiterentwicklung von Forschungsfragen, Curricula oder Bezüge zu aktuellen gesellschaftspolitischen Fragen aufgegriffen und vermittelt werden. Sie können virtuell, hybrid oder in Präsenz stattfinden. Seit April 2020 erprobt das Forum **Writing Workshops/Schreibworkshops** als virtuelle Alternative zu konventionellen Workshops. Wissenschaftler:innen werden dabei zu einem gemeinsamen Diskussions- und Schreibprozess eingeladen, der über den Trafo-Hub, eine interne und geschützte Plattform des Forums ermöglicht wird. Die Autor:innen können ihre Texte in einen kollektiven Diskussions- und Peer-Review-Prozess einbringen und sie über die neu konzipierten Publikationsformate des Forums barrierefrei und Open Access veröffentlichen, zunächst in einer Beitragsserie auf dem TRAFO-Blog, später in überarbeiteter Form als Essay, Working Paper oder gebündelt als Dossier.

forms of scholarly exchange with virtual and hybrid forms in order to be able to continue its work even under changing conditions.



*The Niger River (USGS, via Unsplash).*

**Workshops and Seminars** are designed to stimulate discussions on particular topics and questions and the development of new project ideas. They stimulate academic debates, test constellations between the disciplinary, regional, and institutional realms of our research, and contribute to the transfer of transregional debates and learning processes to various publics. These formats aim to establish sustainable, innovative, and topic-orientated approaches to teaching and research by taking up and mediating suggestions for the future development of research questions and curricula, and also exploring relations to current sociopolitical issues. They can take place virtually, in a hybrid manner or in person. Since April 2020, **Writing Workshops** are a virtual alternative to conventional workshops. Scholars are invited to a collective writing project in a joint discussion and peer-review process on an internal and safe collaborative platform. The authors can contribute their texts to the discussion and peer review process and publish them via the Forum's newly conceived publication formats as barrier-free and open access, initially in a series of contributions on the TRAFO Blog, and later in revised form as an Essay or Working Paper and bundled as a Dossier.

**Transregionale Akademien** erschließen neue Netzwerke und schaffen Lerngemeinschaften auf Zeit, die es ermöglichen, Forschungsthemen und Fragestellungen in einem frühen Entwicklungsstadium in einem internationalen Rahmen zu testen. Bis zu 24 Promovierende oder Postdocs und eine Lenkungsgruppe (Steering Group) von bis zu sechs jüngeren und/oder etablierten Wissenschaftler:innen aus unterschiedlichen regionalen und disziplinären Kontexten erhalten über einen Zeitraum von etwa zehn bis zwölf Tagen die Gelegenheit zur persönlichen Diskussion ihrer laufenden Forschungsarbeiten und spezifischer Forschungsfragen. Die Akademien folgen einem Peer-to-Peer-Prinzip; das jeweilige Akademieprogramm wird im Austausch mit allen Teilnehmenden über eine interne Kommunikationsplattform des Forums entwickelt. Wissenschaftler:innen können hier ihre Erfahrungen austauschen, indem sie laufende Forschungsprojekte und -fragen in einem transregionalen Zusammenhang diskutieren. 2021 wird nach coronabedingter Pause erstmals wieder eine Transregionale Akademie, die vom Forum begleitet wird, in Sofia stattfinden. Für 2022 ist eine weitere Akademie in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Deutschen Forum für Kunstgeschichte (Paris) und der Bibliotheca Hertziana (Rom) in Bogota, Kolumbien geplant.

Das Forum und seine Programme arrangieren regelmäßig mit verschiedenen Partnern thematische **Konferenzen, Seminare, Filmreihen, öffentliche Debatten** oder **Vorlesungsreihen**, die sich an die breitere Öffentlichkeit richten. In den Veranstaltungen werden aktuelle Forschungsthemen aus unterschiedlichen Perspektiven adressiert, in den letzten Jahren etwa die Auswirkungen schrumpfender bürgerlicher und akademischer Freiheiten, Fragen von Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit, Formen des Exils, regionale Ansichten auf Modernismen, Populismus, Postkolonialismus und die Bedeutung der Geistes- und Kulturwissenschaften für offene Gesellschaften, die Auswirkungen der arabischen Revolutionen, die Entwicklungen in der Ukraine, der Nahostkonflikt, die Geschichtspolitik autoritärer Bewegungen und Regime oder neuere gesellschaftspolitische Entwicklungen in der Türkei.

**Transregional Academies** open up new networks and create temporary learning communities that enable research topics and questions to be tested in an international setting at an early stage of development. Up to 24 PhD students or postdocs and a steering group of up to six younger and/or established researchers from different regional and disciplinary contexts are given the opportunity to discuss their ongoing research and specific questions in person over a period of about ten to twelve days. The academies follow a peer-to-peer principle; the respective academy program is developed in exchange with all participants via an internal communication platform of the Forum. Participating scholars can share their experiences here by discussing ongoing research projects and issues in a transregional context. In 2021, after a break due to the pandemic, a Transregional Academy accompanied by the Forum will take place in Sofia for the first time. Another academy is planned for 2022 in cooperation with the Deutsches Forum für Kunstgeschichte (Paris) and the Bibliotheca Hertziana (Rome) in Bogota, Colombia.

The Forum and its programs regularly arrange, with various partners, thematic **conferences, seminars, film and lecture series, or public debates** aimed at the wider audience. The events address current research topics from a variety of perspectives. In recent years, for example, these included the impact of shrinking civil and academic liberties; questions of democracy and the rule of law; forms of exile; regional views on modernisms, populism, postcolonialism, and the importance of the humanities and cultural studies for open societies; the impact of the Arab revolutions; developments in Ukraine; the Middle East conflict; the historical politics of authoritarian movements and regimes; or recent sociopolitical developments in Turkey.

## Wissenschaftskommunikation

Die Wissenschaftskommunikation des Forums soll den offenen und inklusiven Charakter transregionaler Studien widerspiegeln. Sie ist ermöglichungs-, vermittlungs- und übersetzungsorientiert und entwickelt Infrastrukturen und Formate, die dem Feld transregionaler Studien angemessen sind. Durch eine verstärkte Verknüpfung von Veranstaltungs- und Kommunikationsformaten dient sie dem wissenschaftlichen Austausch und der Kommunikation mit unterschiedlichen Öffentlichkeiten. Die Formate des Forums sind modular strukturiert und sie stehen allen Wissenschaftler:innen der Programme und Initiativen am Forum wie seiner Mitglieds- und Partnerinstitutionen offen.

Das Forum Transregionale Studien unterstützt den kostenfreien öffentlichen Zugang zu wissenschaftlichen Ergebnissen und ist Unterzeichner der Berliner Erklärung über den offenen Zugang zu Wissen in den Wissenschaften. Um die Potenziale der Digitalisierung auszuschöpfen, entwickelt das Forum Infrastrukturen für einen grenzüberschreitenden Austausch, neue Publikationsformate und ermutigt Wissenschaftler:innen dazu, ihre Forschungen Open Access zu publizieren und eine andere Öffentlichkeiten anzusprechen, als ihre jeweils spezifische fachliche oder nationale.

Die Arbeit des Forums wird von mehreren wissenschaftlichen Blogs begleitet. Der zentrale Blog ist der **TRAFO – Blog for Transregional Research (TRAFO-Blog)**, eine mehrsprachige Diskussions- und Informationsplattform, die in Kooperation mit der Max Weber Stiftung in Bonn und dem Verein CrossArea in Leipzig kuratiert wird.

Der TRAFO-Blog macht Forschungsfragen und -ergebnisse verfügbar und bietet ein breites Spektrum an Formaten und Informationen, von **wissenschaftlichen Essays, aktuellen Beiträgen aus der Forschung, Tagungsberichten, Interviews mit Forschenden** zu ihrer Arbeit, **Tagungsberichten**, aktuellen **Calls for Papers** bis hin zu **kuratierten Themenreihen**.

## Communication

The academic communication of the Forum reflects the open and inclusive character of transregional studies. It is facilitation, mediation and translation-oriented and develops infrastructures and formats that are appropriate to the field of transregional studies. Through an increased linkage of event and communication formats, it serves scholarly exchange and communication with diverse publics. The formats of the Forum are modularly structured and are open to all scholars of the programs and initiatives at the Forum as well as its member and partner institutions.

The Forum Transregionale Studien supports free public access to research results and is a signatory of the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities. In order to exploit the potential of digitization, the Forum develops infrastructures for cross-border exchange and new publication formats, and encourages scholars to publish their research openly and to address publics other than their specific disciplinary or national ones.

The work of the Forum is accompanied by several academic blogs. The main blog is **TRAFO – Blog for Transregional Research (TRAFO Blog)**, which is a multilingual discussion and information platform curated in cooperation with the Max Weber Stiftung in Bonn and the association CrossArea in Leipzig.

The TRAFO Blog makes research questions and results available and offers a wide range of formats and information, from **essays**, current **research contributions**, **interviews with researchers** about their work, **conference reports**, and **calls for papers** to **curated thematic series**. Specialized scholars are involved in the editorial process to ensure the quality of the contributions. Two to three new articles are published each week. The number of hits in 2020 was over 133,000. The Forum allows researchers to publish sequences of posts on suitable research topics on the TRAFO Blog.

Fachwissenschaftler:innen werden in die redaktionelle Verantwortung einbezogen, um die Qualität der Beiträge zu sichern. Jede Woche werden zwei bis drei neue Beiträge veröffentlicht. Die Zugriffszahl lag im Jahr 2020 bei über 133.000. Das Forum bietet Wissenschaftler:innen an, Sequenzen von Beiträgen zu geeigneten Forschungsthemen auf dem TRAF0-Blog zu veröffentlichen.

Seit Mai 2020 läuft mit dem **#DossierCorona** die bisher vielfältigste Serie. Die Blogposts diskutieren Themen aus den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften, die im Kontext der Corona-Pandemie neue Bedeutung erlangt haben, unter veränderten Voraussetzungen betrachtet werden müssen bzw. in Zeiten der Krise neue Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen haben. Im Mittelpunkt steht dabei weniger die Pandemie selbst, sondern neue Perspektiven, die sich daraus ergeben. Das **#DossierCorona** besteht aus verschiedenen Threads, die von Wissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld des Forums und seiner Partner kuratiert werden: **#religiousmatters** ist eine Initiative des Forschungsprojekts »Religious Matters in an Entangled World« an der Universität Utrecht und wird von der Anthropologin und Religionswissenschaftlerin Birgit Meyer kuratiert.

**#workingfutures** wurde vom Forschungsnetzwerk »Working Futures« des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin und des Internationalen Geisteswissenschaftlichen Kollegs »Arbeit und Lebenslauf in globalgeschichtlicher Perspektive (re:work)« initiiert. Der Thread **#socialdistancingmatters** setzt sich kritisch mit den globalen Auswirkungen der Covid-19-Pandemie auf soziale Beziehungen auseinander, die von persönlichen Kontakten bis hin zu institutionellen und transnationalen Konfigurationen reichen. Die ersten Beiträge zu diesem Thread stammen aus der Erstausgabe von *CATSarena*, herausgegeben vom Zentrum für Asien- und Transkulturelle Studien in Heidelberg, Deutschland. Mehrere Einzelbeiträge erschienen zu **#constitutionmatters**, **#educationmatters**, **#solidaritymatters** und anderen Fragen.

**#DossierCorona**, the most diverse series to date, has been running since May 2020. The blogposts discuss topics from the humanities and social sciences that have taken on new significance in the context of the Corona pandemic, need to be considered under changed circumstances, or have attracted new attention in times of crisis. The focus is not so much on the pandemic itself, but on new perspectives arising from it. The **#DossierCorona** series consists of various threads curated by scholars from around the Forum and its partners: **#religiousmatters** is an initiative of the research project "Religious Matters in an Entangled World" at Utrecht University and is curated by anthropologist and religious scholar Birgit Meyer (Utrecht University). **#workingfutures** was initiated by the research network "Working Futures" of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and the Internationales Geisteswissenschaftliches Kolleg "Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History (re:work)".

The thread **#socialdistancingmatters** critically examines the global impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on social relations, ranging from personal contacts to institutional and transnational configurations. The initial contributions to this thread are from the inaugural issue of *CATSarena*, published by the Center for Asian and Transcultural Studies in Heidelberg, Germany. Several individual contributions that are also part of this series appeared on the following threads: **#constitutionmatters**, **#educationmatters**, **#solidaritymatters**, and others.

The **Factory Reloaded** series explores questions of social and political change by looking at industrial labor and the role of factories from historical, anthropological, and sociological perspectives. It emerged from a writing workshop supervised by the Forum since late summer 2020 and is edited by Görkem Akgöz, Nurcin Ileri, and Malak Labib.

The **Academic Freedom** series facilitates scholarly and intellectual exchange on issues of freedom of expression and academic freedom in Europe and the world. It was initiated by former fellows of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and is the responsibility of its own editorial group.

Die Serie **Factory Reloaded** untersucht Fragen des sozialen und politischen Wandels durch den Blick auf industrielle Arbeit und die Rolle von Fabriken aus historischer, anthropologischer und soziologischer Perspektive. Sie ist aus einem Schreibworkshop entstanden, der seit Spätsommer 2020 vom Forum betreut wurde und wird von Görkem Akgöz, Nurcin Ileri und Malak Labib herausgegeben.

Die Serie **Academic Freedom** ermöglicht den wissenschaftlichen und intellektuellen Austausch zu Fragen der Meinungs- und akademischen Freiheit in Europa und der Welt. Sie ist von ehemaligen Fellows des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin initiiert und von einer eigenen Redaktionsgruppe verantwortet.

**Trajectories of Change** diskutiert Fragen von Transformationsprozessen in den Grenzregionen Europas. Die Beiträge stammen aus dem gleichnamigen Graduiertenprogramm der ZEIT-Stiftung.

**Infrastructures and Society in (Post-)Ottoman Geographies** diskutiert die kulturelle und gesellschaftliche Bedeutung von Infrastrukturen im (post-)osmanischen Raum. Sie wird von EUME-Fellow Ilkay Yilmaz kuratiert.

**Histories of Refuge** nimmt die Phänomene von Flucht und Migration in und aus Afrika in den Blick. Die Beiträge stammen von den Teilnehmer:innen des »Rethinking Refuge« Workshops am Forum Transregionale Studien, der 2019 von Marcia Schenck (Universität Potsdam) organisiert wurde.

In der Serie **The Humanities in the 21st century: Perspectives from the Arab World and Germany** setzen sich Wissenschaftler:innen und Praktiker:innen aus Deutschland und verschiedenen arabischen Ländern mit dem Potenzial und den Herausforderungen der Geisteswissenschaften auseinander. Die Beiträge gehen auf der Konferenz »The Place of Humanities in Research, Education and Society: An Arab-German Dialogue« zurück, die im November 2019 im Rahmen der Aktivitäten der Arab-German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities (AGYA) in Berlin stattfand. Alle Essays erscheinen in englischer und arabischer Sprache.

**Trajectories of Change** discusses transformation processes in the border regions of Europe. The contributions come from the ZEIT Foundation's graduate program of the same name.

**Infrastructures and Society in (Post-)Ottoman Geographies** discusses the cultural and social significance of infrastructures in the (post-)Ottoman region. It is curated by EUME Fellow Ilkay Yilmaz.

**Histories of Refuge** focuses on the phenomena of flight and migration in and from Africa. The contributions come from the participants of the "Rethinking Refuge" workshop at the Forum Transregionale Studien, organized by Marcia Schenck in 2019.

In the series **The Humanities in the 21st Century: Perspectives from the Arab World and Germany**, scholars and practitioners from Germany and various Arab countries explore the potential and challenges of the humanities. The contributions stem from the conference "The Place of Humanities in Research, Education and Society: An Arab-German Dialogue", held in Berlin in November 2019 as part of the activities of the Arab-German Young Academy of Sciences and Humanities (AGYA). All essays are published in English and Arabic.

In the **New Books** format, scholars from the Forum, its partners, and its member institutions present their recent monographs and edited publications on transregional issues. The authors explain the relevance of their topic, and discuss the methodology and the theses as well as the findings of their publication.

**Blog formats** are an integral part of event and program work. They are used for the preparation and follow-up of scientific conferences and workshops. Since 2015, the Transregional Academies blog has been the platform for the pooled presentation of the Forum's academies.

With **books, dossiers, essays, working papers** and a **scientific journal**, the Forum offers further publication formats for the publication of

Im Format **New Books** stellen Wissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld des Forums, seiner Partner und seiner Mitgliedseinrichtungen ihre jüngst erschienenen Monographien und Sammelpublikationen zu transregionalen Fragestellungen vor. Die Autor:innen erklären dabei die Relevanz ihres Themas, diskutieren die Methodik und die Thesen sowie die Befunde ihrer Veröffentlichung.

**Blogformate** sind integraler Bestandteil Veranstaltungs- und Programmarbeit. Sie werden zur Vor- und Nachbereitung wissenschaftlicher Konferenzen und Workshops eingesetzt. Seit 2015 ist das Blog »Transregional Academies« die Plattform für die gebündelte Darstellung der Akademien des Forums.

Mit **Büchern, Dossiers, Essays, Working Papers** und einer **wissenschaftlichen Zeitschrift** bietet das Forum weitere Publikationsformate für die Veröffentlichung von Forschungsergebnissen an. Um die Potentiale der Digitalisierung auszuschöpfen, werden Open-Access-Publikationen besonders unterstützt.

Dies geschieht in Kooperation mit der Max Weber Stiftung auf der Open-Access-Plattform [perspectiva.net](http://perspectiva.net).

Die **Essays** des Forum Transregionale Studien sind ein Open-Access-Format, in dem zeitgenössische Fragen von einem persönlichen Standpunkt, einer bestimmten Position und Disziplin ausgehend diskutiert werden. Sie erscheinen auf der Publikationsplattform [perspectiva.net](http://perspectiva.net) und in einer kleinen gedruckten Auflage. Die Ausgaben können kostenlos beim Forum bezogen werden.

#### **Essay-Veröffentlichungen 2021:**

##### **Bohdan Tokarsky**

»The Un/Executed Renaissance: Ukrainian Soviet Modernism and its Legacies«  
(EUTIM & PRISMA UKRAÏNA, 8/2021)

##### **Ivan Kozachenko**

»The Past we 'Like'? Memory and Digital Nostalgia in Kharkiv«  
(PRISMA UKRAÏNA, 9/2021, im Erscheinen)



*Yassin-Al-Haj Saleh, Freiheit: Heimat, Gefängnis, Exil und die Welt, Schriftenreihe des Forum Transregionale Studien, Matthes & Seitz, 2019*

research results. In order to exploit the potential of digitization, open access publications are particularly supported.

This is done in cooperation with the Max Weber Foundation on the Open Access platform [perspectiva.net](http://perspectiva.net).

The **Essays** of the Forum Transregionale Studien are an open access format in which contemporary issues are discussed from a personal point of view, and a specific position and discipline. They appear on the open access platform [perspectiva.net](http://perspectiva.net) and in a small printed edition. The issues can be obtained free of charge from the Forum.

#### **Essays published in 2021:**

##### **Bohdan Tokarsky**

“The Un/Executed Renaissance: Ukrainian Soviet Modernism and its Legacies”  
(EUTIM & PRISMA UKRAÏNA, 8/2021)

##### **Ivan Kozachenko**

“The Past we 'Like'? Memory and Digital Nostalgia in Kharkiv”  
(PRISMA UKRAÏNA, 9/2021, forthcoming)



*Essays of the Forum Transregionale Studien: Philip Geisler, Cambodian Court Dance After Genocide, 2019 / Andrii Portnov, Poland and Ukraine, 2020 / Bohdan Tokarsky, The Un/Executed Renaissance, 2021*

**Dossiers** des Forum Transregionale Studien sind gebündelte Essays, Texte, Audio- oder visuelle Beiträge, die sich mit einem gemeinsamen Thema oder Projekt befassen. 2019 ist ein Dossier aus der Interviewreihe »All Things Transregional?« hervorgegangen, die zunächst als Serie in Einzelbeiträgen auf dem TRAFO-Blog erschienen sind, dann für die gebündelte Veröffentlichung als Dossier noch einmal von den Autor:innen bearbeitet wurden. Die Beiträge diskutieren, was transregionale Forschung ist, wem sie nützt und wo ihre Grenzen liegen. 2020 erschien als Ergebnis eines Workshops aus dem Jahr 2019 ein Dossier mit Beiträgen zum Thema »Social Disappearance. Explorations Around a Travelling Concept from Latin America to Eastern Europe«.

Die **Schriftenreihe** des Forum Transregionale Studien in der Reihe »Fröhliche Wissenschaft« des Verlags Matthes & Seitz Berlin versammelt Texte, die die Anliegen des Forums in besonderer Weise repräsentieren in deutscher Übersetzung. Die Reihe umfasst essayistische Texte zu aktuellen philosophischen und gesellschaftlichen Debatten und erscheint in einem ansprechenden Taschenbuchformat. Die Bücher erscheinen nach sechs Monaten auf [perspectivia.net](http://perspectivia.net) im Open-Access-Format. 2020 ist der Essay von **Yassin Al-Haj Saleh**, »Freiheit: Heimat, Gefängnis, Exil und die Welt« erschienen. 2021 erscheint der Essay »Polen und

**Dossiers** of the Forum Transregional Studies are bundled essays, texts, audio, or visual contributions dealing with a common theme or project. In 2019, a dossier emerged from the interview series "All Things Transregional?" which first appeared as a series of individual posts on the TRAFO Blog, then was edited again by the authors for bundled publication as a Dossier. Its contributions discuss what transregional research is, who benefits from it, and where its limits lie. In 2020, as a result of a workshop held in 2019, a Dossier was published with contributions on the topic "Social Disappearance: Explorations Around a Travelling Concept from Latin America to Eastern Europe".

The **publication series** of the Forum Transregionale Studien in the series "Fröhliche Wissenschaft" of the publishing house Matthes & Seitz Berlin gathers texts that represent the concerns of the Forum in a special way in German translation. The series includes essayistic texts on current philosophical and social debates and is published in an attractive paperback format. The books appear in open access format six months after publication on [perspectivia.net](http://perspectivia.net). In 2020, the essay by **Yassin Al-Haj Saleh**, "Freedom: Home, Prison, Exile, and the World" was published. In 2021, the essay "Poland and Ukraine - Intertwined History and Divided Memory in Europe" by **Andrii Portnov** will be published.

Ukraine – Verflochtene Geschichte und geteilte Erinnerung in Europa« von **Andrii Portnov**.

Darüber hinaus macht das Forum **Audioformate** verfügbar, die Vorträge, Diskussionen oder Gespräche mit Wissenschaftler:innen dokumentieren. Seit 2013 wurden über 170 Beiträge veröffentlicht.

Wer regelmäßig über Neuigkeiten aus dem Forum informiert werden will, findet das Forum und seine Programme auf Facebook und Twitter. Auf unserer Webseite besteht zudem die Möglichkeit, unseren Newsletter zu abonnieren.

[trafo.hypotheses.org](http://trafo.hypotheses.org)  
[academies.hypotheses.org](http://academies.hypotheses.org)  
[facebook.com/forumtransregionalestudien](https://facebook.com/forumtransregionalestudien)  
[twitter.com/transregionalis](https://twitter.com/transregionalis)  
[soundcloud.com/user-555442334](https://soundcloud.com/user-555442334)

Kontakt: [communication@trafo-berlin.de](mailto:communication@trafo-berlin.de)

## Leitung, Kooperation und Förderung

Der Vorstand des Forums besteht aus der auf Lateinamerika spezialisierten Politikwissenschaftlerin Marianne Braig, dem Globalhistoriker Sebastian Conrad (beide Freie Universität Berlin), dem Afrika-Historiker Andreas Eckert (Vorsitzender des Vorstands/Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), der Sinologin Barbara Mittler (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg) sowie der Arabistin Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg). In wissenschaftlichen Angelegenheiten, insbesondere bei der Entscheidung über neue Programme und der Berufung von Fellows, berät sich der Vorstand mit einem international zusammengesetzten Wissenschaftlichen Beirat.

Das Forum wurde im Oktober 2009 im Amtssitz der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Form eines eingetragenen Vereins gegründet. Mitglieder des Forums sind Universitäten und außeruniversitäre Forschungseinrichtungen aus dem gesamten Bundesgebiet.

In addition, the Forum makes available **audio formats** documenting lectures, discussions, or conversations with scholars. Since 2013, over 170 contributions have been published.

Those who want to be regularly informed about news from the Forum can find the Forum and its programs on Facebook and Twitter. It is also possible to subscribe to our newsletter on our website.

[trafo.hypotheses.org](http://trafo.hypotheses.org)  
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[soundcloud.com/user-555442334](https://soundcloud.com/user-555442334)

Contact: [communication@trafo-berlin.de](mailto:communication@trafo-berlin.de)

## Direction, Cooperation, and Support

The Board of the Forum consists of the Latin American studies scholar Marianne Braig (Freie Universität Berlin), the global historian Sebastian Conrad (Freie Universität Berlin), the Africa historian Andreas Eckert (Chairman of the Board/Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), the Sinologist Barbara Mittler (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg), and the Arabic studies scholar Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg). In scholarly matters, especially when deciding on new programs and appointing fellows, the board confers with an international Academic Advisory Board.

The Forum was founded in October 2009 at the Villa von der Heydt of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz in the form of a registered association. Members of the Forum are universities and non-university research institutions from all over Germany.

Die Geschäftsstelle wird von Georges Khalil, dem Wissenschaftlichen Koordinator des Forums, geleitet. Im Bereich der Wissenschaftskommunikation arbeitet das Forum mit der Max Weber Stiftung, im Bereich der IT mit dem Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin zusammen. Das Forum Transregionale Studien wird vom Regierenden Bürgermeister von Berlin – Senatskanzlei für Wissenschaft und Forschung gefördert.

Seit dem 1. Januar 2021 wird das Forum Transregionale Studien nicht mehr als Projekt, sondern institutionell durch das Land Berlin gefördert. EUME wird durch eine private Stiftung sowie die meisten seiner Fellowships aus Mitteln der Alexander von Humboldt-, Fritz Thyssen-, Gerda Henkel-, Minerva-, Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, der Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative sowie des Schweizer Nationalfonds, des Arab Centers for Research and Policy Studies, des European Research Councils, und der Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation finanziert. Die Fellowships von PRISMA UKRAÏNA werden von der Marga und Kurt Möllgaard und der ZEIT-Stiftung Gerd und Ebelin Bucerius getragen, re:constitution wird durch die Stiftung Mercator finanziert. Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL wird nach positiver Evaluierung und erfolgreichem Neuantrag weiterhin von der VolkswagenStiftung gefördert; einige ihrer Fellowships werden durch die Freudenberg-Stiftung oder den Scholar Rescue Fund und die Residenz Akademie an der Freien Universität durch Mittel der Mellon Foundation und weitere Förderer finanziert. MECAM und EUTIM werden vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung gefördert.

In den letzten zwei Jahren haben zwei EUME-Fellows ERC Starting Grants gewonnen, von denen einer an der Freien Universität Berlin und ab 2020 ein zweiter am Forum durchgeführt wird.

Ausführliche Informationen über das Forum und seine Forschungsprogramme finden Sie unter [www.forum-transregionale-studien.de](http://www.forum-transregionale-studien.de).

Georges Khalil, the Academic Coordinator, heads the Forum's office. In the field of academic communication, the Forum cooperates with the Max Weber Foundation, and in the field of IT with the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. The Forum is supported by the Governing Mayor of Berlin – Senate Chancellery for Science and Research.

As of 1 January 2021, the Forum Transregionale Studien is funded institutionally and permanently by the State of Berlin. EUME is funded by a private foundation and most of its fellowships by funds from the Alexander von Humboldt, Fritz Thyssen, Gerda Henkel, Minerva, and Rosa Luxemburg Foundations, the Philipp Schwartz Initiative, as well as the Schweizer National Fund, the Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, the European Research Council, and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. The fellowships of PRISMA UKRAÏNA are funded by the Marga and Kurt Möllgaard and the ZEIT Foundation Gerd and Ebelin Bucerius. re:constitution is funded by the Mercator Foundation. ACADEMY IN EXILE continues to be funded by the Volkswagen Foundation after a positive evaluation and successful new application; some of its fellowships are funded by the Freudenberg Foundation or the Scholar Rescue Fund, and the Residence Academy at Freie Universität is funded by the Mellon Foundation and other sponsors. MECAM and EUTIM are funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

In the last two years, two EUME Fellows have won European Research Council Starting Grants, one of which will be conducted at Freie Universität Berlin and a second at the Forum, starting in 2020.

Detailed information on the Forum Transregionale Studien and its research programs can be found at: [www.forum-transregionale-studien.de](http://www.forum-transregionale-studien.de).

## Vorstand des Forums

### Andreas Eckert

ist Professor für die Geschichte Afrikas an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (seit 2007) und leitet seit 2009 das Internationale Geisteswissenschaftliche Kolleg »Arbeit und Lebenslauf in globalgeschichtlicher Perspektive (re:work)«. Zuvor war er Professor für Neuere Geschichte, Schwerpunkt Geschichte Afrikas (2002-2007). Gastprofessuren und Fellowships führten ihn u.a. an die School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, Indiana University in Bloomington und Harvard University. Er ist seit der Gründung des Forums im Jahr 2009 im Vorstand und seit 2013 Vorstandsvorsitzender.



## The Forum's Board

is Professor of African History at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin since 2007 and has been leading the International Research Center "Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History (re:work)" since 2009. Before that, he was Professor of Modern History with a focus on African History (2002-2007). As Visiting Professor and Fellow, he worked at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, Indiana University in Bloomington, and Harvard University. He has been a member of the Board since 2009 and the Board's Chairman since 2013.

### Marianne Braig

Marianne Braig ist Professorin für Politikwissenschaft an der Freien Universität Berlin mit dem Schwerpunkt Politik Lateinamerikas. Sie ist Vizepräsidentin für Forschung der Freien Universität Berlin, Mitglied des Merian Centre of Advanced Studies: Conviviality in Unequal Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean und Mitglied des Vorstands des Center for Area Studies an der Freien Universität Berlin. Sie war von 2004 bis 2009 Sprecherin des Forschungsverbundes »Wege des Wissens: Transregionale Studien«. Seit der Gründung des Forums im Jahr 2009 ist sie Mitglied seines Vorstands.



Marianne Braig is Professor of Political Science at Freie Universität Berlin, specializing in the politics of Latin America. She is Vice President for Research at Freie Universität Berlin, a member of the Merian Centre of Advanced Studies: Conviviality in Unequal Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean, and member of the board of the Center for Area Studies at Freie Universität Berlin. From 2004 to 2009, she was spokesperson for the research network "Wege des Wissens: Transregionale Studien". Since the founding of the Forum in 2009, she has been a member of its board.

## Sebastian Conrad

ist Historiker und Japanologe. Seit 2010 hat er den Lehrstuhl für Moderne Geschichte an der Freien Universität Berlin und leitet dort die Graduate School »Global Intellectual History«. Er ist Principal Investigator des Exzellenzclusters »Contestations of the Liberal Script«, war 1999/2000 Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin und wurde 2018 als Mitglied in die Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften gewählt. Sebastian Conrad gehört dem Vorstand des Forum seit dem Jahr 2009 an.



is a historian and Japanologist. Since 2010 he has held the Chair of Modern History at Freie Universität Berlin, where he directs the Graduate School “Global Intellectual History”. He is Principal Investigator of the Cluster of Excellence “Contestations of the Liberal Script”, was a Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin in 1999/2000, and was elected as a member of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities in 2018. Sebastian Conrad has been a member of the Forum’s Board since 2009.

## Barbara Mittler

ist Professorin für Sinologie an der Universität Heidelberg. Sie leitet als Direktorin das Exzellenzcluster »Asia and Europe in a Global Context« und das Heidelberger Centrum für Transkulturelle Studien (HCTS). Barbara Mittler gehört seit 2015 dem Vorstand des Forums an.



is Professor of Sinology at the University of Heidelberg. She is the Co-Director of the Cluster of Excellence “Asia and Europe in a Global Context” and the Heidelberg Centre for Transcultural Studies (HCTS). Barbara Mittler has been a member of the Forum’s Board since 2015.

## Friederike Pannewick

ist seit 2007 Professorin für Arabistik am Centrum für Nah- und Mitteloststudien (CNMS) an der Philipps-Universität Marburg. Sie war von 2001 bis 2011 Projektleiterin am »Arbeitskreis Moderne und Islam (AKMI)« des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin. Sie ist seit 2006 Mitglied des Kollegiums von EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA (EUME) und Principal Investigator des Merian Centre for Advanced Study in the Maghreb (MECAM). Seit 2012 ist sie Mitglied des Vorstands des Forum Transregionale Studien.



has been Professor of Arabic Studies at the Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies (CNMS) at Philipps University Marburg since 2007. From 2001 to 2011, she led projects within the “Working Group Modernity and Islam (AKMI)” at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. She has been a member of the Collegium of EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME) since 2006 and Principal Investigator of the Merian Centre for Advanced Study in the Maghreb (MECAM). She has been a member of the Forum’s Board since 2012.

Programme  
am Forum

Programs  
at the Forum

# EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA

## EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME)



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Die Leitidee von **EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA (EUME)** ist die Erforschung der historischen, politischen, religiösen, sozialen und kulturellen Verflechtungen und Grenzziehungen in und zwischen Europa und dem Nahen Osten. Gegenüber einem Denken in Gegensätzen und Dichotomien sollen die vielfältigen Rezeptions- und Übersetzungsprozesse, gemeinsame historische Vermächtnisse sowie die Mobilität von Personen und Ideen, eine geteilte Gegenwart und Zukunft ins Blickfeld treten.

EUME wurde 2006 als gemeinsames Forschungsprogramm der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung und des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin begründet und steht in der Tradition des von 1996 bis 2006 vom Land Berlin und dem BMBF geförderten Arbeitskreises Moderne und Islam (AKMI). Seit September 2011 wird EUME als Programm am Forum Transregionale Studien weitergeführt.

EUME integriert Forschungsfelder und -themen, die an Bruchlinien nationaler, religiöser oder kultureller Vorverständnisse ansetzen. Aus unterschiedlichen disziplinären Perspektiven (Anthropologie, Islamwissenschaft, Philologie, Geschichte, Literaturwissenschaft, Politologie) zielt EUME darauf ab, die Bedeutung der Forschung zu außereuropäischen Kulturen und Gesellschaften für die Differenzierung der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften unter den Bedingungen globaler Verflechtungen und Fragmentierungen deutlich zu machen.

— *Mobile Traditionen: Vergleichende Perspektiven auf die nahöstlichen Literaturen* (Friederike Pannewick und Samah Selim) ist literaturwissenschaftlich ausgerichtet und untersucht nahöstliche Literaturen im Hinblick auf nationalphilologische Kanonbildungen und literarische Verflechtungen mit den Literaturen anderer Regionen.

**EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME)** is a multi-disciplinary research program at the Berlin-based Forum Transregionale Studien. EUME seeks to rethink key concepts and premises that link and divide Europe and the Middle East. Within the framework of five research fields in the disciplines of literature, political philosophy, urban history, philology-cum-late antiquity, and Islamic studies, the program attempts to recollect the legacies of Europe in the Middle East and of the Middle East in Europe in an inclusive way that aims to do justice to their entanglements.

The program creates a platform that rests upon the idea of “learning communities” (Wolf Lepenies) and the principle of “research with rather than research on”. It allows for the invitation of post-doctoral researchers, and the organization of regular seminars, lectures, workshops, and summer academies, which strengthen and modify existing research groups and contexts in Germany, beyond academic circles.

The program draws on the international expertise of scholars in and outside of Germany and is embedded in university and extra-university research institutions in Berlin. EUME was initiated in 2006 by the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, and the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and builds upon the previous work of the Working Group Modernity and Islam (1996-2006) at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. EUME supports and rests upon the following interconnected research fields and topics:

— *Travelling Traditions: Comparative Perspectives on Near Eastern Literature* (Friederike Pannewick and Samah Selim) reassesses literary entanglements and processes of translation and canonization between Europe and the Middle East.

— *Städtevergleich: Urbaner Wandel im Mittelmeerraum und angrenzenden Regionen* (Ulrike Freitag und Nora Lafi) möchte aus dem Blickwinkel der historischen Erfahrungen soziokultureller, ethnischer und religiöser Differenz in den Städten am Mittelmeer und dem Indischen Ozean zur Debatte über Pluralismus, Migration, Staatsbürgerschaft und Zivilgesellschaft beitragen.

— *Tradition und die Kritik der Moderne: Säkularismus, Fundamentalismus und Religion aus nahöstlichen Perspektiven* (Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin) ist darauf ausgerichtet, Schlüsselbegriffe der Moderne im Horizont nahöstlicher Erfahrungen zu durchdenken, um zu inklusiven Vorstellungen von Politik und Gesellschaft beizutragen.

— *Politisches Denken, eine Archäologie der Gegenwart, gesellschaftlicher Wandel und die Transformationsprozesse im Nahen Osten* sind weitere Schwerpunkte, die sich in den letzten Jahren herausgebildet haben und von mehreren Kollegiumsmitgliedern und Fellows vertreten werden (u.a. Cilja Harders, Friederike Pannewick, Rachid Ouaisa).

— *The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria: Voices, Texts, Publics (SYRASP)* ist ein neues Vorhaben, das EUME-Fellow Anne-Marie McManus im Rahmen eines ERC Starting-Grants seit April 2020 für fünf Jahre verfolgen wird. Das Projekt wird sich mit der Analyse syrischer Gefängnisnarrative seit den 1970er-Jahren bis heute beschäftigen, mit oppositionellen und Überlebensnarrativen, die für die politische Kultur Syriens und seiner Diaspora eine besondere Bedeutung haben.

Die Forschungsfelder und -themen bilden den Rahmen von EUME, in dessen Zentrum ein Postdoc-Programm steht, das jedes Jahr Fellows, insbesondere aus dem Nahen Osten, aber auch aus den USA, Afrika, Südasien und anderen europäischen Ländern, in der Regel für die Dauer eines akademischen Jahres, nach Berlin einlädt, um an ihren Forschungsvorhaben zu arbeiten. In den letzten Jahren kommen Wissenschaftler:innen verstärkt auch für längere Zeiträume als EUME-

— *Cities Compared: Urban Change in the Mediterranean and Adjacent Regions* (Ulrike Freitag and Nora Lafi) contributes to the debate on plurality, citizenship, and civil society from the historical experience of conviviality and socio-cultural, ethnic, and religious differences in the cities around the Mediterranean.

— *Tradition and the Critique of Modernity: Secularism, Fundamentalism and Religion from Middle Eastern Perspectives* (Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin) tries to rethink key concepts of modernity like secularity, tradition, and religion in the context of experiences, interpretations, and critiques from the Middle East in order to contribute to a more inclusive language of culture, politics, and community.

— *Politics of Change, an Archaeology of the Present, and the Processes of Transformation in the Middle East* are research themes that emerged during the last years and are represented by the work of several members of the Collegium and fellows (e.g., Cilja Harders, Friederike Pannewick, Rachid Ouaisa).

— *The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria: Voices, Texts, Publics (SYRASP)* is a new project that EUME Fellow Anne-Marie McManus will pursue in the framework of an ERC Starting-Grant. It began in April 2020 and will run for five years. The project will collect and analyze Syrian prison narratives of the left and the Islamic movement since the 1970s, and thus deal with narratives of resistance and survival that are of particular importance for the political culture of Syria and its diaspora.

These research fields and themes contribute to our knowledge of Middle Eastern cultures and societies and their relations to Europe. At the same time, they attempt to re-center the significance of academic disciplines for the study of non-European contexts, in this case the Middle East. Thus, EUME supports historical-critical philology, rigorous engagement with the literatures of the Middle East and their histories, the social history of

Fellows an das Forum, durch Stipendien der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, der Gerda Henkel Stiftung, der Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, der Calouste Gulbenkian-Stiftung, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, des Schweizer Nationalfonds, der Volkswagen-Stiftung, der Minerva Stiftung, des Doha Centers oder anderer Förderer.

Die EUME-Fellows sind entsprechend ihrer disziplinären Ausrichtung assoziiert am Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, der Friedrich Schlegel Graduiertenschule für Literaturwissenschaftliche Studien, der Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies, dem Center for Global History, den Instituten für Geschichts-, Islam- und Politikwissenschaft und dem Seminar für Semiotik und Arabistik der Freien Universität Berlin oder dem Institut für Slawistik der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

Ein gemeinsames Berliner Seminar bringt die Interdependenzen der Forschungsfelder sowie die politischen und gesellschaftlichen Fragen zur Geltung, die mit den Bemühungen der Wissenschaftler:innen verbunden sind, eine neue Sprache für Kultur, Politik und Gesellschaft zu finden, die verbindet und nicht trennt. In Arbeitsgesprächen, Workshops und Sommerakademien können spezifische Themen vertieft werden.

Seit den Anfängen des Arbeitskreises Moderne und Islam (AKMI) im Jahr 1996 forschten über 340 Postdocs als Fellows des AKMI oder von EUME für mindestens ein Jahr in Berlin. Internationale Workshops trugen zur Erweiterung der wissenschaftlichen Kontakte bei. Komplementär zu den Aktivitäten in Berlin wurden ab 1996 regelmäßig Sommerakademien und Workshops in der Region abgehalten. So führte das Programm seitdem mit mehr als 2000 Wissenschaftler:innen aus Deutschland, Europa, den USA und arabisch und muslimisch geprägten Ländern und Israel wissenschaftliche Debatten über Konzepte von Recht und Ordnung, Grenzziehungen in religiösen Traditionen, zum Zusammenleben von Menschen unterschiedlicher sozialer, ethnischer und kultureller Herkunft in den Städten des Mittelmeer-

cities, and the study of Middle Eastern political and philosophical thought (Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and secular) as central fields of research, not only for area or cultural studies, but also for Europe and the academic disciplines. The research fields constitute the framework for the fellowship program that forms the center of EUME.

Since 1997, more than 340 scholars from and of the Middle East have been EUME Fellows, who, through their scholarly projects, their questions, and their commitment engage in the order of knowledge, society, and politics, and shape the academic program of EUME.

EUME explores modernity as a historical space and conceptual frame – not as a particular national or European realm, but as reflexive, and as modernity, as an uneven, polyphonic terrain in which people, ideas, and discourses moved and were assimilated, contested, displaced, reshaped, or redeployed in a variety of ways, in Europe as well as in the Middle East. The program puts forward three programmatic ideas:

- support for research that demonstrates the infinitely rich and complex historical legacies between Europe and the Middle East;
- a re-examination of genealogical notions of “mythical beginnings”, “origins”, and “purity” in relation to culture and society; and
- an attempt to contribute to the rethinking of key concepts of a common modernity in light of today’s perspective on cultural, social, and political entanglements; entanglements that supersede rigid identity discourses, national, cultural, or regional canons, and epistemologies established in the world of the nineteenth century.

EUME is directed by a Collegium that currently consists of: Ulrike Freitag (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Cilja Harders (spokesperson of the Collegium; Freie Universität Berlin), Kader Konuk (Universität Duisburg-Essen), Nora Lafi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Rashid Ouaisa (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Friederike Pan-

raums, zu Kanonisierungsprozessen in Literatur und Geschichtsschreibung, zu Fragen der Hermeneutik, Grenzziehungen zwischen Christentum, Judentum und Islam, zur Bedeutung von Exil und Rückkehr im palästinensischen und israelischen Diskurs, der Rolle von Kunst und Kultur im politischen Prozess, dem Zusammenhang von Archiv, Macht und Öffentlichkeit oder der Mobilität von Personen und Ideen zusammen. Nahezu alle ehemaligen Fellows und Sommerakademie-Teilnehmer:innen erhielten in der Zwischenzeit Assistenzprofessuren oder Professuren an Universitäten. Die Mehrzahl ist an Einrichtungen im Nahen Osten tätig.

EUME wird von einem Kollegium verantwortet, das derzeit aus Ulrike Freitag (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Cilja Harders (Sprecherin des Kollegiums; Freie Universität Berlin), Kader Konuk (Universität Duisburg-Essen), Nora Lafi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient), Rachid Ouaiassa (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin (Ben-Gurion University, Beer Sheva), Samah Selim (Rutgers University) und Stefan Weber (Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin) besteht.

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## Refqa Abu-Remaileh

### PalREAD – Country of Words: Reading and Reception of Palestinian Literature from 1948 to the Present

Refqa Abu-Remaileh is a Professor of Modern Arabic Literature and Film at Freie Universität Berlin's Arabic Department. She is the Principal Investigator of the ERC project "PalREAD – Country of Words: Reading and Reception of Palestinian Literature from 1948 to the Present". She received her DPhil (PhD) and Masters in Oriental Studies and Modern Middle Eastern Studies from the University of Oxford (2010, 2004), and her BA in English Literature from the University of British Columbia (2002). In 2012-13, she was a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin. From 2014-16, she was an Alexander von Humboldt postdoctoral Fellow affiliated with EUME and continues to be affiliated with EUME to the present. She has also worked with the London-based charity Oxford Research Group as a consultant on their Palestine-Israel projects.

PalREAD aims to tell the story of Palestinian literature by tracing, collecting, mapping and analyzing the development and evolution of Palestinian literary and cultural production and practices from 1948 to the present across various Arab, European, American, and Latin American countries. The project aims to take a holistic approach to researching authors and literary texts: their trajectories, production, reading sites, reception, and circulation. PalREAD is a 5-year (2018-2023) European Research Council (ERC) funded project, hosted at Freie Universität Berlin (Germany).

Project page: <https://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/en/e/palread/index.html>

Twitter: @PalREAD\_ERC



## Yvonne Albers

### Chronotopias: Revolution and the Cultural Magazine in the Arab Long Sixties

Yvonne Albers is a scholar of modern Middle Eastern thought, media and performative arts. She studied Theater, Philosophy and Arabic Literature in Leipzig and Damascus and obtained her PhD in Arabic Studies at the Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies at Philipps-Universität Marburg, where she is also currently a post-doctoral researcher in the DFG-funded research group “Figures of Thought | Turning Points”. Her work is set at the intersection of modern cultural, material and intellectual history with a focus on the Levant. Besides several essays she has published a book on the question of spectatorship in contemporary Lebanese performance art (2011), co-edited a volume on literary/artistic commitment since the 1950s (2015), and co-authored a textbook for modern Arabic literature and culture (2021). She is finalizing her second monography, an intellectual biography of the Beirut-based cultural magazine *Mawaqif* (1968-1994) (Brill 2022). Her current research interests address the (spatio-)temporal dimension of the modern periodical and its function in shaping other (spatio-)temporal concepts like “revolution”, “modernity”, or “exile”, as well as the unwritten story of modern Arab essayism. Albers is also co-founder and former editor of the open-access journal *Middle East – Topics and Arguments*, 2011-2021 ([www.meta-journal.net](http://www.meta-journal.net)). In the academic year 2021/22, she is an affiliated EUME Fellow.

This project is pursued at a point in history in which we witness a twofold transformation: that of media, from print to digital, and that of those concepts that were used to describe or promote transformation and change during the past centuries. ‘Revolution’ has been one of the most powerful historical concepts, whose idea, form and fascination have undergone radical changes in the last decades. In light of this transformation, the project examines the crucial role that cultural magazines have played in shaping the idea, concept and practice of ‘revolution’ between the mid-1950s and the late 1970s in the Arab world. It particularly explores the way periodicals contributed to and counterpointed a Leftist project of emancipation that synchronized the Arab world with the global ‘Long Sixties’, therein enabling particular understandings of ‘revolution’ while sidelining others. The study puts emphasis on the magazine as form with an intrinsic relation to temporality: Albers conceives of the magazine as a chronotopia, i.e. a form that is structured by time while also structuring receptions of time by offering readings of a contemporary moment and by staging itself as an archive of future historiography. The project aims for a historicization and a theorization of the cultural magazine in the Arab world and its exiles, and strives to make us aware of this form’s heritage in mediatizing ‘revolutions’ in the present.



## Burcu Alkan

### From Pseudo-Medicine to Freud-Marxism: The Impact of Psychoanalysis on the Twentieth Century Turkish Novel

Burcu Alkan received her PhD at the University of Manchester (2009). Her thesis was published as *Promethean Encounters: Representation of the Intellectual in the Modern Turkish Novel of the 1970s* (2018). After having worked at various universities, she took up a post as senior research fellow at Justus Liebig University on a fellowship supported by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2017-2020). She specialises in comparative literature with a focus on the modern Turkish novel. She is the co-editor of a two-volume reference work: *Dictionary of Literary Biography: Turkish Novelists Since 1960* (2013 & 2016). She also co-edited a volume titled *Turkish Literature as World Literature* (2021), which locates Turkish literature in the world literary scene as a source of influence and challenges the conventions in world and Turkish literary studies. Alkan is currently working within the field of medical humanities with an interest in the relationship between literature and psychiatry, sciences of the mind, and mental health. In the academic year 2021/22, she is a EUME Fellow.

This project examines the impact of psychoanalysis as an epistemological field on the modern Turkish novelistic imagination and investigates the transcultural manifestation of psychoanalytical theory in the Turkish literary intellectual sphere. It seeks to go beyond the “psychology of literature” or “literary psychology” approaches towards a new interdisciplinary understanding of literature and psychiatry from the vantage point of the fields of medical humanities and transcultural psychiatry. The study begins with the introduction of psychoanalytical discourse into the medical field in Turkey and explores the ways in which it evolves, corresponding to the global developments, as an ideational theme in the Turkish novel. The project thus investigates how psychoanalytical theory became a significant contact zone to discuss broader issues beyond psych-fields. Several works are chosen as case studies in order to discuss “the transcultural impact of psychoanalysis on the modern Turkish novel from pseudo-medicine to Freud-Marxism”, such as those of Peyami Safa (1800-1961), Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar (1901-1961), Attilâ İlhan (1925-2005), and Leyla Erbil (1931-2013).



## Toygun Altıntaş

### Integration and Minoritization: Governing Hierarchies in the Late Ottoman Empire

Toygun Altıntaş works on the social and political history of minoritization, supremacism and inequality in the late Ottoman Empire. He received his MA (2010) in Middle Eastern Studies and PhD (2018) in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations from the University of Chicago. Entitled “Crisis and (Dis)Order: Armenian Revolutionaries and the Hamidian Regime in the Ottoman Empire (1887-1896),” his dissertation explores the spread of Armenian revolutionary committees and the contemporaneous minoritization of Armenians by the Ottoman state. It also investigates the processes by which boundaries of subjecthood and nationality for Armenians were constructed and constricted during the reign of sultan Abdülhamid II (r. 1876-1909). Altıntaş worked as an MA Preceptor at the University of Chicago (2017-2018). He taught courses on Middle Eastern history and Ottoman language and paleography at Bilgi and Boğaziçi Universities (2018-2020). He is a EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation between 2020 and 2022, affiliated with the Center for Global History at Freie Universität Berlin.

The project examines the making of ethno-confessional hierarchies in late Ottoman state and society with a particular focus on Armenians in the empire. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the Ottoman Empire extended equality before the law to its non-Muslim subjects under a new imperial and international regime. The last quarter of the nineteenth century marked important changes in Ottoman policymaking. Sultan Abdülhamid introduced a set of new policies in order to assert the primacy of his Sunni Muslim subjects and to curb Armenian efforts towards self-governance and administrative integration. The project focuses on this period (1856-1908) in order to trace the shifts and contradictions in the Ottoman regime of ethnicity. The reformation and abolition of ethnic, confessional and racial hierarchies were at the center of imperial and international politics during this period. The global connections in the Ottoman case are doubly important, because Ottoman modernization was intrinsically tied with international diplomacy from the middle of the nineteenth century. Therefore, it also seeks to situate the Ottoman example within a global context with attention to the contemporaneous expansions and contractions of citizenship and subjecthood in the Russian Empire and the United States.



## Hala Auji

### Pictorial Impressions: The Making of Printed Portraiture in the Eastern Mediterranean

Hala Auji is Associate Professor of Art History at the American University of Beirut where she teaches courses on Middle Eastern and Islamic art. Her work explores the visual dimensions of modernity in the eastern Mediterranean, including print culture, book history, museum practices, and portraiture. Her first book, *Printing Arab Modernity: Book Culture and the American Press in Nineteenth-Century Beirut* (Brill, 2016) explores the growing significance of the aesthetic dimensions of print culture in Ottoman Syria and its contribution to wider discourses on socio-cultural modernization and reform. She has also published research in numerous venues, including *Review of Middle East Studies*, *Visible Language*, and the *Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication*. As a EUME Fellow 2021/22, she is working on her second book, tentatively entitled “Pictorial Impressions: The Rise of Printed Portraiture in the Arab World (ca.1870-1910)”, which considers the visuality, makers/making, social significance, and theoretical framing of portraiture in Arabic publications from fin-de-siècle Beirut and Cairo.

Auji’s current book project explores early examples of printed portraiture (ca. 1870-1910) produced in the interconnected urban centers of Ottoman Beirut and Cairo, both of which were key publishing and cultural centers amongst multi-confessional Arab intellectuals. Pictured in print—as engravings, woodcuts, and lithographs—portraits of historical figures, politicians, dignitaries, and scholars appeared in books, periodicals, and quotidian media due to the flourishing of a regional Arabic publishing industry. Produced by and for everyday Arabic-speaking audiences as part of their lived experiences of capitalist modernity, these manufactured images found their way to varied public venues, from crowded street-side cafes to the walls and shutters of shopfronts. This book focuses on four key issues pertinent to these printed portraits at the time: their multifaceted visual conventions, producers’/production practices, significance in the public sphere (and the image of public intellectuals), and intersections with knowledge production and contemporaneous theories on image-making/visuality. In so doing, this book challenges the disciplinary boundaries between art, design, science, and printing history, and problematizes representation’s traditional art history that has focused on a division between “high” arts and quotidian material culture. Concurrently, this project endeavors to contribute an interdisciplinary art historical approach to a field that has been frequently limited to bibliographic, historical, and literary studies.



## Eylaf Bader Eddin

### Singing Power(s): Authoritarianism, Nationalism, History, and Political Music in Syria (2012-2015)

Eylaf Bader Eddin studied English, Arabic and Comparative Literature in Damascus, Paris, Aix-en-Provence, and Marburg. From 2004 to 2009, he studied English language and literature at the University of Damascus. He received his MA in 2014 from the University of Vincennes in Saint-Denis (Paris 8) for his thesis entitled “(Un)-Translating Slogans of the Syrian Revolution.” From 2015 to 2020, he studied in the Cotutelle doctoral program of the University of Aix-Marseille and Philipps-Universität Marburg. His doctoral dissertation is entitled “Translating the Language of the Syrian Revolution 2011-2012.” In 2021 he has been is a post-doctoral researcher in the DFG-funded research group “Figures of Thought | Turning Points” at Philipps-Universität Marburg. From March to August 2022, he is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

“Singing Power(s)” is a research project that studies political songs in Syria as a cultural practice, incorporating the political, social, cultural, and economic dimensions of song production. It addresses how music can be used as a practice to reify power and exert control through the use of symbolic domination. The creation of patriotic songs is one way for Syrians to express their love for their homeland; these songs have also been used by the regime to control the population through the label “patriotic”. The use of singing as a weapon in the struggle for power, influence and control has not gone unnoticed by pacifist groups and activists, armed Islamist groups, the Free Syrian Army, or Daesh after 2011. “Singing Power(s)” recognizes music not only as an instrument of control but also of resistance and emancipation, as well as a metaphorical weapon used by prisoners. The project examines the song production strategies of various political groups in Syria from 1970 to 2015, focusing on the roles of ideology, politics, and music. Grounded in the theoretical work of poststructuralists and with a thematic focus on ideology and politics, the project aims at providing a comprehensive understanding of modern Syrian history through music by creating an archive of Syrian songs from that period.



## Omri (Hannah) Ben Yehuda

### Mizrahim in Israel – Politics, Literature, History

Omri (Hannah) Ben Yehuda (he/she) is a scholar of comparative Jewish Literatures. Her work focuses on Jewish literatures in German and Hebrew, Mizrahi and Israeli literature, Holocaust literature and postcolonial studies. She is a former Minerva Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute for German Philology in the Free University of Berlin, and served as the head of the research group *Gaza: Towards the Landscape of an Israeli Heterotopia* at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute. His comparative essay on the Holocaust, the Nakba and Mizrahi Trauma was published in *The Holocaust and the Nakba: A New Grammar of Trauma and History*, edited by former EUME Fellow Bashir Bashir and Amoz Goldberg (2019 Columbia UP), his essay on the Mizrahim and the 1967 War was published in *Jadmag (Jadaliyya)*, and his postcolonial reading of Kafka's "A Hunger Artist" was published in the *Tel Aviver Jahrbuch für deutsche Geschichte* 45 (2017). He also publishes on Mizrahi literature, S.Y. Agnon and Ch.N. Bialik in venues such as *Prooftexts*, *Shofar*, *Journal of Modern Jewish Studies*, and *Journal of Jewish Identities*. He coedits (with Dotan HaLevi) a volume on Gaza in Israeli culture (confirm participants include Amira Hass, Haviva Pedaya and Maya Brazilai) to be forthcoming with Pardes Publishing. In the academic year 2021/22 she will be an associated EUME Fellow.

Mizrahim, an almost artificial construct that was created after the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 in order to define and categorize its non-European Jewish residents, are at the center of this research which champions the term and avoids its conflation with "the Arab-Jew," and in this way stresses that Mizrahim deserve to be addressed, studied, and explored, also via their shattered and traumatic present. It suggests that the Mizrahi is the main political frame to understand Zionism's inner attempt of colonizing the Jew himself while divorcing him from his oriental residues. The research encompasses major works of literature, film and television, focusing on performativity and its traumatic manifestations in the process of hishtaknezut (passing as European) and of Ashkenazi, Mizrahi and Palestinian immersion in one another within the process of hitbolelut (Jewish assimilation). It offers a range of genealogies of love and rivalry (prevalent in the condemnations of lacking a "love for Israel," or "loving Arabs" in conjunction with "Jewish self-hatred") East, West, Orientalism and the Jewish condition which aims to read Israel with the lenses of race and racial profiling (thereby re-racializing the Jew himself). This research aims to challenge the distinctiveness of these genealogies by implying that the Mizrahi offers a path to not only reclaim Arab-Jews, but to find, address and reclaim Jewish identity and Zionism as a whole.



## Önder Çelik

### Life Underground: Hunting for Armenian Treasure in the Post-Genocide Landscape

Önder Çelik received his PhD in Anthropology from Johns Hopkins University with a dissertation entitled “Life Underground: Hunting for Armenian Treasure in the Post-Genocide Landscape.” He holds an MA in Legal Theory from the École des hautes études en sciences sociales and a Diplôme in Law from École normale supérieure, Paris. He was a visiting graduate scholar in the Department of Anthropology at New York University in 2018-2019. His work explores the material and temporal dimensions constituted by the practices of dispossessed young Kurdish men searching for valuable objects believed to be buried by the victims of the Armenian genocide. In the academic years 2020/21 and 2021/22, he is a EUME Fellow of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

Çelik’s book manuscript, *Life Underground: Hunting for Armenian Treasure in the Post-Genocide Landscape*, is based on 18 months of fieldwork in the region of Van, Turkish Kurdistan. The project draws on Çelik’s ethnographic research on popular practices regarding the search for treasures (principally gold) that were supposedly buried by victims of the Armenian genocide in a landscape that is haunted by both past and ongoing violence. By bringing the nexus of two enfolded crises, linking contemporary Kurdistan to the material afterlives of the Armenian genocide, *Life Underground* considers landscape and materials in the study of memory. As it complements narrative accounts of violent events with an examination of their material remainders, it aims to contribute to historical and anthropological studies of violence.



## Eman Elnemr

### Licentiousness (*khala'a*) and the Modernizing of Egypt

Eman Elnemr received her PhD in modern and contemporary history (2017) from the University of Tanta, Egypt, for her dissertation entitled “Family Businesses in Egypt 1920-1961”, and her MA (2012) for the thesis “The History of Egyptian Theatre and Its Impact on Society (1869-1920)”. She published her first book, *Egyptian Theatre from the Renaissance to the Revolution of 1919* in 2019 with Dar al-Kutub wa al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiya. Her research interests address hegemonic elite projects and so-called modernization transformations, their effects on society, modes of resistance or responses to them, and public/people's interventions in shaping them. More specifically, she is concerned with the daily practices of various forms and practices of art and expression that are linked to the transformation of the political economy, including the discourse-making mechanisms that partake in its construction. In the academic year 2021/22, she is a EUME Fellow.

*Al-Khala'a*, translated as licentiousness or obscenity practiced by women, calls for a critical interrogation as a problematic concept that obscures violence and at the same time involves rebellion and desire. It is, therefore, necessary to understand the historical legacies that have shaped the concept in its strongly normative (pejorative) use in public discourse, daily conduct, and religious and political power today. The noun *khala'a* and the adjective *khali'* are derived from the Arabic verb *khala'* which means taking away, letting go, undressing, releasing. In modern use, *khala'a* and *khali'* carry a variety of connotations, the foremost of which is the call to debauchery and sex trade. My research project focuses on practices of licentiousness (*khala'a*), starting from the assumption that it is a concept and a practice open to many interpretations, including defensive ploys and rebellion against patriarchal structures, whether social, religious, or political. It examines whether these practices can be understood as anti-bourgeois modernization, a space that enhances the possibilities for solidarity among people of different class, gender and religion.



## Nafiseh Fathollahzadeh

### Godess and Weapons

Nafiseh Fathollahzadeh is a lens-based artist. She received her master's degree in Photography Studies and Practice from Folkwang University of the Arts. She works at the intersection of urban research and collaborative artistic research. Her recent project "Momentography of a Failure" builds up a multidisciplinary artistic and urban research platform that calls for practicing forms of participatory citizenship through collaborative thinking, digital mapping, and artistic reflections. She is the editor of the art book series *Momentography of a Failure*, currently working on *Momentography of a Failure* [Addis Ababa] which will be published in 2021 by Archive books, and co-editing *Momentography of a Failure* [Global], which deals with shifts of labor towards platform economy. She is a recipient of an award from Berlin's Senate Department for Culture and Europe and the education prize 2019 for "Momentography of a Failure" from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fotografie. Her works have been exhibited in the context of various exhibitions such as: "Ghosts, traces, echos: works in shifts", Akademie der Künste der Welt, Cologne, 2020 | "Momentography of a Failure [Addis Ababa]", Fotoraum Cologne, 2020 | "Eye-land", wannseeFORUM, Berlin, 2019 | "Ex\_Changing Perceptions - Art for Change", Quergalerie, Berlin, 2018 | "React.Neue Heimat", Zeche Zollverein Essen. From April 2021 to June 2022, she is a EUME Fellow.

*Goddess and Weapons* is a photo/film essay that follows the journey of the excavated objects from Tell Halaf between northern Syria and Berlin within a century. The Tell Halaf excavation was a self-funded project of Max von Oppenheim, a self-taught German archeologist. A collection of reliefs, sculptures, and objects was brought partly to Berlin, displayed in the private Tell Halaf Museum in Charlottenburg-Berlin, destroyed in World War II, lingered in a cellar of the Museum Island in Berlin for half a century, reconstituted, exhibited, stored, and partly sent back to the Aleppo museum where it witnessed another outbreak of war. Composed of photographs, excerpts and collages of books and museum catalogues, objects and found footage, the project will follow the story of the seated goddess of Tell Halaf as a departure point to critically engage with the imperial grammar of photographic archives, examining the ways it could be reimaged, relearned, and rehearsed.



## Fouad Halbouni

### Political-Ethical Exercises in Survival Among Coptic Activists in Post-Revolutionary Egypt

Fouad Halbouni received his PhD in cultural anthropology from Johns Hopkins University (2019) and his MA from the American University in Cairo (2009). His dissertation is titled “Between Promise and Disappointment: Coptic Youth Movements and the Sectarian Question After the Egyptian Revolution”. Fouad has taught several courses at Johns Hopkins University and the Cairo Institute for Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (CILAS) that reflect his current research interests in diverse sub-disciplines such as the Anthropology of Orthodox Christianity, Memory Studies, Anthropology of Youth Movements, and lastly, the Anthropology of Revolution. He has also co-founded (alongside art critic Ismail Fayed) the History and Cultural Memory Forum, a series of seminars that explore interrelated themes in Arab cultural history such as the legacy of Walter Benjamin in Arab thought, and the history of Egyptian avant-garde movements. The forum has produced specialized booklets on the themes discussed in the seminars. In 2020/21, Fouad was a virtual EUME Fellow and joins EUME in person for the academic year of 2021/22.

The “Exercises in Survival” project examines everyday forms of ethical practices among Coptic activists which are involved in reclaiming their disrupted and damaged lives in the face of political repression following the January revolution. The project approaches two interrelated registers of survival: on the one hand, survival as an exercise in self-examination in which the activists reassess and revisit their different moral-political stakes in relation to their changing interpretations of the revolutionary event as it precipitates in different moments in time, and on the other, the different forms of moral responses to the disappointment of revolutionary outcomes, to what they see as a defeated revolution, yet which has its social legacy in the form of an afterlife whereby networks, values, subjectivities, and identities produced through it cannot be simply cast aside but subsist in everyday moral choices. Some activists attempt to find solace in mending and redefining their relations with their past social worlds such as through their local churches and kinship networks, which they broke due to political differences during revolution. For others, it is a quest to redefine their faiths and seek forms of ethical life outside of the confines of the church in which they have formed networks of moral camaraderie.



## Nurçin İleri

### The Electrification of Istanbul: Technology, Politics, and Everyday Life

Nurçin İleri received her PhD from the Department of History at Binghamton University in 2015. Her dissertation, “A Nocturnal History of fin de siècle Istanbul”, casts light on the social and material geographies of night that went beyond the dichotomies of the ‘city of glittering leisure and consumption,’ or the ‘city of indigence and vice.’ Her dissertation research has led to several publications in peer-reviewed journals including *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, *Journal of the Ottoman and Turkish Studies Association*, *Etudes balkaniques*, and *New Perspectives on Turkey*. She taught courses on the history of the late Ottoman Empire and contemporary Turkey at Boğaziçi and Işık Universities (2012-2018). She worked as the assistant coordinator of the Boğaziçi University Archives and Documentation Center, where she conducted a project entitled “Histories of Science, Culture and Education in Istanbul Through Personal Archives” and was involved in curating and writing material for on-site and online exhibitions (2015-2018). She spent one year as a postdoctoral scholar in the Department of History at the Université Grenoble Alpes (2018-2019) and six months as a visiting researcher at the Center of Metropolitan Studies of Technische Universität Berlin (2019-2020). During the academic years 2020-22, she is a EUME Fellow associated with the IGK Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History (re:work) of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

Nurçin İleri studies on the history of electrification in the late Ottoman and early Republican Istanbul (1876-1939). Her project focuses on the efforts to build an urban scale power plant and electric grid in Istanbul and explores how electrical technology and infrastructure transformed public, industrial, and domestic spaces, and rearranged the rhythm of everyday life. It examines how the transfer, generation, distribution, and consumption of this new technology triggered a range of encounters and dialogues among the state authorities, city administration, multinational investors, experts, workers, and consumers. İleri questions how the electricity network of artifacts, knowledge, labor, and political ideologies reinforced new hierarchies and inequalities in institutions, in the city’s natural and built environment and in daily life. Her research relies on a wide range of sources; state archives, foreign diplomatic archives, company/consortium archives, local periodicals, and memoirs; and reveals how the history of electrification in Istanbul stands at the intersection of transnational political and economic networks and tells another history of global capitalism both in the Middle Eastern and European contexts.



## Banu Karaca

### Lost, Not Found? Violence, Dispossession, and the Re-Collecting of Post-Ottoman Art Histories

Banu Karaca works at the intersection of political anthropology and critical theory, art and aesthetics, nationalism and cultural policy, museum and feminist memory studies. She holds a PhD from the Graduate Center, The City University of New York. Her recent publications interrogate freedom of expression in the arts, the visualization of gendered memories of war and political violence, visual literacy, and restitution. She is the author of *The National Frame: Art and State Violence in Turkey and Germany* (Fordham University Press, 2021), and co-editor of *Women Mobilizing Memory* (Columbia University Press, 2019). Banu is the co-founder of Siyah Bant, a research platform that documents censorship in the arts in Turkey. She has been Visiting Assistant Professor of Cultural Studies at Sabanci University and Faculty Fellow at Columbia University's Center for the Study of Social Difference and held fellowships in the ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES and EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME), research programs at the Forum Transregionale Studien, Berlin in the academic years 2015/16 and 2016/17, along with being an Affiliated Fellow at the ICI Berlin Institute for Cultural Inquiry (2015/16). In 2019, she returned as a EUME Fellow supported by the VolkswagenStiftung through its funding initiative "Original - isn't it? New Options for the Humanities and Cultural Studies", and continues to be affiliated with EUME for the academic year 2021/22.

This research project centers on episodes of state violence against non-Muslims in the late Ottoman Empire and the early Turkish Republic. Different kinds of symbolic, material and economic dispossession were part of these episodes of state violence, in the course of which artworks were looted, confiscated, or made illegible. Based on archival research, oral histories, expert interviews, and examinations of the laws that have governed moveable heritage and art in the late Ottoman Empire, Turkey, and the international arena, this project asks: How has the material absence or misattribution of dispossessed artworks shaped the writing of art history, understandings of art, and the art world in Turkey and beyond? Following the traces of dispossessed art in Turkey and rereading diasporic art archives and collections in the U.S., this research also examines alternate forms of connectivity that have been lost through state violence. Rather than solely ascertaining their current location or ownership, this search for 'lost' art presents an avenue to contemplate the dynamics of remembering and forgetting in the knowledge production of art. Together with art looted by the Nazi regime, during colonial times, and the art plunder accompanying current wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, this research suggests that the dispossession of art presents neither an aberration nor a practice of a distant past but is constitutive to the art world and its institutions.



## Jeffrey G. Karam

### Revolution and the Boundaries of Political Change: The Lebanon Uprising of 2019 and the International Politics of Counter-Revolution

Jeffrey G. Karam is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Lebanese American University. He is a non-resident Research Associate at Harvard University's Middle East Initiative. He received his MA in Politics from the American University of Beirut and his PhD in Politics from Brandeis University. He is the recipient of the Christopher Andrew-Michael Handel Prize (2017) and the Hussein Oueini Memorial Award. He has held postdoctoral fellowships and visiting professorships at Harvard University and Boston University. His research focusses on the Politics of Intelligence and Foreign Policy and Revolutions and Counter-Revolution in the Middle East. Karam is the editor of *The Middle East in 1958: Reimagining A Revolutionary Year* (London: I.B. Tauris and Bloomsbury, 2020). He is currently finishing his first book on American intelligence and foreign policy in the Middle East during revolutionary times and political change. Karam is also co-editing a book entitled, *The Lebanon Uprising of 2019: Voices from the Revolution* (forthcoming with I.B. Tauris). His research has been published in academic and public outlets, including *Intelligence and National Security*, the *Arab Studies Journal*, *The Washington Post*, *H-Diplo/ISSF*, the *Daily Star Lebanon*, *Megaphone*, *Jadaliyya*. From April 2021 to June 2022, Karam is a Research Fellow with the Global Scholarly Dialogue Programme of the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, affiliated with EUME and the Center for Middle Eastern and North African Politics at Freie Universität Berlin.

This project examines how foreign powers often act as counter-revolutionary forces in times of revolutionary change. It investigates the case of Lebanon in 2019 to show how foreign powers, such as the United States, France, Russia, and others, bolstered the sectarian-based political system to maintain the status-quo after the eruption of the massive uprising on October 17, 2019. By examining foreign powers as counter-revolutionary forces, Karam explains some of the challenges of emancipatory politics during revolutionary times. He compares the similarity of positions taken by foreign powers during the initial phase of the Lebanon Uprising of 2019. His emphasis on the actions of great powers as counter-revolutionary forces demonstrates that the initial setbacks of many uprisings in the first and second wave of these revolutionary struggles in the Middle East are not solely based on endogenous factors. Karam, therefore, provides a holistic account of the challenges of mobilization during revolutionary times by extending beyond local factors and adding international and regional features that are still consequential in many post-colonial societies. Karam's research demonstrates that the convergence of interests between foreign powers limited the possibilities of change and socio-political reform after hundreds of thousands of Lebanese took to the streets in October 2019 and afterwards.



## Chloé Kattar

### Global Conservatism: Mapping the Networks of Right-Wing Internationalism beyond the North-South Divide

Chloé Kattar is a historian of modern Lebanon, and an expert of the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1982). She completed her PhD on the intellectual and international history of the conflict at the History Faculty of the University of Cambridge under the supervision of Andrew Arsan. Her thesis is a three-time recipient of the Faculty's Dr. Lightfoot Prize for outstanding research on ecclesiastical history. Before coming to Cambridge, she attended the literary preparatory classes at Lycée Henri IV in France and studied for her graduate degree at the Saint-Joseph University of Beirut and Sciences Po Paris. In the academic year 2021/22, she is a EUME Fellow.

This project explores the global conservative movement of the 1970s and 1980s. It looks at transnational networks of conservative activists and writings emerging in the same years, and explores how the Middle East and the Global South have contributed to right-wing conservatism, usually portrayed as a Western phenomenon. Whereas the internationalism of the Left has been studied in its various facets, right-wing internationalism has only been examined through the case of fascism or in counter-insurgency studies. Kattar explores links existing between minority groups, religious orthodoxy and political conservatism and the types of diplomacy among them. She starts the inquiry into these transnational conservative networks through Charles Malik's case, a Lebanese diplomat, philosopher and theologian whose thought brought together Heideggerian phenomenology with Christian personalism. Malik has received attention in recent years for his work as a dogged advocate of human rights at the United Nations (UN), and collaboration with Eleanor Roosevelt on the Human Rights Council (HCR). Kattar, however, wants to shift attention to his late career. This, she argues, can shed light on right-wing internationalism or solidarity - a transnational alliance of conservative activists who worked together to counteract what they perceived as the all-encompassing existential threat of leftism and radicalism.



## Zahiye Kundos

### The Loss of the Muftī: Reimagining the Afterlife of Muḥammad ‘Abduh’s Islamic Modernism in Arabic Literature

Zahiye Kundos is a research and teaching fellow at the Arab-Jewish Cultural Studies Department of Tel Aviv University. She co-organizes the Arabic Forum of fellows and students, which is supporting Middle Eastern and Palestinian scholarship in the humanities. With this same focus, she also previously co-directed the initiative “Humanities in Conflict Zones” at the Minerva Humanities Center (2016-2019). In 2018, she received her PhD from the School of Cultural Studies at Tel Aviv University on Modernist Islam and the critique of modernity. She is currently interested in rebuilding the bridges between theological studies and modern Arabic literature. In 2005, she was the Palestinian resident artist in the International Writing Program in Iowa, USA. In the academic year 2020/21, she was a EUME Fellow and continues to be affiliated with EUME during the academic years 2021-2023 supported by the Minerva Foundation.

What starting point can we find for a discussion of being Muslim as a moral way of life in these times when the Arabic discourse is bruised and stuttering? To begin to answer this therapeutic question, this project suggests that, instead of studying religious knowledge, (*Ulūm Al-Dīn*) and literature (*Adab*), separately – as their ostensible mutual estrangement in modernity has led us to do – we turn our attention to the range of experiences that become available when we consider the dynamic and symbiotic historical interrelations between them. This project is an endeavor in this direction. It attends to allocate the polemics incited in the first decades of 20th-century Egypt between religious and secular writers from the point of view of the latter as registered in their literal productions, particularly that by Taha Hussein (d. 1973) surrounding Muḥammad ‘Abduh’s death (d. 1905). Alongside voicing the tensions and uncovering the drama created in the aftermath of ‘Abduh’s absence, the project aims to show the ways Hussein and his fellow intellectuals, looked up and back to ‘Abduh with awe and sobriety and sought to extricate textures of belonging with him and his agenda of reform.



## Anne-Marie McManus

### The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria: Voices, Texts, Publics (SYRASP)

Anne-Marie McManus is a comparative literary scholar of Arabic, English, and French literatures in the 20th and 21st century. She received her PhD in Comparative Literature from Yale University. She has published essays on poetics, comparative and theoretical methods, and contemporary Arabic literatures and cultures in venues such as *Critical Inquiry* (forthcoming 2021), *The Cambridge History of World Literature, Books & Ideas*, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, *Journal of World Literature*, and *Expressions Maghrébines*. Her first book - *Of Other Languages*, under contract at Northwestern UP - tracks theories and practices of linguistic clarity, ambiguity, and emotion that circled the Algerian War of Independence during the decades of decolonization between the Maghreb and Mashreq. Her work has been supported by the Mellon Foundation, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, NYU Abu Dhabi, and the European Research Council (ERC). She currently oversees the ERC-funded project SYRASP at the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin.

Bridging the disciplines of literary studies and cultural anthropology, SYRASP researches contemporary narratives, images, social media practices, and cultural practices related to incarceration and forced disappearance in Syria under the Assad regime (1970-present). SYRASP builds on the extensive literary canon of Syrian prison narratives and their associated scholarship to reflect, in open collaboration with prison writers and intellectuals, on the artistic, cultural, and political valences of creating prison narratives today. Examples of research questions include: what forms of community, or publics, are presumed and invited by contemporary Syrian prison narratives? And how do today's practitioners seek to re-write, re-fashion, and perhaps break from the established genres, authors, and meanings of prison literature? SYRASP's core methods incorporate dialogue with stakeholders in the Syrian cultural field and reflexivity on the position of academic research produced on Syrian literature and culture in English. Key publications from the grant will therefore include traditional academic genres (e.g., single-author articles and monographs) as well as interviews, dialogues, and reflections on the ethics of literary studies.



## Elmir Mirzayev

### Between Modernity and the Archaic: 20th-Century Azerbaijani Music Culture in the Context of Three (Former) Empires

Elmir Mirzayev is an Azerbaijani composer of orchestral, chamber and vocal pieces performed in Europe, CIS countries, Turkey, the USA, Mexico, the Far East and Japan. He is active in the promotion of new music and organizes contemporary music festivals in Azerbaijan. He studied at the Azerbaijan State Conservatory (now the Baku Music Academy) where he has been teaching since 1998 in the composition department. From 1995 to 2005, he was the artistic director of the Initiative Center of Contemporary Music - Ensemble SoNoR. Since 2013, he has been head of the cultural department of Meydan TV in Berlin. From 2019 to 2022, he is a EUME Fellow affiliated with the Department of Slavic and Hungarian Studies at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, where he is working on the research project “Between Modernity and the Archaic: 20th-Century Azerbaijani Music Culture in the Context of Three (Former) Empires”.

Located at the intersection of cultural history and musicology, this interdisciplinary research project intends to revise the musical and cultural history of Azerbaijan in the 20th century from a transregional perspective. It examines the tensions and interactions between archaic-traditional and modern, religious and secular, and Eastern-Eurasian and Western-European tendencies. The significant tension between modernity and the archaic can be seen as expression of Azerbaijan's specific geo-cultural location at the intersection of three empires: the Russian Empire, which transformed itself into a socialist state in the 20th century, the Persian Empire, which, after a period of secularization, experienced a religious turn, and the Ottoman Empire, which went into a nationalistic-secular direction. Since the 19th century, Azerbaijan, similar to Georgia and Armenia, was culturally orientated towards the Russian Empire. With regard to the development of the arts, the Christian-influenced regions of Transcaucasia differed significantly from Azerbaijan, which was closely connected to Persia in religious terms, to Turkey in linguistic terms and above all to Russia in cultural terms. Azerbaijan's musical history, in particular, mirrors these complex references and developments.



## Marijana Mitrović

### Sustainability of Return and (Re)Integration for Roma Returnees under Readmission Agreements in Serbia: Transnational and Gender Aspects

Marijana Mitrović received her PhD in Anthropology from the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, and is completing a second PhD in Sociology at the Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (Humboldt University in Berlin). Dr. Mitrović published several articles in peer-reviewed academic journals, worked in academic institutions and participated in numerous academic conferences. She is also a feminist activist. Besides academic work, she also worked as a senior policy advisor at the A 11 - Initiative for Economic and Social Rights in Belgrade. Her research interests stem from her activism, academic and non-academic professional life. This includes gender, labor, nationalism, popular culture, mobility, and environmental crisis. In the academic year 2021/2022, she is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

Research on migrants' integration has traditionally focused on the process of immigrants becoming part of host societies, while the process of (re)integration in the country of origin has been understudied. This applies to the return of the minorities in particular. This project focuses on (re)integration of the Roma returnees under readmission agreements in Serbia, and factor in the strong involvement of the (former) host countries (primarily Germany) in the reintegration projects in the country of origin. Starting from the concept of 'mixed embeddedness' (Van Houte and Davids 2008), this project analyses transnational and gendered aspects of the reintegration projects conducted by the national and international organizations, in particular in the sphere of employment.



## Alia Mossallam

### Tracing Emancipation under Rubbles of War: Popular Histories of North African Laborers from the Fronts of World War I to Revolution

Alia Mossallam is a cultural historian, educator and writer interested in songs that tell stories and stories that tell of popular struggles behind the better-known events that shape world history. For her PhD she researched a popular history of Nasserist Egypt through the stories and experiences of the popular resistance in Port Said (1956) and Suez (1967-1974) and the construction of the Aswan High Dam through the experiences of its builders and the Nubian communities displaced by it. As a EUME fellow 2017-21 of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation she worked on her book on the visual and musical archiving practices of the builders of the Aswan High Dam and the Nubian communities displaced by it. Her new project at EUME (2021-23), “Tracing Emancipation Under Rubbles of War”, retrieves the physical and political journeys of Egyptian and North African workers on the various fronts of World War I through the songs and memoirs that recount their struggles. Some of her research-based articles, essays and short-stories can be found in *The Journal of Water History*, *The History Workshop Journal*, the *LSE Middle East Paper Series*, *Ma'azif*, *Bidayat*, *Mada Masr*, *Jadaliyya* and *60 Pages*. An experimentative pedagogue, she founded the site-specific public history project “Ihky ya Tarikh”, as well as having taught at the American University in Cairo, the Freie Universität in Berlin, and continuing to teach at the Cairo Institute for Liberal Arts.

This project retrieves and reveals the journeys of North African Laborers in imperial armies across the geographies of World War I, tracing the growing political consciousness reflected through their songs and stories and culminating in revolts whose legacies, despite invisibility, persist until this very day. “Tracing Emancipation under Rubbles of War” is a critical inquiry into a global history of transregional solidarity and resistance amongst migrant workers in a war-torn world. More than a million low ranking soldiers and workers from colonized regions were sent to the battle-fields of World War I by the Entente powers and the British military respectively. The project explores their experiences on the fronts of the World War through their own voices, in oral and archival songs and memoirs, from longings, to solidarities to political resistance. Mossallam follows the trails of dispersed archives left by these laborers from the times they were taken through their journeys across Europe, and the miraculous ways they made it back home, whether physically or through their ideas of changing the world order that sent them to war. These years of war (particularly 1916-1918) were also years of significant revolts in many countries, including Egypt, Algeria, the Upper Volta, Mozambique and all the way to Germany or Russia. The retrieved experiences will thus help us understand the growing political consciousness and transregional exchange of ideas and strategies for resistance and revolt.



## Sara Mourad

### Confide in Me: Feminism and the Making of the Female Subject

Sara Mourad is a writer interested in the relation between desire, deviance, and dissidence and the fictions/frictions of private and public life. She has published on these subjects in English and Arabic and her writings have appeared in the *International Journal of Communication*, *Critical Studies in Media Communication*, *Jadaliyya*, *Al Jumhuriya*, *Rusted Radishes*, and *Megaphone* among others. She received her PhD in Communication from University of Pennsylvania. Since 2016, she is an Assistant Professor of Media Studies, and founder and co-director of the Women & Gender Studies program at the American University of Beirut. She is currently working on her first monograph on women's auto/biographical practices and the making of female subjectivity in contemporary Lebanon; her writing was supported by a Human Rights and the Arts grant of the Open Society Foundation. In 2018, she was a Global Visiting Scholar at NYU's Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality. In 2021/22, she is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin.

We can learn a lot about patriarchy in a given society through stories that its culture makes available about what it means to be a woman. But we also learn about feminism, as an oppositional cultural discourse, through stories women tell about living in defiance of prescribed codes of female existence. Whether in television, film, theater, literary fiction and non-fiction, social media, or activism, stories challenging the traditional emplotment of women's lives around romance, marriage, and motherhood have proliferated over the last two decades in Lebanon. While most of these stories cannot be strictly situated within the cultural orbit of feminism, they all interrogate traditional feminine archetypes and share an emphasis on female friendship, kinship, and solidarity. This project investigates changes in Lebanon's sex-gender system at the level of narrative. It shows how a modern female subjectivity is produced around and through a confessional and testimonial culture characterized by the telling of invisible and unspoken aspects of female experience. By tracing this narrative fever across cultural genres and creative industries, the project aims at interrogating the therapeutic, political, and commercial value of making the personal public and to probe emancipatory possibilities and limits of women's auto/biographical practices.



## Haneen Naamneh

### Arab Jerusalem after the Partition: Social and Legal History of Palestinian Urban Citizenship and Participation in Jerusalem (1948–1967)

Haneen Naamneh holds a PhD in Sociology from LSE (2020), an LLM from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), and an LLB from Haifa University. She was a Visiting Fellow at the Sociology Department of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), and a former fellow at Akademie Schloss Solitude in Stuttgart in 2020. In the past, she worked as a lawyer and later as a researcher with LSE Middle East Centre. She contributed to a number of Arab newspapers and cultural media platforms, including *Assafir al-Arabi* and *Jadaliyya*. Her essay titled “A Municipality Seeking Refuge – Jerusalem Municipality in 1948”, published in the *Jerusalem Quarterly* journal, won the 2019 Ibrahim Dakkak Award for Outstanding Essay on Jerusalem. In the academic year 2021/22, she is a EUME Fellow.

Naamneh’s research focuses on the social and legal history of Arab Jerusalem between 1948 and 1967. Through a study of the records of the Jerusalem Municipality Archive, she traces the political, social, legal and economic transformations in Arab Jerusalem after 1948. She studies questions of urban loss and revival through municipal law and labour rights, local economy, tourism and infrastructure.



## Rim Naguib

### The Ideological Deportation of Foreigners and Local Subjects of Foreign Extractions in Interwar Egypt: How British Colonial Policy Shaped Egyptian Nationalism

Rim Naguib received her PhD in Sociology from Northwestern University (2016) and her MA from Sciences Po Aix-en-Provence (2006). Her PhD dissertation is titled “Intelligentsia Class Formation and Ideologies in Peripheral Societies: Comparing Egypt and Iran, 1922-1952”. She was recently a postdoctoral fellow with the Arab Council for the Social Sciences. Based in Cairo, she taught in several alternative education initiatives, seeking to popularize the critical social sciences. Her current research interests address three different, but not unrelated, fields: the genesis and development of Egyptian patriarchal nationalism; the formulation of the first Egyptian nationality law; and the practice of deporting internationalist foreigners in interwar Egypt. She is also writing and illustrating a graphic novel on the latter topic, and has co-translated several graphic novels into Arabic. In the academic year 2019/20, Naguib was a EUME Fellow and stays with EUME during the academic years 2020-22 through a fellowship of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation.

The project examines how British authorities in Egypt, in the period 1919-1927, sought to institute the legality and necessity of ideological deportation of “foreigners” and of “local subjects of foreign extractions”, out of the fear of what British intelligence perceived as the spread of Bolshevism among the natives. This practice in the colony went against British policy in the Metropole, which upheld civic nationhood and the right for asylum. The research traces how nationalist discourse re-appropriated this colonial policy, following the unilateral declaration of independence of February 28, 1922, the drafting of a new constitution, and the rise to power of the first elected national government, amidst a growing discourse focusing on sovereignty and national interests. The result was a reinforcement of ethno-nationalist discourse and politics, whereby foreigners came to be regarded as a social and political threat, legitimating a series of deportations and rigid border control. The project surveys this trend, leading up to the issuing of the first Egyptian nationality law in 1929, and its 1931 addendum which allowed for the denaturalisation of certain Egyptians with foreign ties.



## İnan Özdemir Taştan

### From Emotions to Political Demands: Women's Movement, Mourning, and Struggle Against Gendered Necropolitics in Turkey

İnan Özdemir Taştan received her PhD in 2013 from Ankara University Institute of Social Sciences, writing her thesis on the rhetoric of radical left movements in Turkey in the 1970s. She worked as a research assistant at Ankara University Communication faculty between 2002 and 2017, where she offered courses on public relations, political communication, and research methods. In 2020-21 she was a Barbro Klein Fellow at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study. Her research interests include political communication, social movements, and media studies. She took part in several research projects focusing on political campaigns and media. Her recent publications focus mainly on the electoral speeches of political leaders and their perception of democracy, the increasing religionization of politics in Turkey, political debates on Syrian immigration, radical media, and resistance under the AKP governments. She has published several papers and book chapters. Moreover, she is the co-author of the books *Seçimlik Demokrasi* (2018) (*Voting Democracy*) and *Vaatten Duaya, Anayasadan Kur'an'a: Siyasette Dinselleşme* (2019) (*From Promise to Prayer, Constitution to Koran: Religionization of Politics*). She sits on the editorial board of *Kültür ve İletişim/culture & communication* and served as the editor from 2018 to 2020. From 2021 to 2023, she is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

The main objective of this project is to explore the role of emotions in the rise of the women's movement in Turkey. More specifically, it analyzes how feminist organizations mobilize emotions through mourning and justice-seeking as a political strategy to combat femicide and violence against women. For a long time, feminists have stated that all violence against women is structural and political. What I offer in this project is a novel analysis of the feminist movement in Turkey under the context of an epidemic of violence against women through the concepts of "masculinist restoration" and "necropolitics". From this lens, I argue that the women's struggle against femicide has also become a war against the governments' necropolitics, with the political mobilization of mourning and justice-seeking as focal points in this war.



## Wendy Pearlman

### Home is the Details: Syrian Narratives of Belonging

Wendy Pearlman is Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, where she also holds the Charles Deering McCormick Professorship of Teaching Excellence. A specialist in the comparative politics of the Middle East, she is the author of four books, *We Crossed A Bridge and It Trembled: Voices from Syria* (HarperCollins, 2017), *Violence, Nonviolence, and the Palestinian National Movement* (Cambridge University Press, 2011), *Occupied Voices: Stories of Everyday Life from the Second Intifada* (Nation Books, 2003), and *Triadic Coercion: Israel's Targeting of States that Host Nonstate Actors* (co-authored with Boaz Atzili, Columbia University Press, 2018), as well as dozens of articles, essays, and book chapters. She holds a BA from Brown University, an MA from Georgetown, and a PhD from Harvard. She was a Fulbright Scholar in Spain, a Starr Foundation Fellow at the Center for Arabic Studies Abroad at the American University in Cairo, a Junior Peace Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace, and a postdoctoral Fellow at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. She has studied and conducted research in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Germany, Israel, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the summers of 2016-18 and 2021-22, Pearlman is a EUME-CNMS Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

Pearlman spent her first summer conducting interviews and writing the manuscript for *We Crossed A Bridge and It Trembled*. During subsequent summers, she continues to conduct open-ended, life-story interviews with Syrian refugees. She has used these interviews to write academic articles on subjects ranging from social movement mobilization to refugee integration. She is also working on a new book project on displaced Syrians' experiences of home as a feeling, idea, or place.



## Ezgi Sarıtaş

### Entangled Histories of Sexual Modernity: Transfer, Translation, and Adaptation of European Sexual Discourses in the Ottoman Empire

Ezgi Sarıtaş received her PhD from Ankara University in Gender Studies. Her dissertation titled “Heteronormativity and Its Instabilities: Sexual Modernity During Late Ottoman and Republican Periods” was published as a book in Turkish with the title *Cinsel Normalligin Kurulusu (Construction of Sexual Normality)* in 2020. She is a research assistant at Ankara University where she teaches courses on feminist and queer theories, gender and sexuality, histories of the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic. She is a former visiting scholar at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor with a grant from The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK). Her research focuses on sexual modernities of the Ottoman Empire and the Early Turkish Republic, and the feminist movement in modern Turkey. She works with various civil society organizations, groups, and journals in Turkey engaged in feminist and queer activism and research. She is a EUME fellow in the year 2021/22 through a Gerda Henkel Foundation fellowship.

The project focuses on how the Ottoman and Turkish modernization projects transferred, translated, and negotiated European sexual discourses. It rests on the idea that examining the circulation, translation, and adaptation of legal, medical, and literary discourses used in sexualized identity building as well as othering strategies are crucial to understanding the ideas, beliefs, and practices that link and divide the modernities of Europe and the Middle East. By questioning disciplinary boundaries between the history of science, law, and literature, the project is concerned with the shared nineteenth-century epistemologies that are shaped by modern medical-scientific discourses of sexology as well as themes, tropes, and figures of decadence, degeneracy and sexual purity that circulated transnationally. These themes, tropes, and figures function as nodes of the entangled histories of modern sexualities through which meanings of racialized sexual otherness are knotted. By employing an intertextual and interdiscursive methodology to study a variety of sources such as sexology texts, literature, and state archives, the project emphasizes the instabilities of modern sexualities that construct the distinction between the West and the Orient



## Fatemeh Shams

### Portraits of Exile in Persian Literary Tradition

Fatemeh Shams is Assistant Professor of Modern Persian literature at the University of Pennsylvania. Her area of expertise includes literary production under authoritarian states, social history of modern Persian literature, ideology and literary production. Fatemeh is an internationally acclaimed, award-winning poet with three poetry collections. Her third collection, *When They Broke Down the Door* won the Latifeh Yarshater annual book award in 2017. Fatemeh's first monograph, *A Revolution in Rhyme: Official Poets of the Islamic Republic*, will be published by Oxford University Press in 2020. In the academic year 2021-2022, she is a EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

In its conventional sense, exile is a phenomenon symbiotic with nationalism, the idea of homeland and identity. A direct link between nationalist ideologies, exile and literature can be clearly drawn in a great number of countries throughout the twentieth century and has been the subject of numerous scholarly works - from the German genre of *Exilliteratur*, to writing from Italy, the Eastern Bloc, Turkey and over to Iran, Israel/Palestine, and the Arab states. The full complexity and nuance of exilic experience beyond official geographical displacement has, however, remained under-explored. As our wider understanding of exile grows to incorporate forms of sociological displacement and otherness, so must our analysis of the expression of these layered experiences in culture, language and literature. *Portraits of Exile in Persian Literary Tradition* is a book that Shams had been thinking about for the better part of a decade. In her first book, *A Revolution in Rhyme: Official Poets of the Islamic Republic* (Oxford University Press, 2020), she treats the relationship between literature, ideology and nation-building in Iran with particular focus on the past forty years. Her second book project builds up on her first book by focusing on the alternate crowd, those writers who have not been part of the state ideological apparatus for various reasons. Those who have experienced an existence in void, a form of gender, ethnic, linguistic or political exile that has been echoed in their creative work.



## Hana Sleiman

### History Writing and History Making in Twentieth Century Beirut

Hana Sleiman is a historian of the modern Middle East, writing on Arab intellectual history and the history of print. She is a Research Fellow at Murray Edwards College, University of Cambridge. She is an Affiliate Researcher with the “Arab Oral History Archive: Gender, Alternative Histories and the Production of Knowledge” project at the American University of Beirut, and sits on the International Advisory Panel for the British Library’s Endangered Archives Programme. Her PhD, titled “History Writing and History Making in Twentieth Century Beirut”, was completed at the University of Cambridge in 2021. In spring 2022, she is a short-term EUME Fellow.

The project examines the rise of modern history in the work of Constantine Zurayq (1909-2000) and his milieu. It firstly investigates this milieu’s understanding of historical truth as a category of knowledge. It traces the changing scientific and philosophical methods employed in understanding, interpreting and judging the past. In doing so it traces the rise of the professional academic historian as the guardian of historical truth and explicates the ‘intellectual virtues’ historians ought to cultivate in their character. Secondly, the project elucidates the link Zurayq forged between knowing history and making history, and how knowledge of the past became foundational to building consciousness in the present and planning for the future. It thus unpacks Zurayq’s conception of history as a progressive sequence of human civilisations and explores this conception’s connections to the historiography of science burgeoning in the inter-war period. Lastly the project explores the modern university as the site in which these ideas were initially developed and then operationalised. It reveals that higher education curricula in general, and the fields of History and Arab Studies in particular, were a site crucial to the development of thought. They were also the place in which this thought was distilled into the collective consciousness of the educated elites.



## Sana Tannoury-Karam

### Red Flags in the Streets of Beirut: An Intellectual History of the Lebanese Left, 1920-1948

Sana Tannoury-Karam is a historian of the modern Middle East, writing on the intellectual history of the Left in the Levant. She received her PhD in History from Northeastern University and holds an MA in Political Studies from the American University of Beirut. In 2019/2020, Tannoury-Karam was an Early Career Fellow at the Arab Council for the Social Sciences (ACSS) affiliated with the Center of Arab and Middle East Studies at the American University of Beirut, and a lecturer in the Humanities Department at the Lebanese American University. She had also completed a post-doctoral fellowship at Rice University in 2018/2019. She has various publications, including her latest article “This War is Our War: Anti-Fascism Among Lebanese Leftist Intellectuals during World War Two” in *Journal of World History* 30, no. 3 (September 2019). She is also co-editor of and contributor to the volume *The League Against Imperialism: Lives and Afterlives* with Leiden University Press (2020). In the academic year 2020/21, Sana Tannoury-Karam is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien, affiliated with the Center for Global History at Freie Universität Berlin. In 2021/22, she remains affiliated with EUME.

The project combines social and biographic history with intellectual history approaches to recover the ways Arab leftist intellectuals engaged with the political sphere and negotiated their presence within new structures of power emerging in post-war Lebanon. It is an intellectual history of a generation of leftists who were active in Lebanon, and more generally in the Levant, between the years 1920 and 1948. Tannoury-Karam chronicles the political organization and activism of a group of intellectuals who advocated for social justice, the international solidarity of the working class, the need to fight capitalism, and the interconnectivity between the class struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle. She examines how this milieu of leftists built upon the intellectual traditions of the nineteenth-century Nahda and pushed its temporal limits and its scope by further politicizing the role and figure of the ‘intellectual’ (al-muthaqqaf). The project shows how Arab leftists combined commitments to internationalism, nationalism, and anti-imperialism, and how they deliberately sought to be local and global actors simultaneously. Contrary to mainstream nationalist elites who dominated the political parties of the Mandate era, these Arab leftists opposed sectarian politics propagated by local elite and colonial administrators, organized against the rise of fascism, demanded political rights for women, and fought against the growing capitalist pull in the absence of laws to protect workers and peasants.



## Hanan Toukan

### Museums of the Future: Landscapes, Objects and Memories

Hanan Toukan is Assistant Professor in Middle East Studies at Bard College Berlin. Her research is concerned with the political and social roles art and cultural institutions play in our lives. Her teaching and writings sit at the intersection of international politics, postcolonial studies, visual cultures, and cultural studies. Prior to joining Bard College Berlin, Toukan was Visiting Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies at Brown University and Visiting Professor of Cultural Studies at Bamberg University. She has also taught at Freie Universität Berlin, SOAS, and University of London in Media and Film Studies, as well as Politics and International Studies. She is the recipient of several research awards including most recently from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and the Einstein Foundation for her current research project on the visual politics of museums. Her book *The Politics of Art: Dissent and Cultural Diplomacy in Palestine Lebanon and Jordan* (2021) has been published by Stanford University Press. Toukan's work has been published in *Cultural Politics*, *Arab Studies Journal*, *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, amongst others. She was a EUME Fellow in 2012-13 and returned as EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2019-22).

The question of how to make the museum - an institution historically bound up with the emergence of the nation-state and the notion of the public in eighteenth-century Europe - relevant to the global conditions which shape its direction, is central to many contemporary museums' missions to "globalize." Inspired by this critical juncture in the historical trajectory of museums' roles, this research asks how we are to approach some of the key questions that underpin this conundrum that globalizing museums find themselves in vis-à-vis the pressures they are under to decolonize their collections and exhibitions. This research approaches the study of museums and cultural institutions by emphasizing the value of a postcolonial approach and decolonial frameworks relevant for the twenty-first century. It asks how we are to rethink and rework the vexed relationship between what are often contested objects, local citizens, and global publics on the one hand, and the existing tensions between the aesthetical form of an exhibition, the tastes of its audiences on the other, and the politics shaping each.



## Oraib Toukan

### Decruelling Images: The Micro Visual Field of Violence

Oraib Toukan is an artist and scholar. She holds a PhD in Fine Arts from Oxford University, Ruskin School of Art. Until Fall 2015, she was Head of the Arts Division and Media Studies program at Bard College at Al Quds University, Palestine and was visiting faculty at the International Academy of Fine Arts in Ramallah. Between 2015 and 2017, she taught at the Ruskin School of Art's University of Oxford Graduate Teaching program. In Autumn 2018, she was Mercator Fellow at the "Cultures of Critique" program at Leuphana University, Lüneburg. Toukan is author of *Sundry Modernism: Materials for a Study of Palestinian Modernism* (Sternberg Press, 2017), and the essay-film *When Things Occur* (2016). Recent exhibitions include the Asia Pacific Triennial, the Mori Art Museum, Akademie der Künste, Berlin, Heidelberger Kunstverein, Qalandia International, The Centre for Contemporary Art Glasgow, and the 11th Istanbul Biennale. Toukan's current research addresses "cruel images" and the question of how to treat them as both object and subject through artistic practice. Her writings have appeared in a number of publications, collected works, and biennale readers. Since 2011 she has been analyzing and remaking works from a found collection of film reels that once belonged to now-dissolved Soviet cultural centers in Jordan in 1990-1991. In the academic year 2019/20, she was a EUME Fellow and stays with EUME during 2020-22, supported by a fellowship of the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Cruel images epitomize degradation of sorts. In one way, images that represent politically degraded subjects in turn get materially degraded via passage and mediation, and degrade the subject further by virtue of being seen, scrutinized, or passed over. Toukan's postdoctorate departs from practice-based research on cruel images to explore propositions for decruelling images. Her methodology lies in handling and re-editing found archival materials in post-production, whereby knowledge is produced through an extreme closeness to the materiality of an image via the dialectics of montage. The objective is to publish an anthology of writings that propels various theoretical notions around "decruelling images" by using the essay-as-form and the artist book-as-method. To this end, she will ethnographically explore archival representations emanating from colonized contexts to reclaim the relevance of the Palestinian experience as a historic case that has long worked with images of violence—one that could help locate current concerns with the proliferation of cruel images. Her research questions whether abstraction, via extreme proximity to the materiality of violence, at the level of the pixel grain can transcend representations of violence altogether, into a field of knowing via seeing; when images feel like they can be touched, and in turn become touching. She asks, can a navigational turn toward images of suffering become the new un-cruelling, or at the very least lead to some moments of consciousness and, in turn, to the "shifting of the frame" (Butler, 2010) in the next round of violence?



## Filiz Tütüncü Çağlar

### The Unknown History of Ottoman Archaeology: An Entangled Legacy

Filiz Tütüncü Çağlar is an archaeologist specializing in Byzantine and Islamic archaeology. She was awarded her MA degree in Archaeology and History of Art at Bilkent University, Ankara. In 2017, Filiz received her PhD in Art History and Visual Studies from the University of Victoria (Canada). Her doctoral dissertation, entitled “From Raqqa with Love: The Raqqa Excavations by the Ottoman Imperial Museum (1905-1906 and 1908)”, examines Ottoman archaeological investigations in Syria within a broader historical and disciplinary context while garnering a critical outlook to the existing historiography. Her current research interests focus on the history of collecting and archaeology in the late Ottoman Empire as well as heritage politics and management. She was an Art Histories Fellow in 2018/19, an associated EUME Fellow in 2019/20 and is a EUME Fellow of the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung in 2020-22, affiliated with the Museum for Islamic Art in Berlin and the Institute of Art History at Freie Universität Berlin. She is also affiliated with the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin where she leads tours for enthusiasts of the ancient and Islamic Middle East.

This project aims to produce a transnational history of archaeology in the Ottoman Empire around the turn of the twentieth century focusing on the social and scholarly interaction between Ottoman and European archaeologists. Drawing from archival sources such as official correspondence, letters, museum catalogues, field reports, photographs as well as archaeological material retrieved in Ottoman excavations, the project seeks to explore social networks, mechanisms of collaboration, and the specific role of Ottoman archaeologists in the formation of modern archaeology. In doing so, it aims to highlight the diversity of teams and individuals involved in archaeological practice in the late Ottoman Empire, who routinely collaborated in field research, artifact analysis, and publishing. Such transnational interaction in the archaeological realm opened up many opportunities for the exchange of knowledge and the transfer of expertise between European and Ottoman teams. The project exhibits the international nature of early archaeological research to allow for a reconsideration of the binary oppositions of East-West, local-foreigner, and Ottoman-European that have hitherto characterized mainstream historiographies. Emphasizing the prominence of local actors in the development of early archaeological practice, this project proposes an alternative narrative to those of the national(istic) and colonial histories.



## Sedat Ulugana

### Between Sheikhs and Missionaries: Kurdish-Armenian Relations During the Ottoman Centralization

Sedat Ulugana received his PhD in History and Civilization from EHESS (L'École des hautes études en sciences Sociales/Paris) with a thesis entitled "Bitlis: socio-political evolution of an Ottoman province (1908-1914)". He holds an MA in History and Culture Kurdish from Mardin Artuklu University. He worked on an important work that is a first in its field. As is known, there are hardly any memories of the Hamidiye Regiments (especially written by the Kurds). He obtained the diary, written in Kurdish by a Kurdish officer named Mullah Muhemmed, a member of the Hamidiye tribal regiment, in 1918, in Kurdish and transcribed it and published it as a book: *Exile of a Hamidian cavalry and the Diary of Mullah Muhemmed Zilani: From Erciş to Antep (1915-1918)*. This work constitutes a first in its field and will bring a new breath to the studies Armenians and Kurdish in the context of the Hamidiye troops. He is currently preparing a book that focuses on the political transformation of Kurdish-Armenian geography in the Young Turk period. From 2021 to 2023 he is a EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien.

The aim of this project is to analyze the history of Kurdish-Armenian relations (the development of their national movements, cooperation and conflicts between their political organizations and religious actors) between 1800 and 1900, focusing on the Ottoman centralization policy during the Tanzimat period that led to the sharpening of conflicts among the population. This project will compare Khalidism with missionary and show how these two institutions position Kurds and Armenians in opposite places. Contrary to all these works, this project argues that Khalidism is an effective institution that restricts missionary and sometimes paves the way for it. While Khalidism marked the limits of missionary work, it also determined the fate of Armenians. The missionary institution was content with giving Sunni Kurds an idea of the possibility of a modern world. After examining and evaluating data, this study will offer new data and critical perspectives.



## Emrah Yıldız

### Iranian Pilgrims in Traffic: Religion, Economy and Polity across Borders

Emrah Yıldız is Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Middle East and North African Studies at Northwestern University. His multi-sited and multi-lingual research across Iran, Turkey and Syria lies at the intersection of anthropology of pilgrimage and saint visitation in Islam, ethnographic study of paper money, sanctions, and cross-border commerce in political economy as well as histories and geographies of borders and their states in the modern Middle East and Southwest Asia. His first book, *Iranian Pilgrims in Traffic: Religion, Economy and Polity across Borders* (under contract with California Press) synthesizes these areas of scholarship to chronicle Iranian pilgrims' journeys to the Sayyida Zainab shrine in Syria. Yıldız's dissertation that serves as the basis of this book is winner of the 2017 Malcolm H. Kerr Award in the Social Sciences from the Middle East Studies Association. Yıldız is co-editor of the collection "Resistance Everywhere: The Gezi Protests and Dissident Visions of Turkey" (Tadween, 2014). His articles are published, or forthcoming, in *Cultural Anthropology*, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, *Journal of Cultural Economy*, and *Toplum ve Bilim* (in Turkish). From October 2021 to February 2022, he is a visiting fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle, and affiliated with EUME. From March to July 2022, he is a EUME Fellow of the Gerda Henkel Foundation.

This project follows the pathways of a *ziyarat* (saint visitation) route, also known as *Hajj-e Fuqara'* (pilgrimage of the poor) from bus stations in Iran through a bazaar in Gaziantep, Turkey to the Sayyida Zainab shrine near Damascus, Syria. Often referred to as *Hajj-e Fuqara'* (pilgrimage of the poor) in Iran, this route has shuttled Iranian pilgrims and contraband goods such as oil, sugar and tobacco, across the three countries since the 1979 Revolution in Iran. Along the pilgrimage of the poor routes, ritual emerges as a traffic built out of multiple cycles of religious, political and economic practices. As a historical anthropology of this emergence, the broader project re-centers ritual in the anthropology of Islam as a generative dimension of social action and spatial production on a regional scale. On shifting political terrain through which buses of the *Hajj-e Fuqara'* route moved, *ziyarat* and *tijarat* routes intersected in a traffic itself conditioned by differential regimes of *harakat* (mobility) across borders. When studied ethnographically and historically that traffic—animated by Iranian pilgrims, Antep bazaar merchants, contraband couriers and Damascene shrine heirs over four decades—is a productive diagnostic of the uneven historicity and sociality of *ziyarat* as an Islamic ritual.



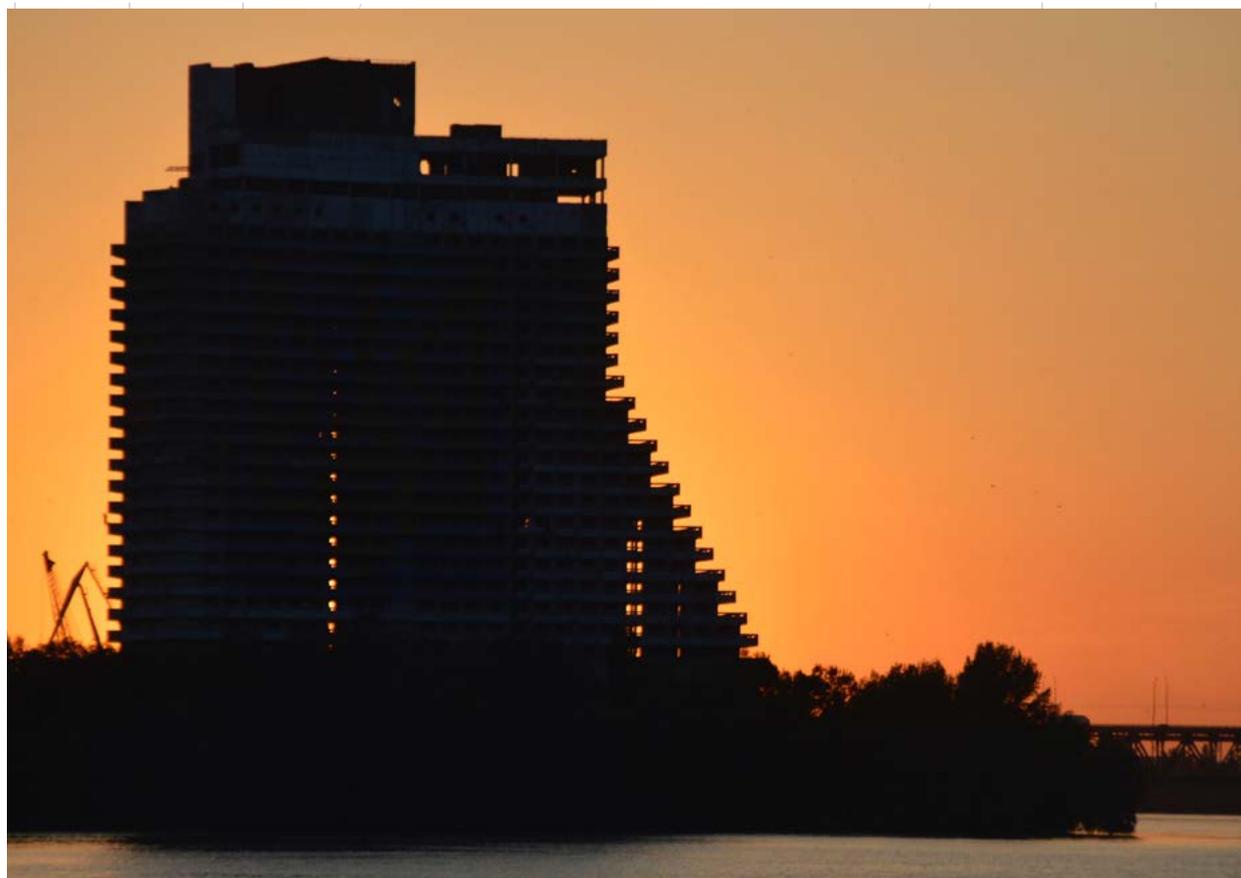
## Himmat Zoubi

### Re-urbanizing Palestine: “Cultural Spaces” and Palestinian Urbanity

Himmat Zoubi (Zu’bi) is a Palestinian researcher and feminist activist. She received her PhD in Sociology from Ben-Gurion University and holds two Master’s degrees, one in Criminology and another in Gender Studies. Her work focuses on cities in colonial context and she published several book chapters and articles on gender, cities and settler colonialism, memory and oral history, indigenous knowledge and resistance. She has received several awards and grants for her research, among them the Palestinian American Research Center (PARC) fellowship, and the Scholarship for Outstanding Postdoctoral Arab Fellows from the Council for Higher Education (2020-2021). Alongside her current project, “Re-urbanizing Palestine, Cultural Spaces and Palestinian Urbanity”, Zoubi is working on her book project “De-Urbanizing Palestine: Transforming Hayfa with Haifa (1948-1953)” about replacing Hayfa (the term Hayfa is used to distinguish between pre-1948 Hayfa and post-occupation Haifa) with Haifa during a transition period between the colonial British Mandate and the Israeli State. Zoubi was a EUME Fellow during the academic years 2018/19 and 2019/20. From April 2021 to June 2022, she will be a postdoctoral fellow of The International Research Group on Authoritarianism and Counter-Strategies (IRGAC) at Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (Berlin), associated with The Center for Middle Eastern and North African Studies at the Freie Universität, Berlin and EUME.

Seventy years after Israel’s sweeping attempts to de-urbanize Palestinian social life, Palestinians have forged alternative cultural and intellectual initiatives to revive their disrupted urbanity. The year 2019 witnessed some of these cultural and intellectual initiatives materializing in the streets of Haifa, with a massive mobilization of Palestinian feminists and LGBTQ activists. By taking to the streets, Palestinian grassroots activists along with feminist and queer civil society organizations, were speaking out against patriarchal, colonial, and capitalist oppression. This project scrutinizes the relationships between neoliberalism, globalization, settler colonial local urban policies and new strategies of resistance in the realm of culture and urban activism. It explores transformations in spatial social power relations in Haifa since the 1990’s, a period often described as one of new beginnings in Arab thought, social, and artistic practices. This project examines the interaction between macro and micro politics, the continuous struggle over urban space, and the way Palestinians live and re-claim their city today. It investigates strategies and civic practices to challenge existing political and spatial power relations, as well as internal social constraints to re-gain urban spaces, and to practice (an imagined) a de-colonized and inclusive urban space inside Israel.

# PRISMA UKRAÏNA – RESEARCH NETWORK EASTERN EUROPE



*Dnipro. Photo: Ewa Dąbrowska*

**PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe** führt unter der Leitung von Andrii Portnov seit 2016 die Arbeit der von ihm am Forum initiierten Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative (BBUI) fort. Im interdisziplinären Forschungsverbund PRISMA UKRAÏNA steht die Ukraine als Forschungsgegenstand im Zentrum des gemeinsamen Interesses und fungiert gleichzeitig als »Prisma«, um regionale und transregionale Perspektiven zu eröffnen.

»Ukraine« bedeutet wörtlich »Grenzgebiet«. Ein Blick in ihre Vergangenheit zeigt die enge Verwobenheit regionaler Geschichten, die durch das russische, polnische, osmanische, österreich-ungarische und sowjetische Erbe, die Auswirkungen der beiden Weltkriege und der Nach-

**PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe** is an interdisciplinary research network that places Ukraine in the center of common interest and as a vantage point that opens up new regional and transregional perspectives. Ukraine thus serves at the same time as a “prism” for entangled European studies. Since 2016, under the leadership of Andrii Portnov, PRISMA UKRAÏNA has continued the work of the Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative (BBUI) that he founded.

“Ukraine” means, literally, “border region”. A look at its past shows the close interweaving of regional histories that are structured by Russian, Polish, Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Soviet legacies, as well as by the two world wars,

kriegszeitstrukturiert sind. Die Ukraine zeugt des Weiteren von der Berührung, Interaktion, der gegenseitigen Durchdringung und Koexistenz verschiedener Kulturen und Religionen wie des westlichen und östlichen Christentums, des Islams und Judentums, und ist bis heute durch soziale und kulturelle Diversität geprägt, die es ernst zu nehmen gilt. All das bildet den Rahmen für aktuelle gesellschaftliche Suchprozesse, die durch die Frage nach nationaler Identität und Souveränität in Zeiten tiefgreifender Transformationen und regionaler Neuordnung in Gang gesetzt werden.

Die Betrachtung der Ukraine eröffnet dabei ein ganzes Spektrum an Fragen nach soziokultureller Hybridität und Pluralität von Gesellschaften im Wandel, alten und neuen Grenzziehungen, den Bedingungen friedlicher Koexistenz, und den Auswirkungen wirtschaftlicher und politischer Neuordnung. Damit lenkt sie den Blick auf angrenzende Länder und Regionen des osteuropäischen und postsowjetischen Raums, in denen sich vergleichbare Fragen stellen. Und ihre Erforschung kann auch fruchtbar sein für das Verständnis der andauernden Transformationen in Westeuropa und anderen Weltregionen. PRISMA UKRAÏNA fokussiert diese und weitere Fragen in historischer, sozial- und kulturwissenschaftlicher Perspektive durch das Prisma eines anderen Ausgangspunktes.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA lädt zu diesem Zweck Nachwuchswissenschaftler:innen, Journalist:innen und Aktivist:innen aus der Ukraine und Osteuropa ein, bis zu drei Monate als Visiting Fellow, affiliert an einer Partnereinrichtung, in Berlin zu verbringen. Sie halten Vorträge und organisieren eigene, internationale Workshops, bringen so ihr Wissen und ihre Expertise in den hiesigen Forschungskontext ein und treiben ihre Vorhaben im Austausch mit Berliner und Brandenburger Forscher:innen voran. In den Jahren 2016 bis 2021 konnten insgesamt vierzehn Fellows nach Berlin eingeladen werden: Nataliya Gumenyuk – eine Journalistin aus Kyiv, Historiker:innen aus Kramatorsk und Stockholm: Alexandr Osipian

the Cold War, and its aftermath. In addition, this region bears witness to the contact, interaction, mutual interpenetration, and coexistence of various cultures and religions, like Western and Eastern Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. To this day, Ukraine is characterized by social and cultural diversity that should be taken seriously. All this forms the framework for current societal processes of searching, set in motion by the question of national identity and sovereignty in times of far-reaching transformations and regional re-ordering.

Examining Ukraine thereby opens up a whole spectrum of questions about the socio-cultural hybridity and plurality of societies in transformation, old and new boundary drawings, the conditions for peaceful coexistence, and the effects of economic and political re-ordering. The gaze is thereby turned to bordering countries and regions of the Eastern European and post-Soviet realm, in which similar questions arise. And its study can also be fruitful for understanding the continuing transformations in Western Europe and other regions of the world. PRISMA UKRAÏNA focuses on these and other questions in a historical perspective as well as from the perspective of social sciences and cultural studies.

To this end, PRISMA UKRAÏNA invites young researchers, journalists, and activists from Ukraine and Eastern Europe to spend up to three months in Berlin as Visiting Fellows, affiliated with a partner institute. They hold lectures and organize their own international workshops, thereby contributing their knowledge and expertise to the research context here and advancing their projects in exchange with Berlin and Brandenburg researchers. In the years 2016–2019, ten Fellows were invited to Berlin: Nataliya Gumenyuk (a journalist from Kyiv), Alexandr Osipian and Yuliya Yurchuk (historians from Kramatorsk and Stockholm), Ilya Kalinin (a literary scholar from St. Petersburg), Iuliia Buyskykh (an anthropologist from Kyiv), Olga Linkiewicz (a historical anthropologist from Warsaw), Kateryna Mishchenko (an author and curator from

und Yuliya Yurchuk, Ilya Kalinin – ein Literaturwissenschaftler aus St. Petersburg, Iuliia Buyskykh – eine Anthropologin aus Kyiv, Olga Linkiewicz – eine anthropologisch arbeitende Historikerin aus Warschau; Kateryna Mishchenko, eine Autorin und Kuratorin aus Kyiv, sowie die Historiker Denys Shatalov und Alexandru Lesanu. Im akademischen Jahr 2020/21 wurden vier weitere Visiting Fellows aus Osteuropa berufen: der ukrainische Literaturwissenschaftler Bohdan Tokarsky, die serbische Kulturwissenschaftlerin Astrea Nikolovska, der ukrainische Soziologe Ivan Kozachenko und die polnische Historikerin Magdalena Semczyszyn. Aufgrund der COVID-19 Pandemie haben sie ihre Visiting Fellowships zum Teil auch als Sur-Place-Variante durchgeführt.

Als Forschungsverbund fördert PRISMA UKRAÏNA die stärkere Vernetzung von Osteuropa-Forscher:innen in Berlin und Brandenburg über disziplinäre und institutionelle Grenzen hinweg. Es werden Vortragsreihen, Podiumsdiskussionen und Workshops mit internationaler Beteiligung durchgeführt, die sich an Fachpublikum und an die interessierte Öffentlichkeit richten.

Darüber hinaus organisiert PRISMA UKRAÏNA Transregionale Akademien, die die Vernetzung von Nachwuchswissenschaftler:innen und Entwicklung innovativer Forschungsfragen anspornen.

Bisherige Akademien fanden in Berlin (»Beyond History and Identity: New Perspectives on Aesthetics, Politics, and Society in Eastern Europe«, 2.-12. Dezember 2015), am New Europe College in Bukarest (»Revisiting the Nation: Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe«, 26. Februar-6. März 2018) und am Ukrainischen Institut für Holocaust-Studien »Tkuma« in Dnipro (»After Violence: the (Im-)Possibility of Understanding and Remembering«, 10.-17. Juni 2019) statt. Den Abschluss bildet die Akademie »Shadows of Empires: Imperial Legacies and Mythologies in East Central Europe«, die vom 14.-21. September 2021 am Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) in Sofia, Bulgarien, stattfand und in Partnerschaft mit dem

Kyiv), and the historians Denys Shatalov (from Ukraine) and Alexandru Lesanu (from Moldova). In the academic year 2020/21, we hosted four further Visiting Fellows: the Ukrainian literary scholar Bohdan Tokarsky, the Serbian anthropologist Astrea Nikolovska, the Ukrainian sociologist Ivan Kozachenko, and the Polish historian Magdalena Semczyszyn. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some of them held their fellowships as sur place fellowships.

As a research network, PRISMA UKRAÏNA also fosters stronger networking among Eastern Europe researchers in Berlin and Brandenburg, transcending disciplinary and institutional boundaries. To do so, it provides scope for exchange and networking. Lecture series, podium discussions, and workshops with international participants are carried out; these are intended for both the specialized and lay public.

Transregional Academies organized by Prisma Ukraïna also enable young researchers to network and invite them to develop innovative research questions.

Until now, the academies were held in Berlin (»Beyond History and Identity: New Perspectives on Aesthetics, Politics, and Society in Eastern Europe«, 2-12 December 2015), at the New Europe College in Bucharest (»Revisiting the Nation: Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe«, 26 February-6 March 2018) and at the »Tkuma« Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies in Dnipro (»After Violence: The (Im-)Possibility of Understanding and Remembering«, 10-17 June 2019). The closing academy, »Shadows of Empires: Imperial Legacies and Mythologies in East Central Europe«, took place from 14-21 September 2021 at the Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) in Sofia, Bulgaria, and was initiated and organized in cooperation with the CAS, the Center for Governance and Culture in Europe at the University of St. Gallen, and the German Historical Institute in Warsaw.

CAS, dem Center für Governance und Kultur in Europa der Universität St. Gallen und dem Deutschen Historischen Institut in Warschau initiiert und organisiert wurde.

Der Verbund wird von Wissenschaftler:innen an Universitäten und wissenschaftlichen Institutionen in Berlin und Brandenburg getragen. Das Kollegium besteht derzeit aus Jan C. Behrends (Leibniz-Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung, Potsdam), Katharina Biegger (Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin), Katharina Bluhm (Freie Universität Berlin), Sebastian Conrad (Freie Universität Berlin), Susanne Frank (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Gabriele Freitag (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Berlin), Sophie Lambroschini (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin), Theocharis Grigoriadis (Freie Universität Berlin), Alfrun Kliems (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Magdalena Marszałek (Universität Potsdam), Getrud Pickhan (Freie Universität Berlin), Miloš Rezník (Deutsches Historisches Institut Warschau), Gwendolyn Sasse (Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien, Berlin), Matthias Schwartz (Leibniz-Zentrum für Literaturforschung, Berlin), Silvia von Steinsdorff (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Annette Werberger (Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder), Thorsten Wilhelmy (Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin), Georg Witte (Freie Universität Berlin) und Alexander Wöll (Universität Potsdam).

Die Arbeit des Verbundes wird vom Land Berlin, die Fellowships von der ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerus und von der Marga und Kurt Möllgaard-Stiftung gefördert.

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The network PRISMA UKRAÏNA is carried out by researchers at universities and research institutions in Berlin and Brandenburg. The Collegium currently consists of Jan C. Behrends (Leibniz-Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung, Potsdam), Katharina Biegger (Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin), Katharina Bluhm (Freie Universität Berlin), Sebastian Conrad (Freie Universität Berlin), Susanne Frank (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Gabriele Freitag (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde, Berlin), Sophie Lambroschini (Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin), Theocharis Grigoriadis (Freie Universität Berlin), Alfrun Kliems (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Magdalena Marszałek (Universität Potsdam), Getrud Pickhan (Freie Universität Berlin), Miloš Rezník (Deutsches Historisches Institut Warschau), Gwendolyn Sasse (Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien, Berlin), Matthias Schwartz (Leibniz-Zentrum für Literaturforschung, Berlin), Silvia von Steinsdorff (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), Annette Werberger (Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder), Thorsten Wilhelmy (Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin), Georg Witte (Freie Universität Berlin), and Alexander Wöll (Universität Potsdam).

The research network is financially supported by the State of Berlin, and the fellowships by the ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerus and the Marga and Kurt Möllgaard Foundation.

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## Magdalena Semczyszyn

### So-called Illegal Jewish Immigration from Poland and East-Central Europe after the Second World War (1945–1948)

Magdalena Semczyszyn is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of National Remembrance, Szczecin Branch, Poland. She received her PhD in History from University in Szczecin with a dissertation entitled “National Minorities and the Elections to the National Parliament in Eastern Galicia, 1867-1906 (The Activities of the Central Voting Committee)”. She is particularly interested in the history of national minorities, including Polish-Jewish and Polish-Ukrainian relations in 19th and 20th centuries, as well as Jewish and Ukrainian heritage in Poland. Her articles have appeared in edited books and in academic journals. She has worked at the POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw, where she wrote about the pre-war Jewish community on the website Virtual Shtetl. She also participated in a research project subsidized by the National Scientific Centre in Poland. She was a resident scholar at the Center for Urban History of East Central Europe in Lviv and a resident fellow of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI, 2018) at the Wiener Library, London.

Semczyszyn is working on a project entitled “So-called Illegal Jewish Immigration from Poland and East-Central Europe after the Second World War (1945–1948)”. The topic focuses on the situation of Jewish survivors in Poland after the Shoah. Only 240,000 from 3.3 million Polish Jews survived the Holocaust and, soon after, most of them had to answer the question: “stay or leave?” Semczyszyn’s main concern is the so-called illegal emigration of Jews from Poland to the West and to Palestine under the British Mandate. Between 1944 and 1948, about 140,000 Jews left Poland illegally. It was one of the effects of the Holocaust and the symbolic end of the centuries-long Jewish presence in Polish lands. Semczyszyn’s approach to the topic is interdisciplinary, which makes it possible to analyse the complex social relations during the first period after the war. She strives to answer the question of what illegal Jewish immigration in the Polish context was and describes the external and internal factors which determined its course. So far, she has conducted archival research in Israeli, British, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Russian archives for the project.

## re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe

Die grundlegende Bedeutung von Rechtsstaatlichkeit für den Schutz von Grundrechten und Demokratie in Europa wird seit einigen Jahren zunehmend in Frage gestellt. Dies führt zu einer Verschiebung der politischen Dynamik auf nationaler und europäischer Ebene.

Das **re:constitution**-Programm beschäftigt sich mit diesen Veränderungen und will eine umfassende Diskussion zwischen Rechtswissenschaftler:innen und -praktiker:innen über und um Fragen der Demokratie, der Rechtsstaatlichkeit und des Grundrechtsschutzes in Europa anregen – über nationale Grenzen und das gesamte politische Spektrum hinweg.

Das von der Stiftung Mercator geförderte und vom Forum und Democracy Reporting International gemeinsam getragene Programm vergibt Fellowships an Wissenschaftler:innen und Praktiker:innen, organisiert Veranstaltungen und erstellt aktuelle Analysen. Basierend auf der Idee von Christoph Möllers (Professor für Öffentliches Recht an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin), den Austausch zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis zum Thema Rechtsstaatlichkeit in Europa zu fördern, wurde re:constitution im Jahr 2019 gegründet. Eines der Kernelemente des Programms ist die Förderung der europaweiten Mobilität von Fellows, die mit ausgewählten Partner- und Gasteinrichtungen an Themen und Projekten von gemeinsamem Interesse zusammenarbeiten.

So entsteht ein europäisches Netzwerk, das sich mit Fragen nach dem Zustand der gemeinsamen europäischen Verfassung, dem Spannungsverhältnis zwischen pluralistischen Interpretationen von Demokratie und Rechtsstaatlichkeit sowie der Zusammenarbeit innerhalb der Europäischen Union beschäftigt. Dieser neue europäische Diskurs trägt zu einer informierten und faktenbasierten öffentlichen Debatte bei.

The fundamental role of the rule of law in protecting rights and democracy in Europe has increasingly been called into question in recent years, resulting in shifting political dynamics in national and European contexts.

The **re:constitution** program deals with these shifts and intends to inspire comprehensive discussion between legal scholars and practitioners about and around questions of democracy, the rule of law, protection of fundamental rights in Europe – across borders and the entire political spectrum.

Funded by Stiftung Mercator and co-managed by the Forum and Democracy Reporting International, the program awards fellowships to scholars and practitioners, organizes events, and offers topical analysis. Based on Christoph Möllers' (Professor of Public Law at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin) idea to promote exchange between academia and practice about the rule of law in Europe, re:constitution was established in 2019. One of the core elements of the program is the promotion of Europe-wide mobility for fellows to collaborate with institutions and partners of choice on topics and projects of mutual interest.

Thus, a European network is emerging that deals with questions concerning the state of the common European constitution, the tension between pluralistic interpretations of democracy and the rule of law, and cooperation within the European Union. This new European discourse contributes to an informed and fact-based public debate.

re:constitution umfasst drei Programm-Module:

1. re:constitution Fellowships,
2. re:constitution Seminare,
3. re:constitution Analyse (in der Verantwortung von DRI).

re:constitution vergibt jährlich 20 Stipendien an jüngere Rechtswissenschaftler:innen und -praktiker:innen, die während des akademischen Jahres an einem Projekt ihrer Wahl arbeiten. Den Kern der re:constitution Fellowships bildet die Phase europaweiter Mobilität, „stage“ genannt, die die Stipendiat:innen für sechs Monate an Forschungseinrichtungen oder Orte rechtswissenschaftlicher Praxis innerhalb der Europäischen Union führt. Im Verlauf des akademischen Jahres kommen sie dreimal zu mehrtägigen Fellowtreffen zusammen. Diese Gruppenphasen werden durch virtuelle und persönliche thematische Debatten vor Ort, Exkursionen, Vorträge und Diskussionen von und mit Expert:innen aus Wissenschaft und Praxis ergänzt. In Zeiten der Pandemie haben virtuelle Austauschformate persönliche Treffen ersetzt, aber es werden im kommenden akademischen Jahr vermehrt hybride Austauschformate entwickelt und angeboten.

Die re:constitution Seminare bringen erfahrene Rechtswissenschaftler:innen und -praktiker:innen aus ganz Europa in den persönlichen Austausch mit re:constitution Fellows und Alumni. Dieser gilt als unverzichtbares Mittel für Verständnis und Annäherung, insbesondere vor dem Hintergrund verschiedener politischer Erfahrungen und Kulturen. Die Seminare ermöglichen themenbezogene Debatten über Demokratieverständnis und Rechtsstaatlichkeit, ausgehend von aktuellen politischen Themen und konkreten fachlichen Fragestellungen. Diese europaweiten Treffen entstehen in Zusammenarbeit mit dem re:constitution Collegium und finden an verschiedenen Einrichtungen statt, die für die Entwicklung des re:constitution-Netzwerkes von strategischer Bedeutung sind.

re:constitution comprises three program modules:

1. re:constitution Fellowships,
2. re:constitution Seminars,
3. re:constitution Analysis (managed by DRI).

re:constitution annually awards up to 20 Fellowships for one academic year to younger scholars and practitioners of law to pursue a project of their own choice. The core element of the re:constitution Fellowships is the pan-European mobility phase called the “stage”, during which the Fellows spend six months at research institutions or places of legal practice within the European Union. In the course of the academic year, they meet three times for Fellows’ Exchange Meetings lasting several days each. These group phases are accompanied by virtual and personal thematic debates, excursions, lectures, and discussions by and with experts from academia and practice. Due to the pandemic, remote exchange replaced personal mobility and meetings, but for the upcoming academic year hybrid formats will be developed.

The re:constitution Seminars bring experienced European scholars and practitioners of law and re:constitution Fellows and alumni into personal exchange. They are based on the premise that personal exchange is an indispensable tool for understanding and convergence, especially considering different political experiences and cultures. The seminars allow for thematic debates about concepts of democracy and the rule of law, taking into account current political issues and specific topical questions. These seminar meetings are developed in collaboration with the re:constitution Collegium and take place at various institutions of strategic importance for the development of the re:constitution network across the EU.

Die Programmlinie re:constitution Analyse wird von Democracy Reporting International verantwortet. Aktuelle Analysen der Rechtsstaatlichkeit in Europa in digitalen und klassischen Publikationsformaten (u.a. Aufsätze, Infografiken, Analysen) befördern die öffentliche Debatte und dienen Journalist:innen (unmittelbar) und politischen Entscheidungsträgern (mittelbar) als mögliche erste Informationsquelle über wesentliche Entwicklungen im Zusammenhang mit Rechtsstaatlichkeitsproblemen in Europa. Neben regelmäßigem Austausch mit den Medien und dem gezielten Aufbau von Medienpartnerschaften umfassen die Projektaktivitäten virtuelle Outreach-Veranstaltungen und thematische Konsultationen.

Das Programm wird in der Auswahl der Fellows sowie bei der inhaltlichen Ausrichtung von einem Collegium aus Vertreter:innen aus Wissenschaft und Praxis beraten.

Derzeit besteht das Collegium aus Matej Avbelj (Nova Univerza, Kranj), Christoph Grabenwarter (Verfassungsgerichtshof Österreich und Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien), Luc Heuschling (Universität Luxemburg), Elaine Mak (Universität Utrecht), Xavier Philippe (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), Pál Sonnevend (ELTE Budapest) und Laura Ștefan (Expert Forum Bucharest).

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re:constitution Analysis is managed by Democracy Reporting International. Up-to-date analysis of the rule of law in Europe in digital and classic publication formats (e.g., essays, infographics, analyses, etc.) promotes an informed and fact-based public debate. This serves journalists (directly) and political decision-makers (indirectly) as a possible first source of information on the important developments in connection with the rule of law in Europe. Along with regular exchange with the media and a focused approach for the development of media partnerships, the project activities include virtual outreach events and thematic consultations.

A Collegium of researchers and practitioners of law discusses the selection of fellows and the further development of the program.

Currently, the Collegium is composed of Matej Avbelj (Nova Univerza, Kranj), Christoph Grabenwarter (Constitutional Court of Austria and Vienna University of Economics and Business), Luc Heuschling (University of Luxembourg), Elaine Mak (University of Utrecht), Xavier Philippe (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), Pál Sonnevend (ELTE Budapest), and Laura Ștefan (Expert Forum Bucharest).

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## Veronica Anghel

### Rule of Law or Rule of Norms? Informal Institutions and their Role for Democratic Resilience

Veronica Anghel is Adjunct Professor of Risk in International Relations and Economy at Johns Hopkins University - School of Advanced International Studies. She is a Max Weber Post-Doc Fellow, at the European University Institute and Editorial Fellow of Government & Opposition. Veronica Anghel held research fellowships at Stanford University (Fulbright), Johns Hopkins University - School of Advanced International Studies, the Institute for Human Sciences Vienna, the Institute for Central Europe Vienna, the University of Bordeaux and the Institute for Government in Vienna. She received her PhD summa cum laude from the University of Bucharest in co-direction with the University of Bordeaux. Veronica Anghel worked as a Foreign Affairs Advisor for the Romanian Presidential Administration (2014 - 2015) and a Diplomatic Advisor for the Romanian Senate (2012 - 2014). She provides risk analysis for consultancy outfits on European integration, rule of law issues and party politics in post-communist Europe. Among these, she works for the Economist Intelligence Unit and Oxford Analytica. Veronica Anghel is the recipient of the 2020 'Rising Star' Award of the European Consortium of Political Research.

Informal institutions shape regimes, elite decision making and citizens' behavior. The state — in the formal sense — would not work if informal institutions did not exist. Compared to formal institutions, such as parliaments, parties, elections or constitutions, informal institutions are not coded in writing. But principals and agents perpetuate unofficial order patterns that also organize behavior. What is the role of these informal institutions in upholding or challenging the rule of law? Lawyers and political scientists investigate informality in complementary ways, tracking with different measures how formal institutions can be transformative in the process of democratization. Surprisingly though, interdisciplinary collaboration on such issues is rare. The aim of my collaboration with the re:constitution network is to confront previous research outcomes on the effects of informal institutions in creating democratic regimes in new EU democracies with the views of colleagues in the legal practice. By bringing political scientists and law researchers from the European University Institute in a joint project with rule of law promoters from the Helsinki Committee in Budapest, we can add a new layer of depth into the ongoing comparative research into elites' and citizens' commitment to formal democratic institutions in the countries of East - Central Europe.



## Beáta Bakó

### The Dilemmas of a ‘New Transition’ in Hungary

Beáta Bakó graduated from the Faculty of Law of Pázmány University Budapest in 2015. She completed an LLM in German Law at the University of Münster in 2017. She completed her PhD exam at the University of Münster in 2020 with magna cum laude. In her dissertation, Beáta examined the possible alternatives to the Article 7 TEU mechanism concerning the enforcement of the founding values of the European Union, focusing on the cases of Hungary and Poland as examples. During her postgraduate studies, Beáta was a visiting student at the EUI (2018), a visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg (2017) and at the University of Warsaw (2018-2019). She has been a Max Weber Fellow at the EUI Florence in the cohort 2020-2021. Beáta also holds an MA in communication and media studies from the ELTE Budapest (2013). In 2017, she co-founded the independent Hungarian online newspaper Azonnali.hu, of which she has since been co-editor-in-chief.

How should the EU enforce the rule of law in the member states? Can democratic backsliding be prevented on EU level? Such questions are asked regularly by scholars and politicians, especially since Article 7 TEU procedures have been launched against Poland and Hungary. But what happens afterwards? How can the rule of law and liberal democracy legally be restored? As the 2022 Hungarian parliamentary election is approaching and the opposition has better chance to win than any time in the last decade, it is time to examine these overlooked questions. The current opposition has already made promises for the case if they win, like adopting a new constitution, setting up a new electoral system or “making the Constitutional Court great again”. How realistic are these promises without a constitutional two-thirds majority? Are there any alternatives for the restitution of the rule of law within the frames of the current Basic Law adopted by the Fidesz-majority in 2011? Could the social demand for independent institutions be strengthened if the Basic Law is (partly or entirely) set aside? What should be learned from the experiences of the democratic transition of 89/90 in this regard?



## Colleen Boland

### Crimmigration in Europe: Compounded Dilution of Asylum-seekers' and Women's Human Rights

Colleen Boland is a postdoctoral researcher at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. She works on the EU Horizon2020 funded ITFLOWS project, seeking improved prediction and management of mixed migration flows to the EU, and coordinates the project's Gender Committee. She obtained her PhD in Sociology and Anthropology from the Complutense University of Madrid, with the thesis "Second generation Muslims in Madrid: hybrid identities, experiences of discrimination and rights expectations", exploring belonging within the framework of citizenship that includes sociocultural rights. She holds an M.A. with distinction in Near and Middle Eastern Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, with a dissertation on tribal law in modern Iraq. Her professional roles have included Research Manager at the transnational NGO Common Action Forum and Managing Editor of the quarterly International Journal of Health Services, with work experience at the Johns Hopkins Public Policy Center and American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative. Her research interests relate to the intersection of gender and diversity, asylum rights and management, and the construction of citizenship and belonging, with specific reference to minorities and vulnerable populations residing in European societies.

The EU faces increasing patterns of crimmigration, or the merging of criminal and migration law, discourse and practices. This can entail conflating asylum seekers and refugees with more general migrant populations, despite that these former groups are entitled to international protections. Alongside this, the need for improved EU asylum systems has been identified as pressing, by stakeholders including EU institutions, Member States and civil society actors. Given the relatively nascent literature and global evidence to date as to the gendered dimensions of crimmigration practices, it is hypothesized that women asylum seekers and refugees in the EU may face compounded vulnerability, in that both asylum and women's rights can be jeopardized. As such, this project inquires as to whether and how crimmigration rhetoric, policy and practice affect asylum seeking and refugee women's rights in the EU, comparing the illustrative case studies of Member States the Netherlands and Spain. In examining the differing Dutch and Spanish contexts, borders and approaches to crimmigration, combined with qualitative interviews as to lived experiences of crimmigration, the project seeks insights as to maintaining, correcting or improving EU asylum systems' compliance with international human rights frameworks.



## Susana Coroado

### Goliath vs Leviathan: How Big Tech is Challenging the State and the Rule of Law

Susana Coroado is a researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon (ICS-UL). She concluded her PhD at ICS-UL in 2020 with a thesis on the risks capture of Portuguese regulatory agencies. She holds a MA in International Law from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and a BA in Political Science and International Relations from NOVA University of Lisbon. She has also studied at Sciences-Po Paris and University Pompeu Fabra. Susana has conducted extensive research on regulation, corruption and institutional capture, lobbying, money laundering, having written several publications on these topics. She also has working experience in consulting and in both the private and public sectors. Since 2020, Susana is the chair of Transparency International Portugal (pro bono), while she has previously served as its researcher.

The so-called Big Tech companies went from being regarded as liberation technologies to digital gangsters, due to a succession of scandals and controversies of various kinds, many relating to key democratic issues. This project focuses on the challenges imposed by these companies to the democratic rule of law and the dynamics they create. On the one hand, these Tech Goliaths threaten fundamental democratic values, such as freedom of expression or free elections, and the enforcement of national laws. On the other hand, they are imitating the organization of the states and the rule of law to gain public legitimacy and avoid external regulation. The objectives of the project are twofold. First, it systematizes and analyzes these challenges in-depth and frames them into the larger perspective of the rule of law. In the second part, it explores how, being aware of the need to regulate themselves, Big Tech companies are emulating those same institutions and trying to create their own proto, yet imperfect rule of law. By framing these challenges and dynamics, under the angle of the rule of law, this project aims at contributing to two debates - on democracy and on digital regulation.



## Simon Drugda

### Merchant of Venice: The Nature and Determinants of Effective Transnational Constitutional Advice-Giving

Simon Drugda is a PhD Candidate in Law at the University of Copenhagen, where he works on a comparative project about the judicial reputation of constitutional and supreme courts. Simon holds degrees from universities in Slovakia, Japan and the UK. He spent a semester studying in Norway at the University of Bergen and won a Japanese government scholarship as the only Master/PhD researcher in Slovakia for 2015. Simon is a co-editor of the Global Review project and an Academic Associate at I-CONnect, the blog of the International Journal of Constitutional Law. He is a member of several academic networks, including the Jean Monet Network “BRIDGE” on the future of the European Union and the NOS-HS-funded network “CONNOR 2030: Constitutionalism in the Nordics” on current constitutional challenges – digitalization, climate change and migration. His research interests are constitutional change, constitution-making, judicial speech, judicial studies, and other related topics in comparative constitutional law.

A written constitution is a knowledge product. It may be drafted nationally or with advice from external actors. The need for external input in constitution-making is a function of the complexity of the requisite knowledge and access cost. The access cost will be higher if the required knowledge is in short supply or altogether lacking in the jurisdiction. In such a case, the state may get access to the knowledge necessary for drafting a successful constitution, at a lower cost, from transnational constitutional advisors. This project is a case study of one such advisor, the Venice Commission – a body that operates in a niche area of international relations by offering assistance to new states in constitution-making. The project examines the nature of the advisory power of the Commission as well as the quantum of material it produces to understand the determinants of its effectivity. The project focuses particularly on the reputational dynamic underpinning compliance with the Commission’s advice, which is non-binding, explaining the advice-giving in terms of transaction cost theory, and understanding the audience the Commission caters to. With the proliferation of its amicus brief, the Commission not only influences the behavior of amending actors and lawmakers but also judges.



## Ádám Földes

### Information Policies of the Coronavirus Crisis

Ádám Földes is a legal advisor of the Policy and Advocacy team at the international secretariat of Transparency International (TI). Previously, from 2013 to 2015, he was in charge of producing TI's report on enforcement of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention. Prior to that, he used to work in TI Hungary in various positions, including legal director and executive director. His field of anti-corruption expertise includes freedom of information, protection of whistleblowers, law enforcement, statutes of limitation, political financing, regulation of lobbying. He also led the Advocacy and Legal Advice Center of TI Hungary. Before TI, he also worked for Access Info Europe (Madrid, Spain) and led the Freedom of Information and Privacy Program of the Hungarian Civil Liberties Union.

It is the first time since World War II that countries on such a broad scale introduced some form of state of emergency and thereby imposed considerable restrictions on fundamental rights. In most EU countries state of emergency rules were not designed to regulate such long-lasting events and surveys show that EU citizens find restrictions of their individual freedoms less and less justified. It is not just a matter of perception, but in fact the restrictions of freedoms of information, expression, assembly and association are also a threat to democracy and rule of law. An enduring restriction of these freedoms weakens democratic discourse, undermines trust in government and thereby puts a strain on democratic political systems. Furthermore, the coronavirus crisis is also a national security matter; many countries consider it as a threat to the life of the nation. As a result, national security approaches and rules pervade civilian law-making and governance, while at the same time civilian governance also receives military aid. The subject of this project is how the underlying information policies of these emergency measures and restrictions address the above risks, as well as their compatibility with European and international human rights and rule of law standards.



## Théo Fournier

### The Missing Element – Can Constitutional Culture Improve Trust in Rule-of-law Instruments?

Théo Fournier holds a PhD in law from the European University Institute (Florence, 2021) in which he looked at the constitutional architecture of two democratic transitions (Hungary and South Africa). In parallel, Théo worked on and published several pieces about the so-called rise of populism, focusing on Marine le Pen's strategy of capture of power. Théo is the co-founder of the ConstPol Working Group and Thoughts for Europe, two researcher-led initiatives which aimed at bursting the academic bubble. He also worked for a legal consultant for Democracy Reporting International (2020) and spent 6 months at the Asia Foundation in Manila (2016). He has teaching experience from Sciences Po, Uni Bologna and University of Aix en Provence.

This study explores what is a missing element of the current discussion of liberal democracies: the role of constitutional culture in building a long-lasting trust in rule-of-law instruments. Constitutional culture goes beyond the sole constitutional text. It is at the crossroad between constitutional law, social psychology and political sciences. It is related to other concepts such as political support, institutional legitimacy and constitutional identity. France and Hungary might have in common a lack of widespread constitutional culture. In Hungary, Viktor Orbán was re-elected twice since he captured the Constitutional Court. The latter did not manage to diffuse a constitutional culture despite being one of the most activist courts in the world since 1990. In France, the publication of Marine le Pen's constitutional programme in 2017 did not spark any debate in the public sphere. It is rather surprising for a 70-year-old Fifth Republic known for its activist community of public lawyers. The overgoal of this study is to understand the role of constitutional courts in the diffusion of a constitutional culture in the various strata of society. This study will hinge on an internship at the French Constitutional Court during the presidential elections of 2022.



## Sarah Ganty

### ‘A Right to the Effective Access to Rights’: a Pleonasm?

Sarah Ganty is a J.S.D. candidate at Yale Law School, theorizing the concept of Merizenship, which she has introduced. She is also a FWO Postdoctoral Fellow at the Human Rights Center of Ghent University and teaches at the Central European University in Vienna and the Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis in Brussels. Sarah’s first monograph, dissecting the concept of “migrants’ integration” in EU law, has just been published by Larcier and comes on top of a handful of articles on migrants’ integration and discrimination on grounds of socioeconomic disadvantages, which appeared in the *Human Rights Law Review*, *European Journal of Risk Regulation*, *European Journal of Migration and Law*, *Revue de droit belge des étrangers* and *Revue Trimestrielle des droits de l’homme*, among others. Sarah holds an LLM from Yale Law School (2018), where she was a Fulbright Fellow, and an MA in Law from Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) (2010). She was a visiting researcher at Berkeley Law School (Spring 2015) and at the Centrum voor migratierecht in Nijmegen in The Netherlands (Fall 2014). Her PhD is from ULB Brussels (2019). She was called to the Bar of Brussels in 2010 and practiced constitutional, administrative, refugee and immigration law.

Rights – whether substantive or procedural – are a mirage for some groups because administrative and practical obstacles turn the Rule of Law into a chimaera. In my research project, I tackle this question by examining the existence of a right to the effective access to rights and whether it is a part of or should be recognised as a core element of the Rule of Law. Tackling this issue is crucially important. Indeed, if the principle of equality before the law and fundamental rights have been widely recognised as part of the rule of law, one conundrum remains: many people do not have access to the rights they are entitled to because of practical and administrative barriers. Some sporadic measures have been taken to alleviate these problems, in a limited way however. On this basis, I argue that beyond the ‘right to have rights’, as masterfully theorised by Hannah Arendt concerning post-war stateless persons, the Rule of Law is not worthy of its name if it does not encompass a general right to the effective access to rights deriving from substantive and procedural rights. In short, the right to have effective access to rights is not a pleonasm.



## Kevin Fredy Hinterberger

### Committees of Inquiry as an Effective Tool to Enhance Democracy and Fight Corruption? Comparing the European and Austrian Parliament

Kevin Fredy Hinterberger is an Expert on Asylum and Migration Law in the Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour. He studied law in Vienna and Madrid (2010-2014). In 2015, he received a Doctoral Fellowship of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) for his doctoral thesis at the Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law of the University of Vienna (2016-2019). During this time, he completed research stays in Giessen (Germany) and Madrid (Spain). His thesis deals with regularisations of irregularly staying migrants and compares the existing regularisations established in the domestic laws of Austria, Germany and Spain ([doi.org/10.5771/9783748902720](https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748902720)). The English version will be published in 2022 with Nomos and Hart (FWF-funding PUB 828-G). He publishes widely on issues of Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, Comparative Public Law, European and Austrian Migration and Asylum Law and International Refugee Law. He is teaching at the University of Vienna.

Rule of law and democracy are under pressure. A key challenge in this regard is political corruption. If government officials embezzle State money or government jobs are obtained through paying bribes, democratic procedures and the rule of law are weakened. One of the main democratic instruments to reveal political corruption are Parliamentary Committees of Inquiry (PCIs). Characteristically, PCIs are set up by the respective Parliament to hold executive actors politically accountable. Austria is a representative example as a PCI deals currently with highly charged issues. It investigates the Ibiza affair that led to the fall of the conservative-far-right ÖVP-FPÖ government in 2019. PCIs are guardians of the public interest. The function of parliamentary control is based on the principle of democracy and belongs to the rights of the political opposition. PCIs are part of the legislative branch and an inherent part of checks and balances. By analysing PCIs at the EU level and in Austria through the lens of checks and balances in a comparative manner, an identified gap in research can be filled. The analysis aims at identifying how PCIs have to be set up in order to be an effective tool to enhance democracy and fight corruption.



## Andi Hoxhaj

### The Politics of the EU Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Reform

Andi Hoxhaj is an early career scholar at the Warwick Law School, University of Warwick and teaches in the European Union Law module. He is an award winning teacher in EU law and a recipient of the Warwick Award for Teaching Excellence for the 2020/21 academic year. Andi Hoxhaj received his PhD from the University of Warwick in 2017. His areas of focus are corruption, governance, civil society, the rule of law, European integration and engagement in the Western Balkans. He is an author of the book titled *The EU Anti-Corruption Policy: A Reflexive Governance Approach* (Routledge, 2020). Andi Hoxhaj has also published peer-review articles on the rule of law, anti-corruption, the EU enlargement policy and engagement with the Western Balkans. In April 2018, Andi Hoxhaj was awarded the British Academy Rising Star Engagement Award for a project titled “The UK-Western Balkans post-Brexit”. His insight on corruption, good governance, EU enlargement policy, and the migration of young people in the Western Balkans were referred to in a parliamentary inquiry report “The UK and the future of the Western Balkans” published by the United Kingdom Parliament in 2018.

He tweets at [@Andi\\_Hoxhaj](https://twitter.com/Andi_Hoxhaj)

The project critically analyses the European Commission annual EU Rule of Law Report, presenting a scholarly comparison between the 2020 Report, and forthcoming 2021 Report. In particular, it assesses and compares the recommendations issued by the Commission in the Reports by offering a summary of the main issues identified, especially under the anti-corruption framework and other institutional issues related to the Report’s checks and balances pillar. The project evaluates if the anti-corruption framework under the EU Rule of Law Report is an adequate substitution to the EU Anti-Corruption Report in monitoring corruption and coordinating anti-corruption efforts in the Member States. Furthermore, the project discusses the gaps in the methodology used by the Commission in the Report, offering recommendations on how the Commission can make the Report more comprehensive, identifying additional areas and including more examples of threats to the function of the rule of law and democracy in the EU. This project also engages in a scholarly discussion about how the rule of law is conceptualised by the Commission in the Report, and more generally in the Member States by offering analysis on the new forms of violation of EU fundamental values and the rule of law in the field of academic freedom.



## Nicholas Reed Langen

### Lawless Legality: The Populist Attack on the Rule of Law

Nicholas Reed Langen is a writer and legal commentator. He writes regularly for a range of publications, including a weekly column on constitutional and legal affairs for *The Justice Gap*, and essays, columns, and articles for *Project Syndicate* and the *UK Constitutional Law Blog*, among others. In 2017, he obtained his LLM from the University of Toronto, where his thesis, written under the supervision of Prof. Kent Roach, considered the compatibility of human rights remedies with the rule of law. Previously, he worked at the UK Treasury Solicitor's Department and was a research assistant at the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law. He also holds a BA (Hons) in Jurisprudence from Merton College, University of Oxford.

In liberal democracies across the world, illiberal populists are gaining ascendancy, bringing with them contempt for legal norms and for the rule of law itself. From infant democracies like Hungary to established democracies like the United Kingdom, populists have denigrated their legislatures, sought to castrate their courts, and regularly scapegoat minorities, all in the name of 'the people'. My project will analyse how authoritarian populism has taken root, and with it, the increase in antagonism towards the judiciary. I will argue that in liberal democracies, the judiciary's authority is not rooted in the people, but is found in the rule of law, an independent fundamental element of liberal democratic systems. It will advocate for a potent role for the judiciary in checking the excesses of both the executive and the legislature. In particular, it will challenge Carl Schmitt's theory of 'sovereign' executive power, which is now embraced by Boris Johnson, Donald Trump and other populists. I will show how judicial authority is being undermined and how judicial passivity in reaction to this is necessary for the courts' power to be effectively diminished. I will conclude by arguing that for liberal democracies to survive, the courts must openly challenge executive overreach.



## Christina Neier

### Solidarity between Constituent States: A Comparative Analysis of European Federal States and the European Union

Christina Neier is a postdoctoral researcher and lecturer at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zurich. She also teaches European law at Uni-Distance Suisse and is managing editor of the Swiss Review of International and European Law (SRIEL). Previously, Christina worked as a research assistant at the University of Zurich, as a legal officer at the EEA Coordination Unit of the Liechtenstein national administration, and as a senior researcher at the Liechtenstein Institute. Her doctoral thesis on the European Union citizenship was awarded the 2019 Annual Prize of the Law Faculty of the University of Zurich. Her current research focuses on solidarity between constituent states of European federal states and between Member States of the European Union. She has published several articles on EU citizenship rights, the EEA Agreement, the bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the EU, and in human rights law.

In times of crisis, solidarity is invoked in politics and social discourse. In the European Union, the question of solidarity between its Member States has become one of the most pressing in recent years due to the financial and economic crisis, the migration crisis and now the Corona crisis. But who owes whom how much solidarity? Solidarity is an ambiguous and complex concept. At its core, it is about the mutual bonds and obligations of a community. In the context of federally structured communities, solidarity can be understood as a fundamental federal principle in the interplay between autonomy and integration. The question of how solidarity between constituent states should be can only be answered when it is clear what reasons and values underlie current solidarity regimes. This study therefore reconstructs and contextualises the current forms of solidarity between the constituent states of European federal states and between the Member States of the European Union on the basis of the underlying and often unspoken conceptions of federalism and democracy.



## Nausica Palazzo

### Connecting the Dots: The Centrality of ‘Gender’ in Illiberal Agendas within the European Union

Nausica Palazzo is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and an Adjunct Lecturer in Public Law at Bocconi University, Milan. She is currently conducting research on opposite-sex couples’ claims that they should be able to access same-sex partnerships. She earned an LLM from the University of Michigan and a cum laude PhD in Comparative Law from the University of Trento with a dissertation on the legal recognition of polyamorous and non-conjugal families in Canada, the US, and Europe, for whose completion she received six fellowships and grants, including a Fulbright Fellowship. She published numerous articles in the field of queer theory and family law, antidiscrimination law, and constitutional theory in top specialized journals. Her latest book *Legal Recognition of Non-Conjugal Families: New Frontiers in Family Law in the US, Canada and Europe* came out in February 2021 with Hart Publishing. A forthcoming co-edited collection on queer/religious alliances in family law will be published by Anthem Press in 2022.

“Illiberal democracy” is the tag that Viktor Orbán attached to his plan to dismantle liberal democracy as we know it. Much ink has been spilled on the anti-immigration stance of illiberal actors within the European Union. Gender and family norms have garnered less attention, though illiberal actors undoubtedly adopt a certain conservative view of sexual and family norms. Within the EU, this gap is a dangerous one. It risks overlooking one of the main components of European illiberal parties’ agendas, thereby offering increased opportunities for them to collapse the European project. In my research, I fill this gap by establishing a clear, univocal link between the Euroscepticism of these illiberal actors and anti-genderism. The ultimate aim is to argue that gender-conservative reforms are part and parcel of a broader plan to deliberately weaken the EU. I first establish a conceptual link between anti-genderism and illiberalism in Europe. In phase 2, I establish a more ambitious link between illiberal anti-genderism and illiberal Euroscepticism. This phase identifies the cases in which illiberals have used gender to push for reforms that feed an anti-EU sentiment, by homing in on three areas of research: abortion, gender legal recognition, and sexual orientation discrimination.



## Omer Shatz

### The Normative Gap at EU External Borders

A Yale Law School graduate, Omer is an international lawyer, a lecturer in International Law at Sciences Po Paris, and the legal director of front-LEX. In Israel/Palestine, he co-founded a human rights law firm that specialized in Supreme Court and High Court of Justice litigation of high-profile matters. He also co-founded and was the legal co-director of an NGO that provided pro-bono representation to detained asylum-seekers. He also co-litigated the Anti-Infiltration Law case, a landmark ruling that led to the release of 1,500 refugees and secured the liberty of tens of thousands others. In France, Omer was a senior associate in the International Arbitration Group of Shearman & Sterling LLP. He also gave legal advice to organisations and individuals such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and Julian Assange. As the legal director of front-LEX he is currently focused on legally challenging EU migration policies before international, European and EU Courts. He co-filed the 1st ECtHR case over the criminalization of rescue NGOs (2018), the 1st ICC case against EU officials over EU policies in the Central Mediterranean and Libya (2019), and the 1st CJEU case against the EU Border Agency Frontex over its policy in the Eastern Mediterranean (2021).

There is a normative gap at the core of the EU's legal order. This gap concerns the lives and fundamental rights of countless vulnerable persons, depriving tens of thousands victims of judicial remedy in EU Courts. By challenging the restrictive *lex lata* governing the access of victims to Court, this project aspires to enhance human rights protection at EU external borders. The Eastern Mediterranean is the case study of this project. In 2020, more than 10,000 toddlers, women and men were kidnapped from EU soil or waters by EU agents. This civilian population was then forcibly transferred to and abandoned at sea on unworthy rafts - with no means of navigation, communication, food, water and, at times, no life vests. Frontex finances, draft the operational plan and coordinates this ongoing policy. Frontex detects, intercepts and hands over the targeted civilian population to Greek forces who complete the collective expulsion operation. This policy triggers individual (ICC) and state (ECtHR) responsibility. But to date, Frontex enjoys full organizational impunity (CJEU). This project aims to bridge this normative gap by providing the roadmap to hold to account the most important, and infamous, EU law enforcement agency.



## Katalin Sulyok

### Countering Short-Termism: Creating New Rights-holders to Protect Long-term Environmental Interests in Europe

Katalin Sulyok is an Assistant Professor at ELTE University, Budapest. She holds a PhD in law, a BA in Biology and earned an LLM from Harvard Law School as a Fulbright scholar. Her main research areas concern international, EU and domestic environmental law issues. Her English-language PhD thesis was awarded the Henry Wheaton (J.B.Scott) Prize by the Institut de droit international given to the best international environmental law dissertation written in English, German, French, Italian or Spanish in 2018-2019. Her thesis has been published as a monograph entitled “Science and Judicial Reasoning: The Legitimacy of International Environmental Adjudication” in 2021 by Cambridge University Press. Katalin Sulyok has been a Leibniz Fellow at the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg, a Visiting Researcher at the Lauterpacht Centre, and a Visiting Scholar in the Center for the Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Governance of Cambridge University. Katalin Sulyok has also been working as a chief legal advisor to the Hungarian Ombudsman for Future Generations since 2014.

Democratically elected legislatures across Europe are often hesitant to impose strict environmental protection measures as they answer to their constituencies, who traditionally favour immediate economic prosperity over long-term environmental benefits. This creates a political-legal climate dominated by short-termism. This is conducive to a system, where long-term environmental interests are routinely overridden by the gains of present stakeholders. In the hypotheses of this research, the failures of such a decision-making paradigm could only be effectively remedied by creating new rights-holders, whose legally articulated interests can pose binding constraints for the discretion of the majority in the balancing of short-term and long-term interests. This project interrogates developments in European domestic laws and domestic caselaw to appraise the extent and ways in which the judiciary may use existing rightsholders as leverage points to counterbalance short-term interests by giving equal normative weight to their long-term rights and needs in environmental litigation. This research thus surveys emerging rights-holders in European laws and maps the normative building blocks of a new paradigm of environmental democracy, which would end the disenfranchisement of posterity.



## Maciej Taborowski

### The Value of the Rule of Law (Art. 2 TEU) as National Identity Clause (Art. 4 (2) TEU) à Rebours?

Maciej Taborowski is Associate Professor (adiunkt) at the Law and Administration Faculty of Warsaw University (WPiA UW) and Associate Professor at Institute of Legal Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (INP PAN), Deputy Ombudsman of the Republic of Poland (Ombudsman Professor Adam Bodnar) i.a. representing the Ombudsman in proceedings before the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights. Maciej is also a Polish advocate (adwokat) and Member of i.a. the Good Lobby Profs and the Council of the Osiatynski Archive. The basic themes of his academic research include: protection of the rule of law in European Union law, issues dealing with judicial protection in EU law, the EU internal market and EU citizenship law, the protection of fundamental rights, the effectiveness of the EU legal system, as well as national and constitutional identity of an EU Member State.

The proposed project aims to determine whether and to what extent the normative obligation of Member States to respect the value of the rule of law (Article 2 TEU) bears similarity to the obligation of the European Union to respect the national identity of Member States (Article 4(2) TEU), and thus to what extent the legal effects attributed in the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJ) to the national identity clause in Article 4(2) TEU can be transferred to the application of Article 2 TEU. Demonstrating such similarity, would pave the way for creating broader possibilities (than already found in CJ jurisprudence) of interpretation and application of Article 2 TEU at the intersection of EU and national law. The proposed research aims to identify and analyze such possibilities, e.g. in the context of EU citizenship and EU internal market law.



## Emre Turkut

### The Rule of Law, Human Rights, and European Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Inquiry into Emergency Powers in Times of Global Health Emergencies

Emre Turkut is a postdoctoral researcher at Hertie School's Centre for Fundamental Rights. He received his PhD in international law from Ghent University in December 2020 and remains an affiliated researcher at the Ghent Rolin-Jaquemyns International Law Institute (GRILI). He also holds a visiting lecturer position at the Riga Graduate School of Law. Emre Turkut's research covers a variety of fields within the domain(s) of public international law, international human rights law and comparative constitutional law including states of emergency, derogations, emergency powers, counter-terrorism, self-determination movements, international law in domestic courts, transnational judicial dialogue and judicial politics in authoritarian regimes. His research outputs have appeared in top-tier journals and received several scholarly awards and prizes including HM for the ASCL's prestigious Colin B. Picker Prize in Comparative Law in 2020. Emre Turkut previously held a Swedish Institute visiting fellowship at Uppsala University (2018-19) and a DAAD fellowship at Hertie School (2019-20). Along with his academic work, Emre Turkut is frequently contacted by NGOs and global media platforms to give expert opinions on issues of human rights, international law and Turkish law. He also serves as a legal consultant and expert witness on Turkish law to several private entities.

Public health has increasingly become a matter of international concern. This is particularly true in situations of trans-boundary health emergencies as demonstrated by the SARS and Ebola epidemics, and more recently by the COVID-19 pandemic. Focusing on three European case studies, namely Germany, Turkey and the UK, this project engages in an in-depth analysis on the use of exceptional national security and emergency powers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic from both a constitutional and human rights perspective. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach based on the combination of a doctrinal legal analysis of the COVID-19 emergency measures in selected cases; a critical inquiry into the feasibility of global institutions and norms pertaining to public health, and a fieldwork based on qualitative, semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders and experts at both international and national levels, the project aims to offer novel insights into (1) whether there is a so-called European response to global health emergencies; (2) whether the existing (international) legal framework is sufficiently determinate and provides for legal certainty; (3) whether resorted emergency powers are adapted to today's challenges, and if not; (4) what sorts of challenges they pose to the overarching objectives of modern constitutionalism and the rule of law.



## Catherine Warin

### Taking Rights Consciousness Seriously

Catherine Warin, a graduate of the Ecole Normale supérieure de Cachan and Sciences Po Paris, holds an LLM and a PhD in European Union Law from the University of Luxembourg. She has authored several publications in European and Luxembourgish public law. Her doctoral thesis, published as a monograph (Nomos, 2019) focused on Individual rights under EU law and her main concern, both in her research and her practice, is the effectiveness of those rights. As a fully qualified lawyer at the Luxembourg Bar, she specializes in transnational law and fundamental rights litigation before the Luxembourgish and European courts. She is also the co-founder and president of Passerell, an NGO providing legal support to vulnerable individuals and asylum seekers in Luxembourg. She advises the organization on legal issues and she coordinates the team of volunteer lawyers doing advocacy work and research for individual cases. Catherine teaches fundamental rights and EU internal market law at the University of Luxembourg and at Sciences Po.

Ignorance of rights, not just by right-holders but also by those facing the latter - private persons, administrations, courts - is a major obstacle to the effectiveness of these rights. This issue is directly rule-of-law-relevant: unless individuals can assert the rights that the rule of law confers on them and obtain the corresponding protection, they become excluded from the European 'integration through law' project- this ultimately leads to loss of confidence in our legal system. Multilevel governance and intertwined legal sources amplify this issue in our 'Union based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law'. Addressing these difficulties, the project sheds light on rights consciousness as a key component of the EU's rule of law culture. It combines (legal, socio/psycho-legal) theoretical and normative perspectives with a review of positive law and explores three main questions. Firstly, how does the notion of rights consciousness relate with that of the rule of law? Secondly, how does EU law support the development of rights consciousness, especially by imposing obligations of fundamental/human rights diligence on public and private actors? Thirdly, how can the promotion of an EU rule of law culture support further development of a rights consciousness?



## Anna Wójcik

### The Rule of Law Decline and Assault on Media Pluralism and Freedom: A Comparative Study of Backsliding Democracies in the European Union

Anna Wójcik is a researcher at the Constitutional Law and European Studies Department of the Institute of Legal Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw). She awaits defense of her PhD about restrictions to rights and freedoms of individuals introduced as elements of official historical policy. Anna prepared her thesis within an international research consortium “Memory Laws in European and Comparative Perspective MELA”, established between Queen Mary University of London, University of Bologna, T.M.C. Asser Institute (Hague) and the Polish Academy of Sciences from 2016 to 2019. Prior to that she graduated in law from Warsaw University and sociology from Central European University. Anna was a junior visiting researcher at T.M.C. Asser Institute and is the German Marshall Fund of the US Rethink CEE Fellow. She has published in academic journals and on academic blogs (Verfassungsblog, Free Speech Debate). Anna is a rule of law practitioner, since 2017 covering the rule of law crisis in Poland for OKO.press. She is co-founder of the rule of law monitoring projects “The Wiktor Osiatyński Archive” and *ruleoflaw.pl*. She has co-authored the Freedom House’s Nations in Transit reports on democracy in Poland.

Independent, pluralistic media are the fourth pillar of democracy, performing public watchdog and providing citizens with information necessary for meaningful participation in democratic processes. However, existing guarantees in international, European Union, and domestic law have not prevented some EU member states’ leaders from serious assaults on media pluralism and freedom. This project maps, examines, and compares the methods and dynamics of these assaults in three EU member states experiencing a severe deterioration of the rule of law: Hungary, Poland, and Slovenia. It explores their institutional, legal, political, economic, and cultural dimensions and compares the three regimes’ approaches. The project also analyses how specific elements of the deliberate dismantling of rule of law enable assaults on media pluralism and freedom and hinder or complicate countering them. It also considers narratives and other methods, including exaggerated lawsuits, that pro-government media employ to justify and legitimize further dismantling of the rule of law, therefore contributing to the executive aggrandizement and entrenching the anti-rule of law rule. Such analysis will then make an empirical and theoretical contribution to the study of linkages between the decline of the rule of law and media pluralism and freedom.



## Wouter Wolfs

### A European Democracy without Democratic Infrastructure: The Regulation of Elections for the European Parliament

Wouter Wolfs is Senior Researcher and Lecturer at the KU Leuven Public Governance Institute (Belgium). He studied Contemporary History, Comparative and International Politics, and European Politics and Policies in Leuven and in Budapest. After working as a policy advisor in the European Parliament, he was a teaching and research assistant at the University of Leuven. From 2015 to 2019, Wouter was a PhD Fellow of the Research Foundation Flanders. In 2019, Wouter defended his doctoral thesis on the funding of European political parties. His research interests are focused on policy support and the organization of parliaments, party finance and regulation, and EU politics.

Elections are at the heart of every democracy. At the European level, the elections for the European Parliament have traditionally been characterized as “second-order national elections”: these elections mainly revolve around national political issues instead of European issues, and political parties at the European level – also called Euro-parties – hardly play a role. However, the European treaties attribute an important democratic role to these European parties. This mismatch between the “constitutional mission” of these Euro-parties and their inability to properly fulfill their democratic role is the core of this project. More specifically, the project will look into the democratic infrastructure surrounding the European elections, and argue that it does not provide sufficient conditions for European political parties to conduct their constitutional mission and contribute to EU democracy. The project will (1) examine the differences regarding the regulation of electoral campaigns for the European elections in the EU member states; (2) identify the main obstacles that European political parties face in this respect when conducting transnational campaigns; and (3) propose a set of recommendations for the harmonization of campaign (finance) rules in the EU.



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## 4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A\_Lab)

**4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A\_Lab)** ist ein Forschungs- und Fellowship-Programm, das als Kooperation des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz - Max-Planck-Institut und der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz mit ihren Museen und wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen konzipiert ist. Weitere Partner sind die Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und das Forum Transregionale Studien.

Ziel ist es, einen experimentellen Dialograum zwischen - oft getrennt operierenden - Institutionen und Disziplinen zu schaffen. Insbesondere möchte das 4A\_Lab einen neuen Dialog zwischen Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie, Anthropologie bzw. Ethnologie und Ästhetik bzw. Ästhetischen Praktiken (Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics = 4A) und benachbarten Disziplinen in Gang bringen. Schwerpunkte liegen hierbei auf Objekten, Praktiken, Ökologien und Narrationen (objects, practices, ecologies, narratives = OPEN). Dreh- und Angelpunkt von 4A\_Lab ist ein Fellowship-Programm, das herausragende internationale Nachwuchswissenschaftler:innen nach Berlin bringt.

4A\_Lab ist interinstitutionell, interdisziplinär und transregional ausgerichtet, es erforscht transkulturelle Dynamiken im Bereich ästhetischer Praxis und materieller Kulturen, bzw. musealer und sozialer Praktiken und Repräsentationen. Es nimmt damit die jüngere Objektforschung auf und erprobt neue Verbindungen zwischen den Sozialwissenschaften und den Disziplinen der vier A. Dieser Dialog sieht zwar keine geographischen oder chronologischen Einschränkungen vor, wird aber mit Bezug auf Sammlungen und Objektkonstellationen der Einrichtungen der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz geführt. Dies geschieht in Zusammenarbeit mit Forscherinnen und Forschern

**4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A\_Lab)** is a research and fellowship program designed in cooperation with Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz - Max-Planck-Institute and Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, including their museums and research institutions. Additional partners are Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and Forum Transregionale Studien.

The program aims to create a space for dialog between - oftentimes separately operating - institutions and disciplines. In particular, 4A\_Lab attempts to create a new conversation between art history, archaeology, anthropology/ethnology, and aesthetic practices (4A), as well as other disciplines concerned with objects, practices, ecologies, and narratives (OPEN). Central to 4A\_Lab is a fellowship program that brings excelling international doctoral and postdoctoral researchers to Berlin.

4A\_Lab has an interinstitutional, interdisciplinary, and transregional approach and explores transcultural dynamics with regards to aesthetic and material cultures, as well as social practices and representations in museums and elsewhere. Meanwhile, it takes up current object research issues, testing new liaisons between social sciences and the disciplines of the 4A. This dialog exceeds geographical and chronological boundaries, nevertheless, it is held in relation to the collections and object constellations of the museums and institutions of Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. This takes place in cooperation with researchers of the museums and expert representatives of Forum Transregionale Studien, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, as well as other institutions of the international scientific landscape. The dialog of the annually reconstituted group of researchers is

an den Museen und Fachvertreter:innen des Forums Transregionale Studien, der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin sowie der internationalen Wissenschaftslandschaft. Die Strukturierung der Diskussion in der jährlich neukonstituierten Forschungsgruppe erfolgt über Schwerpunktthemen, die mit einem wissenschaftlichen Programm aus Seminaren sowie Transregionale Akademien, Tagungen, Workshops und kleinen Ausstellungen auch öffentlich präsentiert und diskutiert werden.

Das Schwerpunktthema der ersten beiden Jahrgänge 2019/20 und 2021/22 lautet Plants (I/II). Das Programm begrüßt Forschungsprojekte aus den 4A-Disziplinen, aber auch aus philosophischen und literaturwissenschaftlichen Fächern, die sich einem breiten Themenspektrum rund um Pflanzen widmen und ihre Schwerpunkte auf ästhetische Prozesse, Ideengeschichte und materielle Kulturen legen, und diese aus überregionaler Perspektive diskutieren.

Das seit Oktober 2019 laufende Programm ist eine Weiterentwicklung und Neuausrichtung der beiden Forschungs- und Fellowship-Programme Connecting Art Histories in the Museum (2009-2019) und Art Histories and Aesthetic Practices (2013-2019).

Leitung: Hannah Baader  
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structured by an annual theme that is presented and discussed publicly in scientific seminars, conferences, workshops, transregional academies, and small exhibitions.

The focus theme of the first two years 2019/20 and 2021/22 is Plants (I/II). The program welcomes projects from a wide range of topics relating to plants that place emphasis on aesthetic processes, the history of ideas, and material cultures, from the 4A disciplines, but also from philosophical or literary studies, in a transregional perspective.

The program, which has existed since October 2019, is a progression and restructuring of the two research and fellowship programs, Connecting Art Histories in the Museum (2009-2019) and Art Histories and Aesthetic Practices (2013-2019).

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# 4A\_Lab Fellows 2021/22

Focus Theme: »Plants II«

## Postdoctoral Fellows

### Qiuzi Guo

*The Shadow of Trees: Photography and Visual Realism in 1920s and 1930s China*

### Jung-Hwa Kim

*Invented Woods and Forests: The Tree Collections, Displays, and Networks of the First Korean Arboretum, 1922-1948*

### Parul Singh

*The Gardens of Quaiserbagh: Between Myth, Reality and Illusion*

### Melis Taner

*Plants and Animals on the Move in Early Modernity: The Global Connections of Early Modern Islamic Manuscripts*

## Short-term Fellows

### Zachary Caple

*Project I: Holocene in Fragments, Project II: Phytopoeisis in an Anthropocene Dunefield*

### Judith Elisabeth Weiss

*Plants in a Box. The Herbarium as Object of Knowledge and Art*

## Predoctoral Fellows

### Pamela Mackenzie

*Microscope/Macrocosm: Early Modern Technology, Visualization and Representations of Nature*

### Lucas Vanhevel

*Theatrum Fungorum: Picturing Fungi in the Early Modern Low Countries (1450-1700)*

# ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship

**ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship** will zu einer Neubewertung des Kanons textbezogener Wissenschaft beitragen. In einem Zeitalter beispielloser Mobilität von Wissen und Menschen möchte ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE bisher marginalisierte präkoloniale Wissenschaft aus Asien, Afrika, dem Nahen Osten und Europa neu in den Blick nehmen und bisher vernachlässigte Zweige philologischer Forschung unterstützen. Im Interesse geschichtsbewusster Philologie fördert das Programm Forschungen in den folgenden Bereichen: Genealogie und Transformation philologischer Praxis; der Ort der Philologie im System des Wissens (z.B. ihre Beziehung zu exakter Wissenschaft, Theologie und Rechtswissenschaft); Philologie, Nation und Imperium; Philologie, Übersetzung und Mobilität und schließlich Philologie und Universität. Darüber hinaus will ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE kritische Neubewertungen historiographischer und philologischer Praxis unterstützen.

Bei der Neubetrachtung wichtiger »philological encounters« geht es nicht nur darum, den argumentativen Wert der betreffenden Debatten zu eruieren, sondern auch um eine Reflexion über ihren allgemeinen kulturellen und politischen Kontext und darüber, wie sie unser Wissen um die Vergangenheit geprägt haben.

Über einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren, von 2010 bis 2014, wurde ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE im Rahmen des Forums durch ein Fellowshipprogramm, drei Winterakademien (Kairo, Delhi, Kapstadt), das World Philologies Seminar sowie eine Reihe von Workshops gefördert. In dieser Phase war ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE an der Friedrich Schlegel Graduiertenschule für Literaturwissenschaftliche Studien an der Freien Universität Berlin assoziiert.

**ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship** supports research on marginalized and undocumented textual practices and literary cultures with the aim of integrating texts and scholarly traditions from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, as well as from Europe itself, by way of a critical recuperation of philology. The program takes as its point of departure the growing concern with the global significance of philology and the potential of philology to challenge exclusivist notions of the self and the canon. To promote historically conscious philology, the program supports research that addresses intellectual entanglements and interactions beyond national, cultural, and regional boundaries. The program's main areas of focus include the genealogy and transformations of philological practice, philology's place in the system of knowledge, its relation to science, theology, and jurisprudence, philology and the university, and the relation of philology to nation and empire.

Furthermore, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE aims to support critical reviews of historical and philological practice. In revisiting important "philological encounters", the goal is not to merely evaluate the argumentative worth of these debates, but to reflect on the wider cultural and political context in which they emerged and how they have shaped our knowledge of the past.

From 2010 until 2014, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE offered more than 25 postdoctoral grants through its fellowship program. It hosted a lively series of workshops and lectures as well as three international winter and summer academies (in Cairo, Delhi, and Cape Town). In this phase ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE was associated with the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School of Literary Studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

Seit dem Winter 2015 ist ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE mit der Berufung seines Leiters, Islam Dayeh, als Juniorprofessor am Seminar für Arabistik und Semitistik der Freien Universität Berlin angegliedert und wird dort weitergeführt. Im Zentrum des Programms steht die Zeitschrift *Philological Encounters* und das »World Philologies Seminar«. *Philological Encounters* widmet sich der historischen und philosophischen Kritik der Philologie und wird vom Brill-Verlag herausgegeben.

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Since the winter of 2015, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE has been affiliated with Freie Universität Berlin due to its director Islam Dayeh's appointment as Assistant Professor at the Department of Arab and Semitic Studies. The program will continue its work there and will now focus on its peer-reviewed journal *Philological Encounters*, an academic publication dedicated to historical and philosophical critique of philology (published by Brill), and its lecture series "World Philology Seminar".

Head: Islam Dayeh

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Initiativen

Initiatives

# Europäische Zeiten/European Times – A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)



Kyiv metro, 2019. Photo: Georges Khalil

**Europäische Zeiten/European Times – A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)** ist ein gemeinsam von der Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder, der Universität Potsdam und dem Forum getragenes Forschungskolleg. Es nimmt Narrative von Zeit und Raum an den Rändern Europas in den Blick. Ausgehend von den historischen Erfahrungen und Denkweisen in den Gesellschaften Mittel- und Osteuropas analysiert EUTIM ungleichzeitige Konzepte von »alt vs. neu« auf gesamteuropäischer Ebene, insbesondere in der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts und der Gegenwart. Das Forschungskolleg nimmt solche Ungleichzeitigkeitseffekte systematisch und methodisch in den Blick und will zeigen, wie produktiv oder destruktiv diese Zeit-

**Europäische Zeiten/European Times – A Transregional Approach to the Societies of Central and Eastern Europe (EUTIM)** is a joint initiative of the Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, the Universität Potsdam, and the Forum. It focuses on narratives of time and space at the edges of Europe. Based on historical experiences and ways of thinking in the societies of Central and Eastern Europe, EUTIM analyzes uneven concepts of “old vs. new” on a pan-European level, especially in the second half of the 20th century and the present. The research initiative takes a systematic and methodological look at such unequal temporality effects and shows how productively or destructively these temporality regimes are used in institutions, arts, science, and societies.

lichkeitsregime in Institutionen, Künsten, Wissenschaft und Gesellschaften genutzt werden.

Das Forschungskolleg zielt mit seinen Nachwuchsforscherguppen und einem strukturierten Promotionsprogramm auf die Entstehung hochwertiger Dissertationen und innovative Postdoc-Projekte. Die Projekte bieten einen Ausgangspunkt für eine tiefgreifende Analyse europäischer Gesellschaften und eine Reflexion europäischer oder universeller Normen in Bezug auf Zeitgenossenschaft und Modernisierung. Neben den Principal Investigators Annette Werberger, Andrii Portnov und Alexander Wöll arbeiten in dem Projekt insgesamt 2 Postdocs und 4 Doktorand:innen. Darüber hinaus werden Fellowships für Forschungsaufenthalte vergeben.

Das kultur- und geschichtswissenschaftliche Teilprojekt von EUTIM ist an der Europa-Universität Viadrina angesiedelt. Es hinterfragt u.a. Vorstellungen des Stillstands im Kalten Krieg, da die Wissenschaft selbst von Prozessen der eilig erwarteten »Verwestlichung« von Zeitlichkeit affiziert war.

An der Universität Potsdam befasst sich eine literaturwissenschaftliche Nachwuchsforschungsgruppe um Alexander Wöll mit Künsten, in denen Ungleichzeitigkeiten aufmerksam bebildert und vertextet wurden.

Das Forum Transregionale Studien ist für den Bereich Wissenschaftskommunikation verantwortlich, die Formen des gemeinsamen Arbeitens ermöglicht, Transferprozesse arrangiert, Forschungsstandpunkte und -ergebnisse disseminiert und EUTIM transregional vernetzt. Die Wissenschaftskommunikation wird von einer Redaktionsgruppe betreut, der bislang Moritz Buchner, Claudia Dathe, Erik Martin und Bohdan Tokarsky angehören.

Die Federführung und Gesamtkoordination von EUTIM liegt bei Annette Werberger (Leitung/Gesamtkoordination), Professur für Osteuropäische Literaturen, Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder). Der Steering Group gehören au-

With its junior research groups and a structured doctoral program, the research college aims to produce high-quality dissertations and innovative postdoctoral projects. The projects provide a starting point for an in-depth analysis of European societies and a reflection on European or universal norms in relation to contemporaneity and modernization. In addition to the Principal Investigators Annette Werberger, Andrii Portnov, and Alexander Wöll, a total of two postdocs and four PhD students work in the project. In addition, fellowships are awarded for research stays.

The cultural and historical subproject of EUTIM is located at the European University Viadrina. It questions, among other things, notions of standstill during the Cold War, since science itself was affected by processes of the hastily expected "Westernization" of temporality.

At the University of Potsdam, a group of young literary scholars led by Alexander Wöll is investigating arts in which inequalities were attentively illustrated and put into text.

The Forum Transregionale Studien is responsible for the area of academic communication, which facilitates forms of joint work, arranges transfer processes, disseminates research standpoints and results, and networks EUTIM transregionally. Communication is supervised by an editorial group, which so far includes Moritz Buchner, Claudia Dathe, Erik Martin, and Bohdan Tokarsky.

The leadership and overall coordination of EUTIM lies with Annette Werberger (Professor of East European Literatures, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, and Head and Overall Coordinator of EUTIM). The Steering Group also includes Andrii Portnov (Chair of Entangled History of Ukraine, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, and Director at Prisma Ukraina), Alexander Wöll (Chair of Culture and Literature of Central and Eastern Europe, University of Potsdam), and Georges Khalil (Forum Transregionale Studien).

ßerdem Andrii Portnov, Professur für Entangled History of Ukraine, Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder)/Direktor Prisma Ukraina, Alexander Wöll, Professur Kultur und Literatur Mittel- und Osteuropas, Universität Potsdam und Georges Khalil, Forum Transregionale Studien an EUTIM wird seit April 2021 vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) im Rahmen der Richtlinie zur Förderung der Regionalstudien (Area Studies) über einen Zeitraum von zunächst drei Jahren gefördert.

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EUTIM has been funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) since April 2021 within the framework of the Directive on the Promotion of Regional Studies (Area Studies) for an initial period of three years.

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## Merian Center for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)



Das **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** an der Université de Tunis wurde im April 2020 von einem Konsortium von sieben deutschen und tunesischen Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen begründet. MECAM stärkt den wissenschaftlichen Austausch in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften im und zwischen den Ländern des Maghreb, Europa und benachbarten Regionen. »Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity« ist das Leitmotiv der Forschungsagenda von MECAM, unter dem Fragen von Ästhetik & kultureller Praxis, Ungleichheit & Mobilität, Erinnerung & Gerech-

The **Merian Centre for Advanced Studies in the Maghreb (MECAM)** was established at the Université de Tunis to strengthen cooperation in the humanities and social sciences in and across the Maghreb, the Middle East, and Europe. The overall theme "Imagining Futures: Dealing with Disparity" guides MECAM's research agenda in the research clusters of "Aesthetics & Cultural Practice", "Inequality & Mobility", "Memory & Justice", "Resources & Sustainability", and "Identities & Beliefs". These constitute the core issues of MECAM's five themes and Interdisciplinary Fellow Groups (IFGs). The first Interdisciplinary

tigkeit, Ressourcen & Nachhaltigkeit, Identitäten & Überzeugungen in den Blick genommen werden. Diese fünf Forschungsfelder strukturieren die gemeinsame Arbeit in fünf »Interdisziplinären Fellowgruppen« (IFG). Damit sollen Fragen aufgegriffen werden, die den Maghreb, Europa und ihre benachbarten Regionen historisch und gegenwärtig prägen und in der Folge des »Arabischen Frühlings« und den anhaltenden Umbrüchen auf allen Seiten des Mittelmeeres (neu) verhandelt werden.

MECAM hat ein Fellowship-Programm etabliert, das Wissenschaftler:innen aus Europa, den Maghreb-Staaten, dem Nahen Osten und anderen Regionen zusammenbringt, um frei wissenschaftlich arbeiten zu können, sich mit Kolleg:innen im Gespräch, in Seminaren und Workshops über ihre gemeinsamen Forschungsfragen auszutauschen und wissenschaftliche Netzwerke zu schaffen. Das Fellowship-Programm wird ergänzt durch Akademien an verschiedenen Orten inner- und außerhalb der Region, zusätzliche Mobilitätsstipendien für Forschungsaufenthalte von tunesischen Wissenschaftler:innen in Deutschland und eine Wissenschaftskommunikation, die die Forschungsfragen und -antworten der wissenschaftlichen und allgemeinen Öffentlichkeit zugänglich macht. Dazu trägt u.a. eine öffentliche Veranstaltungsreihe unter dem Titel »Rencontres Ibn Khaldun« und Open-Access-Publikationen bei. Das MECAM kann in seiner Arbeit auf die an den Partnerinstitutionen in Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Marburg und Tunis vorhandenen Expertisen, Formate und Netzwerke zurückgreifen.

Im Mai 2021 nahm die erste IFG zu »Ästhetik und Kultureller Praxis« ihre Arbeit auf. Weitere Fellowships für die IFG »Ungleichheit & Mobilität«, »Erinnerung & Gerechtigkeit«, »Ressourcen & Nachhaltigkeit« und »Identitäten & Überzeugungen« wurden ausgeschrieben und teilweise bereits vergeben. Sie nehmen ihre Arbeit im September 2021 bzw. im März 2022 auf. Die Fellowships richten sich an Wissenschaftler:innen aller Karrierestufen und sind zunächst auf vier Monate angelegt.

Fellow Group, "Aesthetics & Cultural Practice", started its work in May 2021. The short-term fellowships for the IFGs "Inequality & Mobility", "Memory & Justice", "Resources & Sustainability", and "Identities & Beliefs" have been announced and the fellows have, partly, been invited.

MECAM has established a fellowship program that brings together scholars from Europe, the Maghreb states, the Middle East, and other regions to work freely in research, to exchange ideas with colleagues in discussions, seminars, and workshops on their common research questions, and to create research networks. The fellowship program is complemented by academies at various locations in and outside the region, additional mobility grants for research stays by Tunisian academics in Germany, and a academic communication program that makes the research questions and answers accessible to the specialized and general public. Among other things, a series of public events entitled "Rencontres Ibn Khaldun" and open-access publications contribute to this. In its work, MECAM can draw on the expertise, formats, and networks available at the partner institutions in Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Marburg, and Tunis.

In May 2021, the first IFG on "Aesthetics & Cultural Practice" began its work. Further fellowships for the IFGs "Inequality & Mobility", "Memory & Justice", "Resources & Sustainability", and "Identities & Beliefs" were advertised and some have already been awarded. They will take up their work in September 2021 and March 2022. The fellowships are aimed at academics of all career stages and are initially scheduled for four months.

MECAM is supported by a consortium comprising the Philipps-Universität Marburg, the Université de Tunis, the University of Leipzig, the GIGA - German Institute of Global and Area Studies, the Forum Transregionale Studien, the Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES), and the Université de Sfax. The German partners are members of the Forum Transregionale Studien. The Federal Ministry of Education and Research

MECAM wird von einem Konsortium getragen, dem die Philipps-Universität Marburg, die Université de Tunis, die Universität Leipzig, das GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, das Forum Transregionale Studien, das Institut Tunisien des Études Stratégiques (ITES) und die Université de Sfax angehören. Die deutschen Partner sind Mitglieder des Forum Transregionale Studien. Das Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) fördert die Einrichtung des internationalen geistes- und sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschungszentrums mit zunächst 1,7 Millionen Euro.

Das MECAM wird durch einen Rat geleitet, dem neben den beiden Direktoren, Rachid Ouaiassa (Philipps-Universität Marburg) und Khaled Kchir (Université de Tunis), Fadma Aït Mous (Hassan II University of Casablanca), André Bank (GIGA Hamburg), Sami Ben Jannet (Institut Tunisien Des Etudes Stratégiques), Tamirace Fakhoury (Lebanese American University), Jörg Gertel (Universität Leipzig), Georges Khalil (Forum Transregionale Studien), Saoussen Krichen (Université de Tunis), Abdelwahed Mokni (Université de Sfax), Anika Oettler (Philipps-Universität Marburg), und Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg/Vorstandsmitglied des Forum Transregionale Studien) angehören.

Dem wissenschaftlichen Beirat des MECAM gehören folgende Personen an: Raja Ben Slama (National Library of Tunisia/Université de Manouba), Karima Dirèche (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Aix-en-Provence), Farid El Asri (International University of Rabat), Zeina G. Halabi (American University of Beirut), Imed Melitti (Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis), Christoph Menke (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main), Emma Murphy (School of Government and International Affairs, Durham), Isabelle Werenfels (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik).

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(BMBF) is funding the establishment of this international research center in the humanities and social sciences with an initial 1.7 million euros.

MECAM is governed by a Council that, in addition to the two directors, Rachid Ouaiassa (Philipps-Universität Marburg) and Khaled Kchir (Université de Tunis), includes Fadma Aït Mous (Hassan II University of Casablanca), André Bank (GIGA Hamburg), Sami Ben Jannet (Institut Tunisien Des Etudes Stratégiques), Tamirace Fakhoury (Lebanese American University), Jörg Gertel (University of Leipzig), Georges Khalil (Forum Transregionale Studien), Saoussen Krichen (Université de Tunis), Abdelwahed Mokni (Université de Sfax), Anika Oettler (Philipps-Universität Marburg), and Friederike Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg and Board Member of Forum Transregionale Studien).

The Advisory Board of MECAM consists of the following people: Raja Ben Slama (National Library of Tunisia and Université de Manouba), Karima Dirèche (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Aix-en-Provence), Farid El Asri (International University of Rabat), Zeina G. Halabi (American University of Beirut), Imed Melitti (Institut Supérieur des Sciences Humaines de Tunis), Christoph Menke (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main), Emma Murphy (School of Government and International Affairs, Durham), and Isabelle Werenfels (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik).

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# MECAM Fellows 2021

## International Fellow Group I »Aesthetics & Cultural Practice« (April–July 2021)

**Rasha Chatta (EUME Fellow 2017–21)**

*Visual (Hi)stories of Diaspora: MENA Graphic Narratives Present and Future*

**Sahar El Echi (University of Carthage)**

*Migrant Narratives and Aesthetic Practices in Mediterranean Cinema*

**Katarzyna Fałęcka (Newcastle University)**

*Contested Legacies: State-Building and Visual Imaginaries in North Africa and the Middle East*

**Farouk El Maarouf (Ibn Tofail University)**

*The Aesthetics of the Margin: Vernacular Art Communities, Curious Dealers, Unorthodox Art Consumers and Alternative Visualities*

**Teresa Pepe (University of Oslo)**

*Environmental Imaginaries in Egyptian and Tunisian Dystopian Fiction*

**Angela Rabing (Universität Bremen)**

*Digital Documentations of Migration Movements*

## International Fellow Group II »Inequality & Mobility« (September–December 2021)

**Myriam Amri (Harvard University)**

*Deviant Currencies: Money & Its Contentious Forms Along a North African Border*

**Souhir Bouzid (Institut Supérieur des Technologies de l'Environnement de l'Urbanisme et de Bâtiment, Tunisia)**

*Les mobilités dans les aires périurbaines du Grand Tunis*

**Johannes Frische (Universität Leipzig)**

*Variegated effects of COVID-19 crisis in Tunisia – the inequality-mobility nexus under scrutiny*

**Wael Garnaoui (Université de Sousse and Université de Paris)**

*Conséquences de l'immobilité sur les subjectivités des jeunes tunisiens*

**André Weißenfels (Freie Universität Berlin)**

*Inequality and Mobility in Tunisia as an Expression of Uneven and Combined Development*

**Ann-Christin Zuntz (University of Edinburgh)**

*A "forced" destination – lived realities of mixed migration in post-2011 Tunisia*

Associated Fellow:

**Nasser Moslem (Université de Tunis)**

*Dynamiques territoriales et inégalité d'accès à l'eau dans la région de Siliana (nord-ouest tunisien)*

## **International Fellow Group III »Memory & Justice« (October 2021–Januar 2022)**

**Alina Giesen (Philipps-Universität Marburg)**

*Contested Narratives of the Past: Morocco's Years of Lead and Challenging the Silences*

**Ratiba Hadj-Moussa (York University)**

*Alternative Memories in the Becoming: Reckoning with the Margins (Algeria and Tunisia)*

**Marianna Liosi (LABA – The Free Fine Arts Academy, Rimini)**

*Emotional Phenomena within Memory as Fiction: Transitional Justice in Tunisia*

**Sonia Zlitni Fitouri (Université de Tunis)**

*Mémoire et justice transitionnelle dans la littérature tunisienne de langue française*

# AKADEMIE IM EXIL / ACADEMY IN EXILE

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** (AiE) ist eine gemeinsame Initiative des Forums, der Universität Duisburg-Essen (UDE) und des Kulturwissenschaftlichen Instituts in Essen (KWI) und wurde 2017 mit Unterstützung der VolkswagenStiftung begründet. Seit 2018 zählt auch die Freie Universität Berlin zum Kreis der Trägereinrichtungen der Akademie. In ihrer Gründungsphase hat die Akademie insbesondere Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftler:innen aus dem Umfeld der »Academics for Peace« aus der Türkei eine Plattform geboten, um ihre Forschungen im Exil fortzusetzen und ein wissenschaftliches Programm kritischer Türkeistudien mitzugestalten.

Seit 2019 hat sich die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** auch Wissenschaftler:innen aus anderen Ländern geöffnet, die von Einschränkungen bürgerlicher und wissenschaftlicher Freiheiten betroffen sind. Sie bietet den beteiligten Wissenschaftler:innen Freiräume für wissenschaftliche Debatte und Forschung zu Fragen der Grundlagen pluraler und offener

The **ACADEMY IN EXILE** (AiE) is a joint initiative of the Forum, the University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), and the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities in Essen (KWI) and was founded in 2017 with the support of the Volkswagen Foundation. Since 2018, Freie Universität Berlin has also been a member of the Academy IN EXILE. In its founding phase, the Academy offered a platform for researchers of the humanities and social sciences active in the initiative "Academics for Peace" in Turkey to continue their research in exile. It helped to shape a program of critical studies of Turkey.

In 2019, the **ACADEMY IN EXILE** opened up opportunities for scholars from other countries affected by restrictions to civil and academic freedom. It offers the researchers involved scope for academic debate and research on questions of the foundations of plural and open societies, authoritarian ideologies, and political practice. It strives to

Gesellschaften, autoritärer Ideologien und politischer Praxis. Sie strebt an, das intellektuelle Potenzial gefährdeter Forschender für Forschung und Lehre in der Bundesrepublik zu nutzen und als Impuls für die Internationalisierung unserer Hochschulen und in der Form von Online-Lehrangeboten auch für ihre Heimatländer und -regionen fruchtbar zu machen.

Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL ist zunächst an zwei Standorten, Berlin und Essen, angesiedelt. Eine Ausweitung der Angebote wurde ab 2018 mit Unterstützung weiterer Stiftungen durch Partnerschaften vor allem mit der Freien Universität Berlin aber auch mit der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin ermöglicht. Seit ihrer Gründung hat die Akademie über 50 gefährdete Wissenschaftler:innen durch Lang- oder Kurzzeitfellowships unterstützt.

Die Wissenschaftler:innen werden als Fellows an das KWI oder das Forum berufen, oder arbeiten in dem durch Mittel der Mellon Foundation ermöglichten Critical Thinking Residency Program an der Freien Universität Berlin. In Essen und in Berlin sind sie in fachlich entsprechende Fakultäten der Universitäten oder in Forschungsprogramme des Forums eingebunden. Die Fellows der AKADEMIE IM EXIL werden aus Gründen des persönlichen Schutzes in dieser Broschüre nicht namentlich ausgewiesen. Informationen zu ihren Arbeitsgebieten finden sich auf ihrer Webseite. Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL ergänzt bestehende Angebote, wie die Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung und andere Stipendienprogramme für gefährdete Wissenschaftler:innen, indem eine Diskussionsgrundlage für den Transfer und die Einbindung der Forschung im Exil geschaffen wird.

Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL wird durch einen Rat geleitet, der aus Kader Konuk (UDE), Volker Heins (KWI), Georges Khalil (Forum), Verena Blechinger-Talcott (Freie Universität Berlin) und Vanessa Agnew (UDE and the Australian National University) besteht.

support the intellectual potential of threatened researchers towards research and teaching in Germany and to encourage the internationalization of our universities.

The ACADEMY IN EXILE is located in two cities, Berlin and Essen. An expansion was made possible in 2018 with the support of other foundations, in particular the Mellon Foundation, and through partnerships with Freie Universität Berlin and also the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Since its inception, the Academy has supported more than 50 scholars at risk through long-term or short-term fellowships.

The researchers are appointed as fellows to the KWI or the Forum, or work at the Critical Thinking Residency Program at Freie Universität Berlin. In Essen and Berlin, they are involved in relevant faculties of universities or in research programs of the Forum. For reasons of personal safety, CV's and biographies of the fellows of ACADEMY IN EXILE are not listed in this brochure. Information on some of their research projects is available on the AiE website. The ACADEMY IN EXILE complements existing programs, like the Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, and other fellowship programs for scholars at risk. It provides a forum for the transfer and the integration of research in exile.

The ACADEMY IN EXILE is steered by a Council of five members: Kader Konuk (UDE), Volker Heins (KWI), Georges Khalil (Forum), Verena Blechinger-Talcott (Freie Universität Berlin), and Vanessa Agnew (UDE and the Australian National University).

The Advisory Board of the ACADEMY IN EXILE consists of the following people: Barbara Göbel (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and FU Berlin), Fatma Müge Göçek (University of Michigan), Katrin Kinzelbach (University of Erlangen-Nürnberg), Esra Kücüük (Allianz Kulturstiftung), Claus Leggewie (University of Gießen), Arien Mack (the New School for Social Research), Friederike

Dem Beirat der AKADEMIE IM EXIL gehören folgende Personen an: Barbara Göbel (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut und FU Berlin), Fatma Müge Göçek (University of Michigan), Katrin Kinzelbach (Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg), Esra Küçük (Allianz Kulturstiftung), Claus Leggewie (Universität Gießen, Arien Mack (the New School for Social Research), Friederike Pannewick (Universität Marburg), Paul Pickering (the Australian National University), Maximilian Steinbeis (Herausgeber des Verfassungsblog), Claudia Tazreiter (University of New South Wales), Susanne Zepp-Zwirner (FU Berlin).

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