

Forum Transregionale Studien

**Programm und Fellows
Program and Fellows
2019/2020**

Forum
Transregionale
Studien

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Editor:
Forum Transregionale Studien e.V. Berlin

Corporate Design:
Plural | Severin Wucher, Berlin

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Forum Transregionale Studien

The Forum Transregionale Studien is supported by

be  **Berlin**
Der Regierende Bürgermeister
von Berlin
Senatskanzlei
Wissenschaft und Forschung



**Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung**

Programm und Fellows 2019/2020
Program and Fellows 2019/2020

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Das Forum Transregionale Studien

Das Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin ist eine Plattform zur Förderung der inhaltlichen Internationalisierung der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften. Es eröffnet Freiräume für die Zusammenarbeit von Wissenschaftler*innen mit unterschiedlichen regionalen und disziplinären Perspektiven und bietet ihnen die Möglichkeit, transregional angelegte Forschungsideen und -vorhaben zu erproben und zu entwickeln. Seit seiner Gründung im Jahr 2009 beruft das Forum nach dem Prinzip des »Forschen *mit*, statt Forschen *über*« Fellows aus aller Welt in seine Programme und Initiativen, die es gemeinsam mit Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen in- und außerhalb Berlins durchführt.

Das Forum verfügt über Erfahrungen und eine Infrastruktur für die Organisation von transregionalen und institutionenübergreifenden Forscher*innengruppen und Forschungsprogrammen sowie über eine Wissenschaftskommunikation, die dem Transfer von Forschungsergebnissen und Projektarbeit in die Wissenschaftscommunity und die breitere Öffentlichkeit dient.

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 regionenspezifischen Wissens für eine Reorientierung in der Welt sowie für die Pluralisierung nationaler Kanons und Curricula.

Im Bereich der Wissenschaftskommunikation kooperiert das Forum eng mit der Max Weber Stiftung – Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland.

The Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin is a platform that promotes the internationalization of the humanities and social sciences. It provides scope for collaboration among researchers with varying regional and disciplinary perspectives and offers them the possibility to test and develop transregionally oriented research ideas and projects. Since its founding in 2009, in accordance with the principle of “research *with*, rather than research *on*”, the Forum has appointed researchers from all over the world as Fellows in its programs and initiatives, which it carries out jointly with universities and research institutes in and outside of Berlin.

The Forum has the experience and infrastructure to organize transregional and cross-institutional research groups and programs. Another important aspect of the Forum’s work is academic communication, which assists in the transfer of research results and project work to the academic community and the wider public.

Through its work, the Forum contributes to a new orientation of the humanities and social sciences under the conditions of the 21st century. Its programs and initiatives respond to worldwide entanglements and fragmentations, the increased mobility of people and ideas, as well as new drawings of boundaries and the growing importance of region-specific knowledge to reorientate in the world and to pluralize national canons and curricula.

The Forum collaborates closely with the Max Weber Stiftung – Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Institute im Ausland in the area of communication.

Forschungsprogramme und Initiativen

Mit seinen Forschungsprogrammen setzt das Forum längerfristige inhaltliche Schwerpunkte und treibt die Verbreitung transregionaler Forschungsansätze voran. Die Programme am Forum bilden internationale, kollegartige Forscher*innengruppen und arbeiten eng mit Universitäten, außeruniversitären Forschungseinrichtungen und Museen zusammen.

Aus unterschiedlichen disziplinären Perspektiven erforscht **EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPE** (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 eröffnet Freiräume zur Erforschung aktueller Entwicklungen in der Ukraine und Osteuropa und ihrer historischen, kulturellen und sozialen Bedingungen. Es vernetzt Forschungsexpertise in Berlin, Brandenburg und darüber hinaus und lädt Wissenschaftler*innen aus Osteuropa für Fellowships ein.

re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe ist ein neues Programm zu Rechtsstaatlichkeit und Demokratie in Europa, das gemeinsam mit Democracy Reporting International durchgeführt und von der Stiftung Mercator finanziert wird. Es zielt auf einen Austausch von Rechtswissenschaftler*innen und -praktiker*innen über die europäische(n) Verfassung(en) und ihre Werte.

Research Programs and Initiatives

Through its research programs, the Forum pursues long-term research topics and promotes the circulation of transregional approaches. The programs at the Forum create international, collegiate research groups and work closely together with universities, research institutions, and museums.

Using various disciplinary perspectives, **EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE** (EUME) seeks to rethink key concepts and premises 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 fragmented and shared historical legacies, and the mobility of people and ideas between Europe and the Middle East. EUME offers space for researchers of the Middle East to redefine questions of politics, society and citizenship.

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 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 new joint programme of the Forum and Democracy Reporting International, supported by Stiftung Mercator. re:constitution is concerned with the rule of law and democracy in Europe. It promotes an exchange between jurists and law practitioners about constitutional law and values.

ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship wurde 2010 bis 2013 als Forschungsprogramm am Forum entwickelt. Es will zu einer Neubewertung des Kanons textbezogener Wissenschaft beitragen und bisher marginalisierte präkoloniale Philologien und Wissenschaft aus Asien, Afrika, dem Nahen Osten und Europa neu in den Blick nehmen. Im Zentrum der Aktivitäten des Programms steht die Zeitschrift *Philological Encounters*. Seit 2014 wird ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE an der Freien Universität Berlin weitergeführt und bleibt dem Forum durch die Nutzung einiger Instrumente verbunden.

4A Laboratory ist das Nachfolgeprogramm des am Forum entwickelten Forschungsprogramms **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** und CAHIM. 4A Lab möchte einen neuen 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 neue Programm ist als Kooperation des Kunsthistorischen Instituts in Florenz und der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz konzipiert und in Partnerschaft mit der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und dem Forum Transregionale Studien verbunden.

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** 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 ihren Adressatenkreis auf Wissenschaftler*innen anderer Ländern ausgeweitet, die von massiven Einschränkungen bürgerlicher und akademischer Freiheiten betroffen sind. Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** ermöglicht nicht nur, die sich wandelnden Grundlagen pluraler und demo-

ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship was a research program at the Forum from 2010 to 2013. It aims to contribute to a reevaluation of the canon of text-related research and to take a new look at pre-colonial philologies and research from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe that have been marginalized until now. At the center of the program's activities is the periodical *Philological Encounters*. Since 2014, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE has continued its work at the Freie Universität Berlin and remains connected to the Forum by taking part in its formats.

4A Laboratory is the follow-up program of the former research program **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** that was developed at 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 new program is designed in cooperation with the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz and the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. Further partners are the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and the Forum Transregionale Studien.

ACADEMY IN EXILE is a joint initiative of the Universität Duisburg-Essen, the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen (KWI) and the Forum Transregionale Studien. The Academy was founded in 2017 with the support of the VolkswagenStiftung to offer researchers in the humanities and social sciences from Turkey a platform to continue their research in exile. In 2018, the Freie Universität has joined the circle of institutions that support the Academy. Since its founding, the program has extended its target group of researchers from Turkey to other countries that are also affected by massive restraints to civil and academic freedom. **ACADEMY IN EXILE** not only makes it possible to explore and discuss the changing foundations of plural and

kratischer Gesellschaften und autoritärer Ideologien und Praxis zu erforschen und zu debattieren, sondern strebt auch an, die spezifischen Expertisen der Wissenschaftler*innen im Exil in die deutsche Forschungslandschaft einzubringen.

Wissenschaftliche Veranstaltungen

Workshops, Seminare und Transregionale Akademien dienen Wissenschaftler*innen zur Diskussion spezifischer Fragestellungen und der Entwicklung neuer Projektideen. Sie regen innerwissenschaftliche Diskussionen an, erproben Konstellationen, die zwischen die disziplinären, regionalen und institutionellen Zuständigkeiten unserer Wissenschaftsordnung fallen und tragen zum Transfer transregionaler Fragestellungen und Erkenntnisprozesse in verschiedene Öffentlichkeiten bei. 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.

Transregionale Akademien 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 etablierteren Wissenschaftler*innen aus unterschiedlichen regionalen und disziplinären Kontexten erhalten über einen Zeitraum von etwa zehn bis zwölf Tagen die Gelegenheit zur 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.

democratic societies and authoritarian ideologies and practices, but also strives to bring the particular expertise of scholars in exile into the German research landscape.

Academic Events

Workshops, Seminars and Transregional Academies 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, curricula, and also exploring relations to current sociopolitical issues.

Transregional Academies are a format in which project ideas, research questions, or thematic fields are intensely discussed and tested in their early stages of development. Up to 24 doctoral candidates and postdocs from all over the world and a steering group of early-career and/or established researchers have the opportunity to discuss ongoing projects and particular research questions over a period of 10 to 12 days. The academies are characterized by a peer-to-peer principle that lets conveners and participants engage equally in planning and shaping the program. Academies are supported by an internal communication platform sustained by the Forum, which also serves, alongside the Forum's academic blogs, as a means for discussion as well as for internal and academic communication.



EUME Discussion und Filmreihe

»Beyond Spring«

Werkstatt der Kulturen der Welt

You Come From Far Away

Regie: Amal Ramsis

Als Mittel der internen Kommunikation, der Diskussion sowie der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit stellt das Forum wissenschaftliche Blogs und eine interne Kommunikationsplattform zur Verfügung.

Das Format bietet die den beteiligten Wissenschaftler*innen die Gelegenheit, eine Standortbestimmung ihrer eigenen Forschung in einem transregionalen Zusammenhang vorzunehmen. Wissenschaftler*innen können hier ihre Erfahrungen austauschen, indem sie Forschungsfragen und Themen von aktueller gesellschaftspolitischer Relevanz über die Grenzen von Disziplinen, Regionen und Institutionen hinweg diskutieren. 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. Im Anschluss an die Vorführungen folgen Diskussionen mit Fellows und anderen Forschenden; in den Debatten werden aktuelle Themen adressiert, in den letzten Jahren etwa die Auswirkungen schrumpfender Räume bürgerlicher und akademischer Freiheiten, Formen des Exils, regionale Ansichten auf Modernismen, Populismus, Postkolonialismus und Universität, die Auswirkungen der arabischen Revolutionen, die Entwicklungen in der Ukraine, die Historiographie des armenischen Genozids, der Nahostkonflikt, Geschichtspolitik autoritärer Bewegungen und Regime oder neuere gesellschaftspolitische Entwicklungen in der Türkei.

Eine **gemeinsame Konferenz** des Forums und der Max Weber Stiftung wird sich in diesem Jahr mit dem Thema Wissenschaftskommunikation befassen.

The format gives participating scholars the opportunity to define the position of their own research in a transregional context. Researchers can exchange their experiences by discussing research questions and topics of current socio-political relevance across disciplinary, regional and institutional borders. Together with diverse partners, the Forum and its programs regularly organize **conferences, seminars, film screenings, public debates** and **lecture series** that are intended for the general public, which are subsequently followed by discussions with Fellows and other researchers. These discussions address current topics including the shrinking of civil and academic freedoms, forms of exile, modernisms, populism, postcolonialism and academia, the effects of the Arab revolutions, developments in Ukraine, the historiography of the Armenian genocide, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the historical policy of authoritarian movements and regimes, and socio-political developments in Turkey.

This year, a **joint conference** of the Forum and the Max Weber Stiftung will deal with the topic of academic communication.



Transregionale Akademie

26.8.-6.9.2019, American University
Beirut

*Fragment - Power - Public: Narrative,
Authority, and Circulation in Archival
Work*

academies.hypotheses.org/fragment-power-public-beirut-2019

Wissenschaftskommunikation

Die Übersetzung von aktuellen Forschungsthemen und -fragen zwischen den regionalwissenschaftlichen und disziplinären Fachöffentlichkeiten sowie der Transfer transregionaler Ansätze aus der Wissenschaft in die Öffentlichkeit sind besondere Anliegen des Forums. Über Blogs und soziale Medien sowie Buch-, Audio und Open-Access-Publikationen informiert der Arbeitsbereich Wissenschaftskommunikation über laufende Forschungsarbeiten und -projekte, macht Ergebnisse verfügbar und trägt über partizipative Formate zu deren Entwicklung bei.

Die Arbeit des Forums wird von mehreren wissenschaftlichen Blogs begleitet. Das Blog **TRAFO - Blog for Transregional Research** (TRAFO-Blog) ist eine mehrsprachige Diskussions- und Informationsplattform, die in Kooperation mit der Max Weber Stiftung in Bonn und dem Verein CrossArea in Leipzig kuratiert wird. In Deutschland gibt es kein vergleichbares Angebot, das die Debatte um transregionale Forschung anregt.

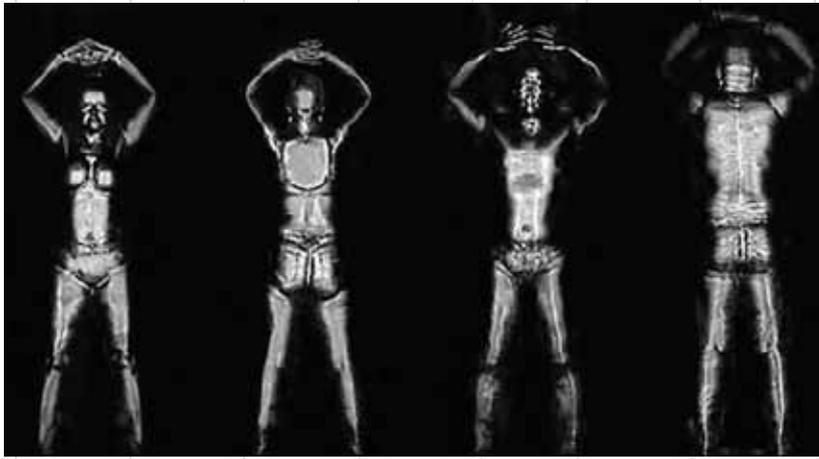
TRAFO macht Forschungsergebnisse verfügbar und bietet ein breites Spektrum an Informationen: wissenschaftliche Aufsätze, Beiträge aus der Forschung der Fellows, Tagungsberichte, Interviews mit Forschenden zur ihrer Arbeit, Tagungsberichte und aktuelle Calls for Papers. Fachwissenschaftler*innen werden einbezogen, um die Qualität der Beiträge zu sichern. Jede Woche werden zwei bis drei neue Beiträge veröffentlicht. Die Zugriffszahlen lagen im Juli 2019 bei über 10.000 pro Monat.

Communication

The Forum is engaged in the translation of current research topics and questions between area studies and specialized disciplinary publics and the transfer of transregional approaches in research to the public. Through blogs and social media, as well as books, audio, and open access publications, the Communication division provides information on ongoing research projects, makes their results accessible, and, by employing participatory formats, contributes to their development.

The work of the Forum is accompanied by several academic blogs. **TRAFO - Blog for Transregional Research** (TRAFO-Blog) is a multilingual discussion and information platform curated in cooperation with the Max Weber Stiftung in Bonn and the association CrossArea in Leipzig. There is no comparable undertaking in Germany that stimulates debate on transregional research.

TRAFO makes research outcomes accessible and offers a broad spectrum of information: academic essays, contributions from the Fellows' research, conference reports, interviews with researchers on their work, and current calls for papers. Experts from respective fields of research are involved to secure the quality of the contributions. Each week, two or three new contributions are published. The number of visitors on the blog was over 10,000 in July 2019.



New Books

Tarek El-Ariss

Leaks, Hacks, and Scandals: Arab Culture in the Digital Age

trafo.hypotheses.org/17765

In der Interviewreihe »**All Things Transregional?**« wird diskutiert, was transregionale Forschung ist, wem sie nützt und wo ihre Grenzen liegen. Die Redaktion befragte hierzu ausgewiesene deutsche und internationale Wissenschaftler*innen. Die Antworten präsentieren unterschiedliche Positionen, nehmen aufeinander Bezug und sind in ihren Thesen mitunter kontrovers. Im Sommer 2019 ist ein digitaler Sammelband der Reihe erschienen.

Die Reihe »**Emerging Topics**« bietet Forschenden die Möglichkeit, anstehende Workshops und Konferenzen mit transregionalen Bezügen zu präsentieren. Auf diese Weise gibt das TRAFO-Blog Einblicke in aktuell diskutierte Forschungsthemen mit transregionaler Perspektive.

Im Beitragsformat »**New Books**« stellen Wissenschaftler*innen aus dem Umfeld des Forums, der Max Weber Stiftung und ihrer 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.

Das Forum bietet Wissenschaftler*innen an, Sequenzen von Beiträgen zu geeigneten Forschungsthemen auf TRAFO zu kuratieren.

Seit 2015 geben die Islamwissenschaftlerinnen Schirin Amir-Moazami und Ruth Streicher (FU Berlin) die Reihe »**Provincializing Epistemologies**« als Gastredakteurinnen heraus. Ihr Thema ist die Kritik an der Vorherrschaft westlicher Wissenssysteme.

In the series "**All Things Transregional?**", interviewees discuss the questions of what transregional research is, whom it benefits, and where its limits lie. To this end, the editorial board talked to qualified German and international researchers. The answers present divergent positions, they refer to one another, and sometimes propound controversial hypotheses. In summer 2019, a digital anthology of the series has been published.

The new series "**Emerging Topics**" offers researchers the possibility to present their upcoming workshops and conferences related to transregional studies. In this way, the TRAFO Blog provides insights into research topics currently being discussed from a transregional perspective.

In the "**New Books**" series, scholars from the network of the Max Weber Foundation, the Forum and their member institutions present their most recently published monographs and anthologies on transregional issues. The authors explain the relevance of their topic, discuss the methodology and the theses as well as the findings of their publication.

The Forum also offers researchers to curate series of contributions to suitable research topics at TRAFO.

Since 2015, the Islamic Studies scholars Schirin Amir-Moazami and Ruth Streicher (FU Berlin) have edited the series "**Provincializing Epistemologies**". It centers on the critique of the predominance of Western knowledge systems.



Prisma Ukraina Transregional Academy

After Violence: The (Im-)Possibility of Understanding and Remembering

10-17 June 2019, Dnipro

academies.hypotheses.org/after-violence-dnipro-2019

2018 lief zudem die Serie »**The ,1979 Moment' in the Middle East**« an, deren Beiträge aus einem im Juni 2016 am Forum veranstalteten Workshop hervorgegangen sind. Herausgeber ist der Workshop-Convener, der Historiker und Islamwissenschaftler Amir Moosavi. Seit Sommer 2019 läuft die Themenreihe »**Reconstructing Neighborhoods of War**«, die Papers aus einem Symposium des Orient-Instituts Beirut veröffentlicht. Sie wird von Birgit Schäßler, Direktorin des OIB, kuratiert.

Blogformate sind auch integraler Bestandteil der Zusammenarbeit von Veranstaltungsmanagement und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit. Sie werden intensiv 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. Sie dient zum einen der besseren Vernetzung der Teilnehmenden, zum anderen der Kommunikation nach außen. Das Blog macht die Veranstaltungsdokumentation dauerhaft verfügbar.

Mit **Büchern, Dossiers, Essays** 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 und gefördert. Dies geschieht in Kooperation mit der Max Weber Stiftung auf der Open-Access-Plattform *perspectivia.net*.

In 2018, the series "**The '1979 Moment' in the Middle East**" was released, containing contributions from a workshop held in June 2016 at the Forum. Editor is the workshop convener, the literary and Islamic scholar Amir Moosavi. Since summer 2019, the thematic series "**Reconstructing Neighborhoods of War**" has been publishing papers that were held at a symposium at the Orient Institute Beirut. It is curated by Birgit Schäßler, director of the OIB.

Blogs are also an integral part of the cooperation between event management and public outreach. They are intensively used to prepare and follow-up academic conferences and workshops. Since 2015, the blog "**Transregional Academies**" has been the platform for the bundled online presentation of the Forum's academies. It serves, first, to encourage better networking among the participants and, second, external communication. The blog makes the documentation of events lastingly available.

With **books, Dossiers, Essays** and an **academic journal**, the Forum offers additional formats for the publication of research results. To make full use of the potential of digitization, **open access publications** are particularly supported and fostered. This is done in cooperation with the Max Weber Stiftung on the open access platform *perspectivia.net*.



Essays des Forum Transregionale Studien

Sonam Kachru
 Claire Davies
 Yuval Evri
 Nahrain Al-Moussawi
 Pascale Ghazaleh

Open Access auf www.perspectivia.net

Die »**Essays des Forum Transregionale Studien**« machen Ergebnisse aus laufenden Forschungsvorhaben verfügbar. Sie erscheinen zweimal jährlich auf der Open-Access-Plattform *perspectivia.net* und in einer kleinen gedruckten Auflage. Die Ausgaben können kostenlos beim Forum bezogen werden.

Im akademischen Jahr 2018/19 sind zwei »**Dossiers**« in der Open-Access-Reihe »Areas and Disciplines« erschienen: »Reimers Konferenzen Revisited« und »All Things Transregional?«. Dabei handelt es sich um gebündelte Veröffentlichungen überarbeiteter Beiträgen aus zwei Blogreihen, in denen diskutiert wird, was transregionale Forschung bedeutet und wie sie in unterschiedlichen Disziplinen praktiziert wird.

Die **Schriftenreihe des Forum Transregionale Studien** aus der Reihe »Fröhliche Wissenschaft« des Verlags Matthes & Seitz Berlin versammelt ausgewählte Vorträge in deutscher Übersetzung. Die Reihe umfasst essayistische Texte zu aktuellen philosophischen und gesellschaftlichen Debatten und erscheint in einem ansprechenden Taschenbuchformat. Die Bücher erscheinen nach 6 Monaten auf *perspectivia.net* im Open-Access-Format.

Seit 2016 sind drei Bände der Zeitschrift **Philological Encounters** erschienen, herausgegeben von einem Gremium um den Programmleiter des Forschungsprogramms ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE, Islam Dayeh. Das Journal erscheint als Print-Publikation bei dem renommierten Wissenschaftsverlag Brill.

Darüber hinaus veröffentlicht das Forum **Audioformate**, die Vorträge, Diskussionen oder Gespräche mit Wissenschaftler*innen dokumen-

The “**Essays of the Forum Transregionale Studien**” make the results from ongoing research projects available. They appear twice a year on the open-access platform *perspectivia.net* and in a small printed edition. The issues can be obtained free of charge from the Forum.

In the academic year 2018/19, two “**Dossiers**”: “Reimers Konferenzen Revisited” and “All Things Transregional?”, were published in the open access series “Areas and Disciplines”. These are bundled publications of revised contributions from two blog series discussing what transregional research means and how it is practiced in different disciplines.

The **Schriftenreihe des Forum Transregionale Studien** in the series “**Fröhliche Wissenschaft**” of Matthes & Seitz Berlin publishing house publishes selected lectures in German translation. The series comprises essayistic texts on current philosophical and societal debates and appears in an attractive paperback format. The books appear open access on *perspectivia.net* six months after their publication.

Since 2016 three volumes of the periodical **Philological Encounters** have been published by a committee headed by the program director of the research program ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE, Islam Dayeh. The journal appears as a print publication with the renowned academic publisher Brill.

Beyond that, the Forum also publishes **audio formats** documenting lectures, discussions, and talks with researchers. Since 2013, more than 140 talks have been published, which have been listened by more than 30,000 users so far. Since September 2018, the Forum has published these audio recordings through SoundCloud.



Schriftenreihe des Forum

Transregionale Studien in der Reihe
»Fröhliche Wissenschaft«, Matthes &
Seitz Berlin

Neil MacGregor, 2015

*Globale Sammlungen für globalisierte
Städte*

Sheldon Pollock, 2016

Philologie und Freiheit

Susannah Heschel, 2018

Jüdischer Islam

Open Access auf www.perspectivia.net

tieren. Seit 2013 wurden mehr als 140 Beiträge veröffentlicht.

Wer regelmäßig über Neuigkeiten aus dem Forum informiert werden will, findet uns auf Facebook und Twitter. Es gibt zudem die Möglichkeit, sich über die Homepage für den Newsletter anzumelden.

Koordination: Moritz Buchner

Kontakt: presse@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 (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. Hermann Parzinger, Präsident der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, ist Vorsitzender der Mitgliederversammlung.

Those who want to be informed regularly about news of the Forum can find us on Facebook and Twitter. You can also register for the newsletter on our homepage.

trafo.hypotheses.org

academies.hypotheses.org

facebook.com/forumtransregionalestudien

twitter.com/transregionalis

soundcloud.com/user-555442334

Direction, Cooperation, and Support

The Executive Board of the Forum consists of the Latin American Studies scholar Marianne Braig, the global historian Sebastian Conrad (both Freie Universität Berlin), the Africa historian Andreas Eckert (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 executive board confers with an internationally staffed Academic Advisory Committee.

The Forum was founded in October 2009 as an official seat 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. Hermann Parzinger, President of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, is the Chairperson of the Members' Assembly.

Die Geschäftsstelle wird von Georges Khalil, dem Wissenschaftlichen Koordinator des Forums, geleitet.

Die Geschäftsstelle des Forums wird vom Regierenden Bürgermeister von Berlin – Senatskanzlei für Wissenschaft und Forschung gefördert.

Die Wissenschaftskommunikation wird aus BMBF-Mitteln finanziert und in enger Zusammenarbeit mit der Max Weber Stiftung umgesetzt. EUME wird für weitere drei Jahre durch eine private Stiftung gefördert. PRISMA UKRAÏNA wird durch Mittel des Landes Berlin gefördert. Das neue Programm re:constitution wird durch die Stiftung Mercator finanziert. Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL wird von der VolkswagenStiftung gefördert; einige ihrer Fellowships werden durch die Freudenberg-Stiftung oder den Scholar Rescue Fund und der Aufbau einer Residenz Akademie an der Freien Universität durch Mittel der Mellon Foundation finanziert.

Mittel der Alexander von Humboldt-, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, der Gerda Henkel Stiftung, der Irmgard Coninx Stiftung, der Marga und Kurt Möllgaard-Stiftung, der VolkswagenStiftung, der ZEIT-Stiftung Gerd und Ebelin Bucerius sowie des Doha Centers und der Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative werden weitere Wissenschaftler*innen aus den südlichen oder östlichen Nachbarländern der Europäischen Union ans Forum und seine Programme EUME und PRISMA UKRAÏNA führen. 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 werden.

In Fragen der allgemeinen Verwaltung arbeitet das Forum eng mit dem Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin zusammen.

Ausführliche Informationen über das Forum und seine Forschungsprogramme finden Sie unter www.forum-transregionale-studien.de

Georges Khalil, Academic Coordinator, heads the Forum's office.

The Forum is supported by the Governing Mayor of Berlin – Senate Chancellery for Science and Research.

In the area of academic communication, the Forum collaborates closely with the Max Weber Foundation, and it is financed by Germany's Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF). EUME is supported by a private foundation for the next three years. PRISMA UKRAÏNA is supported with funds from the State of Berlin. The new program re:constitution is supported by Stiftung Mercator. The ACADEMY IN EXILE has been funded by the VolkswagenStiftung since fall 2017. Some fellowships are supported by the Freudenberg-Stiftung and the Scholar Rescue Fund. The establishment of a residential academy at the Freie Universität Berlin is funded by the Mellon Foundation.

Through the support of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Gerda Henkel Foundation, Irmgard Coninx Foundation, Marga und Kurt Möllgaard Foundation, VolkswagenStiftung, ZEIT-Stiftung Gerd und Ebelin Bucerius, the Doha Center and the Philipp Schwartz Initiative, researchers from Southern and Eastern neighbouring countries of the European Union have the opportunity to come to the Forum and take part in its programs EUME and PRISMA UKRAÏNA. In the last two years, two EUME Fellows have won an ERC Starting Grant: one for a project at the Freie Universität Berlin and one for a project at the Forum that will start in 2020.

On issues of general administration, the Forum cooperates closely with the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

Detailed information on the Forum and its research programs can be found at www.forum-transregionale-studien.de



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. Andreas Eckert schreibt regelmäßig als freier Autor für die Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung und DIE ZEIT. Er ist seit der Gründung des Forums im Jahr 2009 Vorsitzender des Vorstands.

is Professor of African History at Humboldt University Berlin (since 2007) and has been leading the "IGK Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History (re:work)" research center 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. Andreas Eckert also writes for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and DIE ZEIT. He has been Chairman of the Board of Directors ever since the Forum was founded.



Marianne Braig

ist Professorin für Politikwissenschaft an der Freien Universität Berlin mit dem Schwerpunkt der Politik Lateinamerikas. Außerdem ist sie Mitglied des Vorstands des Center for Area Studies (CAS) an der Freien Universität Berlin. Als Sprecherin repräsentiert sie das internationale Kompetenznetz »desiguALdades.net«, das internationale Graduiertenkolleg »Zwischen Räumen«, sowie das internationale Verbundprojekt »Medidas para la inclusión social y equidad en instituciones de educación superior en América Latina (MISEAL)«. Marianne Braig ist seit der Gründung des Forums im Jahr 2009 im Vorstand.

is Professor of Political Science with a focus on politics of Latin America at the Freie Universität Berlin. She is member of the Board of Directors of the Center for Area Studies (CAS) at the Freie Universität Berlin and spokeswoman of the international competence network "desiguALdades.net", the international graduate school "Zwischen Räumen" and the international joint project "Medidas para la inclusión social y equidad en instituciones de educación superior en América Latina (MISEAL)". Marianne Braig has been a member of the Board since the foundation of the Forum in 2009.



Sebastian Conrad

ist Historiker und Japanologe. Er hat seit 2010 den Lehrstuhl für Moderne Geschichte an der Freien Universität Berlin inne und leitet dort den Arbeitsbereich »Globalgeschichte«. Von 1999 bis 2005 war er Mitglied der Jungen Akademie an der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und wurde 2007 Professor für Moderne Geschichte am European University Institute in Florenz. 1999/2000 war er Fellow am Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. Sebastian Conrad gehört dem Vorstand des Forums seit dem Jahr 2009 an.

is a Historian and Japanologist. Since 2010, he has been Professor of Modern History and has been leading the research section "Global History" at the Freie Universität Berlin. From 1999 to 2005, he was a member of the Young Academy at the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften and was Professor of Modern History at the European University Institute in Florence. In 1999/2000 he was a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. Sebastian Conrad has been member of the Board since the Forum was founded in 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 hat im Februar 2015 ihr Amt als Vorstandsmitglied des Forum Transregionale Studien angetreten.

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 became a member of the Forum's Board of Directors in February 2015.



Friederike Pannewick

ist seit 2007 Professorin für Arabistik am Centrum für Nah- und Mitteloststudien (CNMS) an der Philips-Universität Marburg. Sie war von 2001 bis 2011 Projektleiterin am »Arbeitskreis Moderne und Islam (AKMI)« des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin. Sie war außerdem von 2005 bis 2007 Associate Professor for Arabic Studies an der Universität Oslo. Sie ist unter anderem Mitglied des Wissenschaftlichen Beirats des Orient-Instituts Beirut (Institut der Max Weber Stiftung) und der Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School for Literary Studies, Freie Universität Berlin. Seit Oktober 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 Philips University Marburg since 2007. From 2001 to 2011, she led the projects “Cultural Mobility in Near Eastern Literature” and “Travelling Traditions—Comparative Perspectives on Near Eastern Literatures” of the “Working Group Modernity and Islam (AKMI)” at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. She was Associate Professor of Arabic Studies at the University of Oslo from 2005 to 2007 and she is a member of the Academic Advisory Board of the Orient Institute Beirut (Institute of the Max Weber Stiftung) and the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School for Literary Studies at the Freie Universität Berlin. Since October 2012, she has been a member of the Forum’s Board of Directors.



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EUROPA IM NAHEN OSTEN – DER NAHE OSTEN IN EUROPA / EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—THE MIDDLE EAST IN EUROPE (EUME)

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 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.

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, the organization of regular seminars, lectures, workshops and summer academies, that strengthen and modify existing research groups and contexts in Germany, beyond academic circles.

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.

— Das Forschungsfeld *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.

— *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 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 interconnected research fields and topics:

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

— *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)* ist ein neues Vorhaben, das EUME-Fellow Anne-Marie McManus im Rahmen eines ERC Starting-Grants ab Februar 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, Südasiens 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-Fellows an das Forum, durch Stipendien der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, der VolkswagenStiftung 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, dem Law and Society Institute der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, den Instituten für Geschichts-, Islam- und Politikwissenschaft und dem Seminar für Semitistik und Arabistik der Freien Universität Berlin oder den Instituten für Europäische Ethnologie und 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.

— *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 from February 2020 onwards for five years. The project will collect and analyse 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 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 270 scholars from and of the Middle East have been EUME Fellows, who, by their scholarly projects and their questions relating to the order of knowledge, society and politics, 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 a reflexive 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:

In Arbeitsgesprächen, Workshops und Sommerakademien können spezifische Themen vertieft werden.

Seit den Anfängen des Arbeitskreises Moderne und Islam (AKMI) im Jahr 1996 forschten über 270 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 jährlich 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 Mittelmeerraums, 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 Ouaisa (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.

— 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 Pannewick (Philipps-Universität Marburg), Amnon Raz-Krakotzkin (Ben-Gurion University, Beer Sheva), Samah Selim (Rutgers University), and Stefan Weber (Museum für Islamische Kunst, Berlin).

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 Information: eume-berlin.de



Diana Abbani

Lost Voices: Musical Life between Identity Quest and Modernity in Early 20th-Century Beirut

Diana Abbani received her PhD in Arabic Studies from Sorbonne University with a dissertation entitled “Music and Society in Beirut during the Nahda Period”. She holds an MA in History from Sorbonne University and an MA in Political Science from Saint Denis University, Paris. Her work focuses mainly on the social and cultural life in the Levant, particularly on Beirut, at the turn of the 20th century. In her dissertation, she draws a social and cultural history of Beirut’s musical scene in the first quarter of the twentieth century. She offers a historical rethinking of the cultural and musical history of Beirut by looking at the relation between music, technology and society through the analysis of a set of primary sources.

During the academic years 2018/19 and 2019/20, Diana will be a EUME Fellow associated with the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School of Literary Studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

Diana’s book project is based on archival research (newspapers and memoirs) and recorded songs from early twentieth-century Beirut. Combining interdisciplinary methods, it focuses on questions of modernisation, class and taste through the analysis of the changes occurred in the musical life. It follows the ways in which the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the French mandate changed and affected entertainment and leisure in Beirut by focusing on its evolving musical scene, as it manifested in changing places of consumption, sociality and the distribution of music as a new form of commodity. The reading of how the social and political transformations in early 20th-century Beirut affected and created new forms of entertainment, leisure, musical expressions and commodities allows to understand the role of music in making a national identity and discourse in the newly established State of Greater Lebanon. The research offers thus a historical analysis of how collective identities took shape in songs that built national imaginary during the 1920s and 1930s by setting myths (such as the Glorious Arab or Syrian Unity) and debating new social values, such as the decadence in the society or gender issues.



Refqa Abu-Remaileh

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

Refqa Abu-Remaileh is an Assistant Professor at the Freie Universität Berlin's Arabic Studies 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 and MSt in Modern Middle Eastern Studies, with a focus on modern Arabic Literature and Film, from the University of Oxford (2010, 2004), and her BA in English Literature from the University of British Columbia (2002). She has worked with the London-based charity Oxford Research Group as a consultant on their Palestine-Israel projects.

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.

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 the Freie Universität Berlin, led by principal investigator Refqa Abu-Remaileh.



Omar Al-Ghazzi

Histories of the Future in the Post-2011 Arab World

Omar Al-Ghazzi is Assistant Professor in the Department of Media and Communications at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Al-Ghazzi's research expertise is in conflict reporting and representation, with a focus on digital media and collective memory in the Middle East and North Africa. His research has appeared in top academic journals in the field of media and communications. Before joining LSE, he was a lecturer (Assistant Professor) at the Department of Journalism of the University of Sheffield. Al-Ghazzi completed his PhD at the Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania. He holds MAs in Communication from the University of Pennsylvania and American University and a BA in Communication Arts from the Lebanese American University. A former Fulbright scholar, Al-Ghazzi comes from a journalistic professional background. He has previously worked as a reporter for Al-Hayat Arabic daily and as a media analyst at BBC Monitoring.

From June to August 2019 and from April to December 2020, he is a EUME-CNMS Fellow of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation.

This project explores the politics of mediated collective memory in the contemporary Arab world. It addresses the questions of how communicative practices during the 2011 Arab uprisings and their aftermath reflected and shaped understandings of history, and how these practices enabled revolutionary, but also reactionary, violent and divisive politics. Al-Ghazzi's project links collective memory studies to the study of political contention and struggle in the Arab world. He selects episodes of contestation about history and explores the political symbols and tropes that generated intense debates. He examines what these symbols are alleged to represent and what ordinary times in history they claim to continue. His approach does not confine its analysis to one national context or one medium or technology. Rather, it notes and theorizes a way of thinking about mediated histories and futures that permeates countries, political groupings, and media outlets. By focusing on mediations of history, the project explores the deep tensions between Arab nation-states as political spaces, the region's transnational media system, and temporal narratives of belonging.



Yassin Al Haj Saleh

Modes of Mass Murder: A Comparative Study

Yassin Al Haj Saleh is a Syrian writer and intellectual who has been living in exile for 4 years. He was in jail for 16 years in the 1980s and 1990s. He is the author of six books on Syria, prison, contemporary Islam, and on culture and intellectuals. His last book, *The Impossible Revolution*, was translated into English and published by Hurst in London in July 2017.

He has been a Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin during the academic years 2017/18 and 2018/19, and continues his research project as Senior EUME Fellow of the Gerda Henkel Stiftung from March to November 2019.

In what ways does mass killing in Syria differ from other well-known examples of mass murder in Rwanda, Cambodia, and before them Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, and the Armenian Genocide? Variables like bureaucratization, the role of labor in concentration camps, and a theory of supremacy (of race or class) are either lacking in the Assadist mode of killing, in contrast to the Holocaust and the Gulag, or they are not systematic. Physical contact between the victims and the perpetrators was almost absent in the Soviet and Nazi killings, but this is not the case in Syria and Rwanda. The Daesh mode of killing preferably involves physical contact between the killer and the killed.

What are the roles of religion, sect, and ethnicity in this mode? Can we differentiate between violent violence like what we experienced in Syria at the hands of the regime and Daesh, and the more organized and less violent violence of Israel against Palestinians for instance? Is it possible also to speak of historical progress in modes of killing, the way Marx talked about modes of production in his days? What are the relations between modes of killing and political systems, social structures, and cultural organization in specific countries? Are contemporary modes of killing understandable on the basis of individual countries: Syria, Sudan, Rwanda, Cambodia, etc.? What are the forms of articulation between violent and less violent modes of killing on the global level? Is it possible for us to interpret the contemporary world order (as it is institutionalized in the UN, many other organizations, and especially the UNSC) as a global organization of death, violent death? Finally, is politics without violence, even organized and legitimately monopolized violence, possible?



Omri Ben Yehuda

Mizrahim in Israel – Politics, Literature, History

Omri Ben Yehuda is a scholar of comparative Jewish Literatures. His work focuses on Jewish literatures in German and Hebrew, Mizrahi and Israeli literature, Holocaust literature and postcolonial studies. He 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 Hetrotopia” 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* and *Journal of Jewish Identities*. His Mizrahi and colonial reading of the Netflix thriller *Fauda* is forthcoming with *AJS Review*. His book *The Speech Act of Kafka and Agnon* was published with Mossad Bialik Publishers in Jerusalem, 2019 and his second book *Auseinandergeschrieben: The Collapse of Storytelling in Modern Jewish Literature*, will be soon published by The Hebrew University Magnes Press.

In the academic year 2019/20 he 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.



Elife Biçer-Deveci

Discourses about the 'Alcohol Problem' in the Late Ottoman Empire and in Turkey from 1900 until Today

Elife Biçer-Deveci is a postdoctoral fellow of the Postdoc Mobility Grants of Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) affiliated with EUME in the academic year 2019/20. She is a Historian and completed her PhD at the Historical Institute of the University of Bern. At the University of Zürich, Biçer-Deveci studied History, Geography and Philosophy. She is author of several academic articles on the women's movement in Istanbul in the early 20th century and of the monograph *Die osmanisch-türkische Frauenbewegung im Kontext internationaler Frauenorganisationen* (2017) based on her PhD project. Her recent project is about alcohol regulation policies in Turkey in the long 20th century in the frame of international relations. Before the fellowship at EUME, Biçer-Deveci spent research stays for her projects at St. Antony's College in Oxford (September 2017 to February 2019), at the University of Teheran (August-September 2018), and at the Central European University in Budapest (March-August 2014) with Mobility Grants of the SNSF.

The research project explores the issue of the 'alcohol problem' in Turkey in the long twentieth century. The research question underpinning the project is: How have discourses about the 'alcohol problem' and regulations of alcohol trade and consumption in Turkey changed since 1900, in particular, how have they been influenced by Turkey's relationship with Europe and the US? Elife Biçer-Deveci explores scientific debates about alcohol, regulation of alcohol consumption and trade by the state, and the role of non-governmental organisations in the process of secularisation. The basic assumption is that the contemporary implementation of Islamic prohibition is a result of exchange with Western culture. The temperance movements in Europe and the US have influenced debates about alcohol in Turkey and helped to detach discourses about the banning of alcohol from Islamic doctrine. Prohibitionist ideas that originated in the West were adopted, in secularised form, by Islamic groups. This led to the prohibitionist policies now followed in Muslim countries and to contemporary Turkey's restrictive alcohol policies. Using Turkey as a case study the project offers insights into a part of the Muslim world that is closely related to Europe as well as to the Muslim countries.



Imren Borsuk Eroglu

From Ethnic Mobilization into Communal Conflict: Turkey's Kurdish Problem

Imren Borsuk Eroglu is a research fellow at Stockholm University Institute for Turkish Studies. She holds a PhD in Political Science and International Relations from Koc University, Istanbul. Her research interests include nationalism, communal conflict, dynamics of societal conflicts and cooperation. She conducted fieldworks on Northern Ireland conflicts and Kurdish question in Turkey. She is also interested in urban studies and socio-spatial dynamics of poverty. Her most recent article “Displacement and asset transformation from inner-city squatter settlement into peripheral mass housing” (2019, *European Urban and Regional Studies*) investigates the changing dimensions of urban poverty and social experiences of displacement. She is currently co-editing a special issue (with Paul T. Levin of Stockholm University Institute for Turkish Studies) that analyzes the changing dynamics of societal conflicts and of social cohesion from democratization to democratic backsliding in Turkey (2020, *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*).

From January 2020, she will be a EUME Fellow affiliated with Freie Universität Berlin.

Scholars have recently devoted large amounts of attention to how and why ethnic conflicts start and spread over the contested terrains and among the population. However, less attention has been given to precisely how the dynamics of ethnic violence change in time and space. In this project, Imren Borsuk Eroglu investigates how the forms of ethnic violence change over time and space from ethnic insurgency into intercommunal violence and discuss the mechanisms that trigger the rise of communal conflict in a context of democratic transition in Turkey



Rasha Chatta

Arab Comics in/of Migration: A Comparative Study of (Im-)Migrant Stories, War Narratives, and Conflicted Memory

Rasha Chatta earned her PhD in Cultural, Literary, and Postcolonial Studies from SOAS, University of London, with a dissertation titled “Marginality and Individuation: A Theoretical Approach to Abla Farhoud and Arab Migrant Literature”. She holds an MA in Near and Middle Eastern Studies from SOAS and a BA in History of the Middle East and North Africa from Panthéon-Sorbonne (Paris I) and “Classes préparatoires” in Humanities. She has held teaching positions at SOAS, Bard College Berlin, and NYU London. In 2009, she was Community Outreach Director at the Cairo-based Resettlement Legal Aid Project. Her research interests include visual aesthetics and memory, approaches to world literature, migrant and diasporic literatures, and war literature with a focus on Lebanon and Syria. Her recent publications include the chapter “Conflict and Migration in Lebanese Graphic Narratives”, in Smets, K. et al. (eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Media and Migration* (London: Sage Publications Ltd, 2019). She has been a EUME Fellow in the academic years 2017/18 and 2018/19 and remains a EUME Fellow in 2019/20.

This research project seeks to offer a comparative study of the Arab migrant graphic novel and comics by examining the visual and creative portrayal of (im-)migrant experiences in the aftermaths of the Lebanese civil war, the Israeli-Lebanese war of summer 2006, and the Syrian war in the wake of the Arab spring. It also focuses on the role of memory in bridging dislocated narratives between the Near East and Europe. The project engages analytically with the creative forms of expression attending the current mass migrations, offering historical depth to the understanding of the cultural roots of recent movements and experiences. While aiming to bring the expertise of area studies to bear on the radical new artistic forms, the study also aims to contribute on the side of visual studies and the study of comic and graphic narratives. It seeks to do so both by expanding the reach of these fields to include contemporary authors of Arab background writing in Arabic and different European languages, and by exploring the possibility of a comparative approach to the visual aesthetics of conflicted memory.



Jihane Chedouki

Regulating War in Times of Modernity: A Critical Approach to the Comparison of International Humanitarian Law and Islamic Law on the Use of Force

Jihane Chedouki holds a PhD in Law from the University of Poitiers (France). She also graduated in Public Law and Political Science respectively from the Faculty of Law of Tangier (Morocco) and Panthéon-Assas University in Paris. Her doctorate focused on the legal protection of cultural heritage in the Arab States. From 2016 to 2019, she worked for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as a Protection Delegate in Iraq, South Sudan and Syria. Before joining ICRC, she was a postdoctoral research fellow and a consultant in the field of Cultural Heritage Law on behalf of public and international institutions such as the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), the European Union and the UNESCO. During the academic year 2019/20, she is a EUME fellow.

This project aims to analyze the contribution of International Humanitarian Law to the regulation of armed conflicts in the Arab countries. This branch of International Law is considered as the most appropriate legal instrument to "humanize" wars without aiming to prevent them. Furthermore, as these events are described by international experts as religious conflicts, some international organizations have made the choice to invoke Islamic Law on the use of force to convey the principles of International Humanitarian Law to Muslim warring parties in order to remind them of their responsibilities to protect civilians during hostilities. As a result, a new legal discipline is emerging entitled "Islamic International Humanitarian Law". This study will analyze the logic followed by these actors who use the expertise of Islamic Law specialists to establish a comparative approach between these two legal systems. In a second step, it will explore whether comparative law has managed to grasp the *raison d'être* of Islamic Law and its moral values on the one hand and its effectiveness today, in the face of the challenges of modernity (e.g., militarism and humanitarianism), on the other. Finally, it will be interesting to discuss how moral values enshrined in Islamic Law could contribute to renewing our reflections on war and peace in these challenging times. This project will favor an interdisciplinary approach, including disciplines such as the history of law, the science of *usul al-fiqh*, International Law, and anthropology.



Amal Equeiq

Indigenous Affinities: Comparative Study in Mayan and Palestinian Narratives

Amal Equeiq is Assistant Professor of Arabic Studies and Comparative Literature at Williams College. She is currently working on her manuscript, “Indigenous Affinities: Comparative Study in Mayan and Palestinian Narratives”. Her interdisciplinary research includes modern Arab literature, popular culture, Palestine Studies, feminism(s), performance studies, translation, indigenous studies in the Americas, the Global South, literary history, hip-hop, critical border studies, and decoloniality. She has contributed to the *Contemporary Levant Journal*, *The Routledge Companion to World Literature and World History*, *Journal of Palestine Studies*, *Transmotion: An Online Journal of Postmodern Indigenous Studies*, *MadaMasr* and *Jadaliyya*, among others. Equeiq has received several awards, including a writing residency at Hedgebrook, the Dean’s Medal in Humanities from the University of Washington, and PARC NEH/FPIRI research fellowship. She earned her PhD in Comparative Literature from the University of Washington (2013). Equeiq also keeps a Facebook blog called “Diaries of a Hedgehog Feminist.”

During 2019/2020, Equeiq will be an affiliated EUME Fellow associated with the Lateinamerika-Institut of Freie Universität Berlin.

Equeiq’s book project investigates the similarities between contemporary Mayan and Palestinian narratives of indigeneity based on their shared histories of land struggle, practices of autonomy, quests for liberation, and collective resistance to systematic structural racism, military oppression, and colonial violence. *Indigenous Affinities* explores a multivalent dialogue between Mexico and Palestine, by going beyond the long history of Latin American solidarity with Palestine and engaging Palestine with Chiapas as parallel geographies of indigenous struggle. Her theoretical frameworks examine critical modalities pertinent to comparative reading in indigenous literature from the Global South, namely affinity, borderlands, and indigenous performance as a multiform practice of decoloniality. These modalities look at a range of contemporary literary texts in Mayan literature in Chiapas, Mexico, alongside Palestinian literature in Israel, while simultaneously dismantling the colonial borders that shaped their cartographies of minoritization and challenging the colonial construction of the very category of the “literary.” Therefore, Equeiq examines oral texts, mostly community performances in memorial sites in rural areas and rap music, which are prominent examples of indigenous oral literature that must be considered as primary texts. Through this South-South and periphery-periphery dialogue, Equeiq goes beyond solidarity to engage closely with indigenous literary and cultural traditions deemed minor despite their global vision for citizenship, liberation, and decolonization.



Zeina G. Halabi

Excavating the Arab Present: History, Power, and the Archive

Zeina G. Halabi is Associate Professor of Arabic Literature at the American University of Beirut. She specializes in modern Arabic literature with particular interest in questions of loss, mourning, and dissidence in contemporary literature and visual culture. She was a 2012-2013 EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien in Berlin, where she began working on her first book, entitled *The Unmaking of the Arab Intellectual: Prophecy, Exile, and the Nation* (Edinburgh University Press, 2017), which examines the depiction of Arab intellectuals in post-1990s fiction and film. She has authored articles on the shifting notions of political commitment in the writings of canonical and emerging Arab writers in journals including the *Journal of Arabic Literature* and *Middle Eastern Literatures*.

As a EUME-CNMS Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2018-2020), she is working on her second book project, provisionally entitled “Excavating the Present: History, Power, and the Arab Archive”, which explores archival practices in contemporary literature.

Halabi’s current book project examines the ways in which contemporary writers excavate the Arab cultural archive in search for past narratives that make legible the Arab world in gestation. She reads the archive as a repository for cultural memory and a device of the knowledge and power that structure it. Addressing a palimpsest of contemporary writings from Egypt, Lebanon, and Palestine, her book reveals the ways in which the reexamination of the Arab archive, by practices of excavation, enables cultural actors to articulate a novel interpretation of the past and envision the future. It suggests that contemporary excavation practices are not a nostalgic return to an imagined Arab identity and a statement on cultural authenticity. Rather, they are the means by which artists and writers articulate an overarching disenchantment with the ways stories of the Arab past had hitherto been transmitted and are a way to create a field of meaning for the future. As she proposes alternatives to the ahistorical and presentist scholarly approaches that have governed research on the contemporary Arab world, Halabi reveals the ways in which archival and excavation practices can answer ontological questions in times of wars and uprisings.



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, museums and feminist memory studies. She holds a PhD from the Graduate Center, CUNY. Her recent publications interrogate the freedom of expression in the arts, the visualization of gendered memories of war and political violence, and visual literacy. Her manuscript “The National Frame: State Violence and Aesthetic Practice in Turkey and Germany” analyzes the entrenchment of art in state violence, and she is co-editor of *Women Mobilizing Memory* (Columbia University Press, 2019). She 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.

In the academic year 2019/20 she will return as a EUME Fellow supported by the Volkswagen-Stiftung through its funding initiative “Original – isn’t it? New Options for the Humanities and Cultural Studies”.

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.



Malak Labib

The Fabric of Development: Transnational Expertise and the Politics of Economic Planning in Egypt (1941-1965)

Malak Labib received her doctorate from Aix-Marseille University/Institut de Recherche sur le Monde Arabe et Musulman (2015) and her MA from Sciences Po Paris (2005). Her background is in History and Political Science. Her research interests cover historical knowledge and science, political economy and the history of development. In 2018, she was a CEDEJ/CNRS postdoctoral fellow. She taught at Aix-Marseille University, the American University in Cairo, and Cairo University. She has also been active in a number of alternative teaching initiatives in Egypt. From 2008 to 2010, she was a research fellow at the Economic and Business History Research Center of the American University in Cairo.

During the academic years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, she will be a EUME Fellow funded by a Research Fellowship of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and associated with the Center for Global History at Freie Universität Berlin.

This project explores the socio-technical history of development in Egypt, from the wartime regime of economic management to the first five-year plan (1941-1965). Moving beyond an analysis of developmentalism as the simple expression of technocratic reason and high modernism, my project pays attention to the knowledge networks, institutional mechanisms and social practices that shaped the politics of development. Moreover, the project examines the complex interactions between global and domestic forces in shaping the politics of development planning, and in doing so, it challenges the national confines of Nasserism and seeks to move beyond nation-centered narratives about political economy and state formation in Egypt and the Middle East. This research draws on oral history interviews, private papers and archival research in Cairo, London, Washington, New York and Berlin.



Anne-Marie McManus

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

Anne-Marie McManus is a comparative literary scholar of modern Arabic and French-language literatures from the Middle East and North Africa. Her first book, *Of Other Languages*, under contract with Northwestern University Press, draws these sub-regions together via the Algerian War and its impact on Arab and Algerian leftists. She argues that transregional solidarity around independent Algeria failed in the 1960s and 1970s due to authors' unstated ideologies of the Arabic language. With ongoing relevance for our post-2011 moment, the book is a study of troubled translations in revolutionary imagination and action that took place within Arabic literatures.

Along with Dr. Nancy Reynolds at Washington University in St. Louis, she co-directed an Andrew W. Mellon Sawyer Seminar for the Comparative Study of Cultures titled "Grounding the Ecocritical: Materializing Wastelands and Living On in the Middle East" (2016-19). This seminar critically challenged conventional representations of the Middle East and North Africa as ruined, blighted spaces. Her research has received support from Washington University in St. Louis, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, NYU Abu Dhabi, Fulbright, and the Mellon Foundation, among others. She received her PhD in Comparative Literature from Yale University.

Anne-Marie McManus will develop her investigations of the intersection between narrative practices and political world-making in her new research project, "The Prison Narratives of Assad's Syria (SYRASP)," which is a five-year investigation funded by the European Research Council that will be hosted by EUME. The project will collect and analyse 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.



Elmir Mirzoev

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

Elmir Mirzoev 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 2021, 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.



Lamia Moghnieh

Global Mental Health at the Periphery: A Social History of Psychiatry, Humanitarianism and Violence in Lebanon (1860–2012)

Lamia Moghnieh received her PhD in Social Work and Anthropology from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. She also has an MA in Social Science from the University of Chicago and an MA in Psychology from the American University of Beirut. In her dissertation “Humanitarian Psychology in War and Postwar Lebanon: Violence, Therapy and Suffering”, she examines the humanitarian process of psychologizing suffering from war and displacement from Israel’s invasion in 1982 to the Syrian refugee crisis in 2012. Based on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork, this research looks at how humanitarian psychology—a new form of expertise—sought to produce therapeutic subjects that both experts and communities in Lebanon contested, appropriated and negotiated. In 2016/2017, Lamia was a postdoctoral fellow with the Arab Council for the Social Sciences (ACSS), affiliated with the SOAM department at the American University of Beirut. She recently took part of a collective special issue publication in *Contemporary Levant* on “Ethnography as Knowledge in the Arab Region”, contributing a paper on “The Violence We Live In: Reading and Experiencing Violence in the Field” 2:1, 24-36 (2017).

She was a EUME Fellow during the academic year of 2017/18 and returned as EUME Fellow of the Fritz Thyssen Foundation 2019-20.

The project examines the history and development of modern psychiatry in Lebanon, starting from the first humanitarian intervention in Ottoman Syria in 1860—and the foundation of the first psychiatric institution in 1900 Ottoman Lebanon and the Levant—to the present day.

The project looks at the entanglements between humanitarianism and psychiatric science as two projects of modernization and rehabilitation of subjects in the Middle East. Lebanon represents a powerful case for how both these projects unfolded to produce new forms of therapeutic subjects in Lebanon, especially with regards to violence and war. More specifically, the project looks at 1) the psychiatric reforms in the late nineteenth-century Lebanon; 2) how modern psychiatry classified and diagnosed various social transformations in twentieth-century Lebanon and 3) how humanitarianism psychologized violence and war, creating new forms of therapeutic subjects in Lebanon. Deeply committed to a multidisciplinary approach, Lamia Moghnieh situates her project at the intersection of critical medical anthropology, the history of science and society and Middle East history. The book is a mixture of ethnography, archival research and interviews with psychiatrists in Lebanon. The archival research is based on collected records of the Lebanon Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders—popularly known as Asfourieyh Hospital (1901-1982)—scientific journals and various magazines.



Alia Mossallam

What Does Socialism Sound Like? A Popular History of the Building of the Aswan High Dam, 1960-1970

Alia Mossallam is 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. Within institutional (but no less experimental) frameworks, she has taught at the American University in Cairo, CILAS, and the Freie Universität Berlin. Alia is currently a EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in Berlin, writing a book on the visual and musical archiving practices of the builders of the Aswan High Dam and the Nubian communities displaced by it. As a Visiting Scholar at the Lautarchiv, she has also started a new project researching the experiences of Egyptian workers on the various fronts of World War I through the songs and memoirs that recount their struggles. Some of her writings can be found in *The Journal of Water History*, *The History Workshop Journal*, *Jadaliyya*, *Ma'azif*, *Bidayat* and *Mada Masr*.

It is said that the 'high' of the Aswan High Dam is a misnomer. Standing at 111 meters high and a kilometer wide, the embankment dam's 'height' refers more to its being a technical and political feat. Built during a period of heightened socialist nationalism, its construction relied on peasants who had never dealt with machinery, and funding that required Soviet assistance and the nationalization of the Suez Canal - instigating a war with imperial powers and embedding it within Cold War politics. The Dam thus became a testament to decolonization, national liberation, and modernity. Looking at the building of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt in the 1960s, Alia explores how this large industrial project, which employed 36,000 builders and displaced 100,000 of the indigenous Nubian communities in its wake, 'brought Socialism' to the city of Aswan. She investigates how ideologies can be built and physically manifested in certain communities in the context of populist socialist revolutions. And how, in believing in these 'revolutionary truths', workers and displaced communities were willing to 'suspend disbelief' to often contradictory ideological values.



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 will be a EUME Fellow.

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.



Burak Onaran

Politics of Time and History: Turkey's Regime of Historicity in the Coup d'Etat of 1960

Burak Onaran is Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University, Istanbul. He received his MA in History from Boğaziçi University (2002) and his PhD in History from the *École des hautes études en sciences sociales* (EHESS) (2009). His research interests cover mainly social, political and culinary history of the Ottoman Empire and Republican Turkey. His first book, based on his dissertation, examines two plots against the sultan after the abolition of Janissaries (1826) in the context of the transformation of the Ottoman political system and its social implications, and thus, contributes to a better understanding of the changes in the Ottoman political space through the analysis of the idea and practice of regicide: *Détrôner le Sultan, Deux conjurations à l'époque des réformes ottomanes: Kuleli (1859) et Meslek (1867)* (Leuven: Peeters, 2013; published in Turkish translation as *Padişahı Devirmek: Osmanlı Islahat Çağında Düzen ve Muhalefet: Kuleli (1859), Meslek (1867)*; Istanbul: İletişim, 2018). His second book is a collection of fourteen articles, attempts to re-write a political history through culinary culture, primarily in a late Ottoman and Turkish Republican context: *MutfakTarih: Yemeğin Politik Serüvenleri (History [in the] Kitchen: The Political Adventures of Food)*, (İstanbul: İletişim, 2015).

During the years 2019-2020, he is a EUME Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

Burak's current research project focuses on the period surrounding the 1960 coup d'état (May 27) in Turkey, which was long considered the second foundational period of the Turkish Republic. Attempts to govern time and history have always been an important feature of modern politics. This tendency becomes much more visible in the course of radical political transformations, during which history is rapidly rewritten, national calendars are reorganized, and daily routines of citizens are interrupted or modified. Focusing on the conception of time as an element which determines and is determined by political culture is essential to expanding the horizons of Turkish political history. Following this line of thinking, the main objective of his research is to shed light on the complex relationship between politics, history, and the experience of time during the period in question. It also aims to bring into view the temporal perspective and historiographical undercurrents that characterize the political culture of modern Turkey beyond May 27, 1960.



Wendy Pearlman

Syrian Refugees in Germany: Integration, Identity, and the Lived Experience of Exile

Wendy Pearlman is Associate Professor of Political Science and the Martin and Patricia Koldyke Outstanding Teaching Professor at Northwestern University, where she specializes in the comparative politics of the Middle East. Her new book, *We Crossed A Bridge and It Trembled: Voices from Syria* (HarperCollins 2017), chronicles the Syrian uprising and war through a mosaic of testimonials collected from 2012 through 2017 from more than 300 displaced Syrians across the Middle East, Europe, and the United States. She is also the author of two other books, *Violence, Nonviolence, and the Palestinian National Movement* (Cambridge University Press, 2011) and *Occupied Voices: Stories of Everyday Life from the Second Intifada* (Nation Books, 2003), as well as dozens of essays, articles, or 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 or conducted research in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Germany Israel, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In summers of 2016 to 2021, Pearlman is a EUME-CNMS Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

Pearlman spent the first summer conducting interviews with Syrian refugees for *We Crossed A Bridge and It Trembled* and completing writing of the manuscript. During the other summers, she will launch a new project on the evolving experiences of Syrian asylum-seekers in Germany. Her field research will focus on questions of integration, identity, fulfillment of professional aspirations, and the lived experience of exile during this stage.



Fatemeh Shams

Blurring Borders and Boundaries: Liminal Spaces in Modern Persian Poetry of Iran and Afghanistan

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. From June 2020 to January 2021, she will be an affiliated EUME Fellow.

Globalization increasingly favors lateral and non-hierarchical network structures, or what Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari call a rhizome. The figure of the rhizome suggests an uncontainable, invisible symbolic geography of relations that become the creative terrain on which minority subjects act and interact in fruitful, lateral ways. My project tackles the symbolic geography and ways in which it shapes the theme of home and homeland in the works of modernist poets of Iran and Afghanistan. By tracing hybrid spatiality in the work of modernist poets of Iran and Afghanistan, this project aims to demonstrate how poets of Modern Iran and Afghanistan have blurred ideological and geographical boundaries of homeland and national identities through introducing a set of hybrid, invisible symbolic geographies based on issues such as gender, sexuality, social justice, and anti-war sentiments. It proposes a recalibration of modern Persian poetics through a cartographical framework, exploring the themes of “home” and “exile” in works of the pioneering poets of Iran and Afghanistan.



Hanan Toukan

Museums of the Future: Landscapes, Objects and Memories in Contemporary Palestinian Museums

Hanan Toukan holds a lectureship in Politics and Middle East Studies at Bard College Berlin. Before joining Bard College Berlin, she was Visiting Assistant Professor in Middle East Studies at Brown University (2016-18) and Visiting Professor of the Cultural Studies of the Middle East Department at the University of Bamberg (2018-19). Toukan has also taught at Freie Universität Berlin and SOAS, University of London, in Media and Film Studies, as well as Politics and International Studies. She has also guest lectured at Goldsmiths University in Art History and Visual Cultures, as well as Campus in Camps in Palestine. She is a 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 in Palestine. She was a EUME Postdoctoral Fellow in Berlin in 2012-13 and a Kenyon Institute Visiting Scholar in East Jerusalem in 2012. Toukan's PhD dissertation undertaken at SOAS, University of London in 2012 won the Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA) Malcolm H. Kerr Award for Best PhD in the Social Sciences for the same year. She is currently completing her book manuscript (under contract with Stanford University Press), titled *The Politics of Dissent: Contemporary Art and Cultural Diplomacy in the Arab World*, on the cultural politics of contemporary art in Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.

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 the museum's role, Toukan's project asks how we are to approach some of the key questions that underpin this conundrum that globalizing museums find themselves in vis-à-vis their publics, objects, collections and exhibitions. She approaches the study of museums within a framework that emphasizes the value of a postcolonial approach relevant for the twenty-first century. She 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 and the tastes of its audiences on the other. Accordingly, she examines how museums located at the liminal nexus of the colonial/postcolonial divide dislocate and reinvent their spaces and memorial practices in uneven contexts when the divisions between public and private are opaque and the freedom needed for objects to travel and museum landscapes and architectures to be accessed is restricted.



Oraib Toukan

Decruelling Images: The Micro Visual Field of Violence

Oraib Toukan is an artist and Clarendon Scholar at the Ruskin School of Art, University of Oxford. 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 is a EUME Fellow.

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?



Tijen Tunali

Art and Gentrification in the Changing Neoliberal Landscape

Tijen Tunali is an interdisciplinary scholar whose research focuses on contemporary aesthetico-political practices and relations. She theorizes collective aesthetics as an integral and radicalizing force in contemporary social movements and anti-capitalist mobilizations both in rural and urban space. She was a 2018-2019 Le Studium/Marie Skłodowska Curie Postdoctoral Fellow and 2017-2018 Université de Tours Postdoctoral Fellow with her project “Art and the City: Urban Space, Art and Social Movements.” She received her BS from Istanbul University in Business Administration/Economics, BA in Fine Arts at the State University of New York at Binghamton, MA in Visual Studies at the State University of New York at Buffalo and PhD in Art, History, Theory and Criticism from the Department of Art and Art History at the University of New Mexico. Her dissertation is titled “Festivals of Art, Carnivals of Representation: On Contemporary Art and Neoliberalism.” It shows the intertwined set of matrixes in the politics of contemporary art in art institutions and art biennials on the one hand, and on the other hand, it analyzes the coexistence of an alternative praxis and meaning of what is commonly understood as ‘politics of aesthetics’ in the autonomous and semi-autonomous spaces of art.

Tunali will be a EUME Fellow and associated with the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology at Freie Universität Berlin.

This project analyzes art’s changing role in the larger socio-economic context of neoliberal urbanism to understand how art takes part in urban regeneration projects, but also the ways in which it captures and, in some instances, subverts the experience of the gentrified urban space, reveals the hegemonic and counterhegemonic interactions among different actors of the urban space, and empowers communities in the gentrified neighborhoods. The aim of the project is twofold, namely: (1) to rethink the changing and dialectical roles of the art and artists in an urbanism that places the interests of capital over the interests of ordinary inhabitants, (2) to reveal the potential of aesthetics in the critically reflecting formation of agonistic experience that constitutes democratic political culture in the urban space. The project elaborates a critical theory and intersectional methodological framework that examines ‘the right to the city’ while setting up a theoretical and visual analysis of the aesthetic formations that are positive resources for political culture to be visible and to channel subjective dynamics into political participation and empowerment. With this approach, it reinstates a sense of socio-visual justice in mainstream gentrification research. It acknowledges how the spatial and aesthetic urgencies of capitalist cities have produced exclusionary planning processes through the fragmentation of urban space and how that has influenced contemporary art’s production.



Yektan Türkyilmaz

Historiography, Popular Culture and Routes of Authoritarianism

Yektan Türkyilmaz received his PhD from Duke University Department of Cultural Anthropology. He taught courses at University of Cyprus, Sabancı, Bilgi, Duke California State Universities addressing the debates around the notions of collective violence, memory making and reconciliation, and politics of music. He is working on his book manuscript based on his dissertation, “Rethinking Genocide: Violence and Victimhood in Eastern Anatolia, 1913-1915”, that addresses the conflict in Eastern Anatolia in the early 20th century and the memory politics around it. He has been a 2014/15 EUME Fellow and returned as a EUME Fellow for the academic years 2017/18, 2018/19, and 2019/20.

Yektan currently works on three interrelated projects that have emerged out of his PhD dissertation:

The first traces the genealogies of historiographical threads on the Armenian Genocide. It follows-up on a central concluding observation that the Armenian Genocide, seen as a process, has not only ended countless lives but also marks the beginnings of novel ideological formations that redefine the boundaries of communities and citizenship and sets an exemplary case for many other instances of collective violence in the broader region of the Middle East up to the present.

His second project addresses the emergence of the sound recording industry and its implications on the remaking of public space in the broader Ottoman and post-Ottoman world. Finally, his third and most recent research topic addresses the ongoing political upheavals in Turkey. Putting the country’s turbulent history in relation with the recent radical transformations in capitalism and governmentality at the global scale this project tackles the making of popular authoritarianism, institutional disintegration and their implications in the realm of popular culture.



Zeynep Türkyilmaz

An Archaeology of Today: Tracing the Genealogies of Yezidi Victimhood

Zeynep Türkyilmaz received her PhD from the Department of History at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in 2009. Her dissertation, “Anxieties of Conversion: Missionaries, State and Heterodox Communities in the Late Ottoman Empire,” is based on intensive research conducted in Ottoman, British, and several American missionary archives. She was an Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar Postdoctoral Fellow at UNC-Chapel Hill between 2009-2010 and a postdoctoral 2010/11 EUME Fellow at the Forum Transregionale Studien. She worked as an Assistant Professor of history at Dartmouth College between 2011 and 2016 and as program coordinator and research fellow at Koc University’s Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations finishing her book project based on her dissertation. Her research and teaching interests include state-formation, gender, nationalism, colonialism, and religion with a focus on heterodoxy and missionary work in the Middle East from 1800 to the present.

She returned as a EUME Fellow for the academic year of 2017/18 and continues to be with EUME in 2018/19 as a Fellow of the Forum Transregionale Studien. In 2018/19, she is associated with the Center for Global History at Freie Universität Berlin.

Zeynep’s project is a long durée study of Yezidi victimization and their narratives, tracing their manifold manifestations from 1700s until 2014 genocide. It is essentially a critique of ahistorical and uniform characterizations of Yezidis as an ever-persecuted people. Informed by Foucault’s archaeology of knowledge, which enforces an inquiry of multi-dimensional, multi-linear processes formed by discontinuities, contingencies and the choices of actors, thus opening up the possibility of dissonant discourses, this project brings in complexities of Yezidi agency and actorship. Drawing on extensive archival research and recently published oral testimonies of survivors, this project moves away from the portrayal of Yezidis only as meek, passive, converted and persecuted peoples, and study them as local rulers, and powerbrokers between empires; armed and resilient, fighting back on their Sunni neighbors’ intrusions, sometimes initiating attacks, and always resisting state’s attempts to infiltrate in matters relating to their identity as well socio-economic well-being, conscription, and taxation alike. The focus is on their demands and responses to the introduction of citizenship as well as the redefinition of communal coexistence in their local settings at high-altitude and remote corners of these political entities. In so doing, Zeynep hopes to illustrate how Yezidi subjecthood has been reshaped at the intersection of modernizing empires and nation-states.



Filiz Tütüncü Çağlar

From Raqqa with Love: Archaeological Explorations of the Ottoman Imperial Museum in Syria

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 the Ottoman excavations at Raqqa within a broader historical and disciplinary context while garnering a critical outlook to the existing historiography. Her current research focuses on the history of Ottoman archaeology and integrates archaeological, textual, and art historical sources to examining the discipline of archaeology as conceptualized and practiced in the late Ottoman Empire.

Filiz was an Art Histories Fellow in 2018-2019 and is an affiliated EUME Fellow in 2019-2020. She is currently working on a book monograph based on her dissertation.

This project investigates the formation of archaeology in the late Ottoman period as a ‘scientific’ discipline, implemented by a cosmopolitan team of archaeologists affiliated with the Ottoman Imperial Museum. By focusing on the archaeological explorations of the Imperial Museum at Raqqa as a case study, the project aims to give voice to underrepresented actors of the discipline, whose contributions are yet to be recognized in both Turkish and Western historiographies. In doing so, the project examines the ways in which the Ottomans actively engaged with archaeology in the search for a new and ‘civilized’ imperial identity while counterbalancing the Western hegemony over antiquities lying in their land. Drawing attention to the social networks in archaeological circles of the time, the project offers an alternative narrative to the binary models of east and west, local and foreigner, or Ottoman and Western. Furthermore, by integrating archaeological and textual sources, the project proposes a new methodology to address neglected avenues of research and uncover the entangled histories surrounding archaeological investigations. Opening up new lines of inquiry for the history of Ottoman archaeology, this research seeks to broaden our understanding of the interplay between history, archaeology, and politics, not only in the past but also in the present.



İlkay Yılmaz

Security Perspectives and the Administration of the General Inspectorates in the Ottoman Empire (1878-1908)

İlkay Yılmaz will be a EUME Fellow affiliated with the Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin, starting in January 2020. She received her PhD from Istanbul University in 2012. Her dissertation, “Security Policies and Geographical Mobilization during the Hamidian Era (1876-1908)”, is based on intensive research conducted in Ottoman archives and was published in 2015. She was a visiting doctoral fellow at Leiden University between 2009-2010. She worked as an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, Istanbul University, between 2014-2017. She was a visiting research fellow at Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient between 2014-2015 and 2017-2019. Her research and teaching interests include state formation, comparative empires, security policies and police institutions of the late Ottoman Empire, the history of Ottoman passports, the Armenian Question, the administrative history of the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic.

This project examines the history of security policies in Macedonia and Eastern Anatolia from 1878 to 1908 through general inspectorates. The administration of these provinces was deeply affected by the security concerns of state elites and the changes in state governance during the late 19th century. Although the concepts and institutions of security change in historical processes, there is also a long-term relation in both the security mentality of the state elites and the administration of these provinces. To understand the security mentality, security is analyzed as a relational concept. Definitions of security also vary historically, reflecting different interpretations and interests. Referring to the emerging literature on policing, public order, and security in the Ottoman Empire, this project will investigate the embedded structures of security – especially internal security – in the administration of these provinces. This research project uses both Ottoman archival documents (digitalized) and secondary literature to understand the evolving relationship between administration and security in the history of the late Ottoman Empire.



Himmat Zoubi

“The Right to the City”: Culture Spaces and Palestinian Urbanity in Israel

Himmat Zoubi is a Palestinian researcher and feminist activist. She wrote her dissertation on “Control Surveillance Discipline and Everyday Resistance: The Case of Haifa during the Military Rule” in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Ben-Gurion University. She completed two Master’s degrees, one in Criminology and another in Gender Studies. She published several book chapters and articles on gender, cities and settler colonialism, memory and oral history, indigenous knowledge and resistance, among them “The Ongoing Nakba: Urban Palestinian Survival in Haifa”, and “Economic Violence against Palestinian Women in the 1948 Era: Internally Displaced Women from the Saffouri Village”. She received several awards and grants for her research, among them the Palestinian American Research Center (PARC) fellowship, a scholarship for Outstanding Arab Doctoral Students by the Council for Higher Education and the Dean’s list award for academic excellence (2017-2018).

She was a EUME Fellow during the academic year of 2018/2019 and continues to be with EUME in the academic year of 2019/2020.

Seventy years after Israel’s sweeping attempts to de-urbanize Palestinian social life, Palestinians in Israel have forged alternative cultural and intellectual initiatives to practice their “right to the city” in Israel. This project builds on Zoubi’s dissertation research which examined the production of Israeli colonial urban space through the destruction of the Palestinian city with all its socio-economic components, in Israel between 1948 and 1953. Zoubi is interested in two main questions: first, how power relations shape space, affect people, and social interaction; and second, how urban change affects social behavior, identity and perceptions. This research project explores transformations in spatial social power relations in Haifa since the 1990’s, that have often been described as a period of new beginnings in Arab thought, social and artistic practice, not only in Arab countries but also elsewhere. It examines the interaction between macro and micro politics and the continuous struggle between colonial power and the colonized over urban space. It addresses the way Palestinians live and reclaim their city today, how they challenge political and spatial power relations, as well as internal social constraints to reproduce Palestinian urban spaces and urban society.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe führt unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Andrii Portnov seit 2016 die Arbeit der von ihm gegründeten 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 strukturiert 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.

PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe is an interdisciplinary research network that places Ukraine at the center of its interest and that serves at the same time as a “prism” to open up regional and transregional perspectives. Since 2016, under the leadership of Prof. Dr. 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. 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 be fruitful also 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 and cultural sciences.

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 Partner-einrichtung, 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, 2017 und 2018 konnten bereits sieben Fellows nach Berlin eingeladen werden: Nataliya Gumenyuk – eine Journalistin aus Kyiv, Historiker*innen aus Kramatorsk und Stockholm: Alexandr Osipian und Yuliya Yurchuk, Ilya Kalinin – ein Literaturwissenschaftler aus St. Petersburg, Iuliia Buyskykh – eine Anthropologin aus Kyiv und Olga Linkiewicz – eine anthropologisch arbeitende Historikerin aus Warschau und eine Autorin und Kuratorin aus Kyiv – Kateryna Mishchenko. Im akademischen Jahr 2018-2019 empfangen wir vier weitere Visiting Fellows.

Als Forschungsverbund fördert PRISMA UKRAÏNA auch die stärkere Vernetzung von Osteuropa-Forscher*innen in Berlin und Brandenburg über disziplinäre und institutionelle Grenzen hinweg und stellt hierfür Freiräume zum Austausch und zur Vernetzung zur Verfügung. 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.

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, 2017 and 2018 seven Fellows were invited to Berlin: a journalist from Kyiv – Nataliya Gumenyuk, historians from Kramatorsk and Stockholm: Alexandr Osipian and Yuliya Yurchuk; Ilya Kalinin – a literary scholar from St. Petersburg, an anthropologist from Kyiv – Iuliia Buyskykh, Olga Linkiewicz – a historical anthropologist from Warsaw, and an author and curator from Kyiv – Kateryna Mishchenko. In the academic year 2018-2019 we will host further four Visiting Fellows.

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 aim at the specialized and the lay public.

Moreover, Transregional Academies enable networking of young researchers and invite them to develop innovative research questions.

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.

Der Verbund wird von Wissenschaftler*innen an Universitäten und wissenschaftlichen Institutionen in Berlin und Brandenburg getragen. Das Kollegium besteht derzeit aus Jan C. Behrends (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), Gertrud Pickhan (Freie Universität Berlin), Miloš Řežník (Deutsches Historisches Institut Warschau), Gwendolyn Sasse (Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien, Berlin), Matthias Schwartz (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, von der ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius und von der Marga und Kurt Möllgaard-Stiftung gefördert.

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 Information: www.prisma-ukraina.de

Until now, 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 network PRISMA UKRAÏNA is borne by researchers at universities and research institutions in Berlin and Brandenburg. The Collegium currently consists of Jan C. Behrends (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), Gertrud Pickhan (Freie Universität Berlin), Miloš Řežník (Deutsches Historisches Institut Warschau), Gwendolyn Sasse (Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien, Berlin), Matthias Schwartz (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, ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius and the Marga and Kurt Möllgaard Foundation.



Alexandru Leșanu

Refining Lives and Defining Sugar in the Transnistrian Borderlands (1898-2003)

Alexandru Leșanu has received the Irmgard Coninx Prize for Transregional Studies in the framework of PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe for the 2019/2020 academic year. During the fellowship, he will work on his book manuscript *Refining Lives and Defining Sugar in the Transnistrian Borderlands (1898-2003)*, focusing on the local, regional and global interactions between the infrastructure of sugar production and various political and economic regimes in the Transnistrian borderlands of the Republic of Moldova. His research interests include Soviet history, post-Soviet de facto states, borderlands studies, transnational history and history of technologies. In 2018-2019, he was a Swedish Institute Visby Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute for Russian and Eurasian Studies (IRES), Uppsala University. He received his PhD in East European and Digital History from the Department of History and Art History at George Mason University (Fairfax, Virginia, USA). In 2013-2014, he was a Black Sea Link Fellow at the New Europe College, in Bucharest, Romania. He was a lecturer at the Free International University of Moldova and received his Master of Arts in History from Central European University (Budapest, Hungary) in 2005.

The project traces the interaction between the local infrastructure of sugar production with the various political and economic regimes throughout the long twentieth century at the Rybnitsa Sugar Factory in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova. This carefully chosen location offers a different kind of transnational history. From its founding in 1898, the Rybnitsa Sugar Factory never moved, but found itself consecutively subject to the authority of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union's Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the World War II Romanian occupation regime, the post-war Soviet Union's Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, and today's contested Transnistrian region in the independent Republic of Moldova. Consequently, the study will analyze the capacity of the local sugar infrastructure to adapt or resist against the pressures of the multiple state formations. The choice to focus on Rybnitsa allows the study to offer many of the benefits of transnational history while maintaining a clear focus on history from the ground up. In addition, the project fills a gap in the study of the European sugar beet industry, which had an important role in the industrial development of European countryside.



Magdalena Semczyszyn

The 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 the scientific 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. Magdalena Semczyszyn will be Visiting Fellow from April to June 2020.

Her project 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.



Denys Shatalov

“Turning Galicia to Cossackness”: The Idea of the Cossack in Galicia and the Formation of the Modern Ukrainian Nation in the First Half of Nineteenth Century

Denys Shatalov (1990, Ukraine) obtained his MA in History in 2012 and his PhD in 2016, both from Oles Honchar Dnipropetrovsk National University, with a thesis on Ukrainian Cossacks in public discourse during the second half of the eighteenth to the first half of the nineteenth century. Since January 2015, Denys has been Research Fellow at the “Tkuma” Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies and the Jewish Memory and Holocaust in Ukraine Museum. Since December 2018, he has been Head of the Research and Museum Department at the “Tkuma” Institute. In his studies, he focuses on the representation of the Nazi extermination of the Jews in the Soviet public sphere. Along with his engagement in Holocaust studies and teaching, he also conducts research on the notions and representation of Little Russian and Russian society in the first half of the 19th century. His main focus is on the phenomenon of Ukrainian Cossacks and how they are imagined in Ukrainian national myth. His recent publications include *Notions of the Appearance of the the Cossacks from the Late-Eighteenth to Mid-Nineteenth Century: Texts, Graphics and Everyday imaginations. Part 1-3* (2018) and *Non-nipped Memory: The Holocaust in the Soviet War Memoirs* (2019). Denys Shatalov will be Visiting Fellow from October to December 2019.

One of the foundations of the modern Ukrainian identity is the so-called “Cossack myth” – notions of the key role of the Cossacks in the history of Ukraine. The perception of the Cossacks as the main symbol of the nation now is widespread also in historically non-Cossack regions, including in Galicia. However, Galicia was not a Cossacks land, even at the time of the flowering of the Cossackdom. However, already in the collections of Western-Ukraine folk songs published in the 1830s, we can find dozens of texts, where the main figures are the Cossacks. The Cossacks were also one of the main characters in the works of the first generation of Ukrainian “awakeners” of Galicia in the 1830-1840’s. But at that time Galician Ukrainians had not yet had a reliable channel for “importing” these ideas from the Dnieper Ukraine. So where was basement for the notions of the Galician Ukrainians-Ruthenians about the Cossacks? The aim of my project suggests studying the ways of receiving the “Cossack myth” in Galicia in the first half of the 19th century and the influence of this process on the formation of the Ukrainian modern nation.



Bohdan Tokarskyi

Ukraine's Executed Renaissance: Fragmentation of the Literary Self in Early Soviet Culture

Bohdan Tokarskyi is a Gates Cambridge scholar and PhD candidate at the University of Cambridge, where he is also an Affiliated Lecturer in Ukrainian Studies. Bohdan's research interests revolve primarily around Soviet dissident literature, and literary modernisms in the Slavonic context and beyond. He specialises in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Ukrainian literature and culture. His doctoral work is an innovative study of the underexplored writings of Ukraine's leading poetical voice and Gulag prisoner, Vasyl Stus (1938-1985). Before coming to Cambridge, Bohdan was trained in International Law. He holds LLB and LLM degrees from the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. At Cambridge, Bohdan has been a proactive force behind Cambridge Ukrainian Studies, and organiser of a number of impactful cultural events. Bohdan is also the co-author of *The Summer before Everything*, a powerful verbatim play on revolution and war in Ukraine, based on numerous interviews with soldiers, internally displaced persons, and volunteers all over the country, which was professionally produced at the 2016 Hotbed Festival at Cambridge Junction. Most recently, he co-organised the Kharkiv international theatre festival "1919-2019: Kulish. Kurbas. Shakespeare", which staged fresh productions of central dramatic works of Ukrainian modernism.

Bohdan Tokarskyi will be Visiting Fellow from April to June 2020.

Bohdan's project explores the fragmentation of subjectivity in Soviet Ukrainian modernist works of the 1920s and the early 1930s. The writers and artists of this generation (the "Executed Renaissance") were not only physically exterminated en masse during Stalin's Great Terror; they were also culturally and intellectually effaced for decades. Ukrainian modernism reflected the mutable political landscape and identity confusion of the 1920s-30s in the Soviet Union. Bohdan investigates how Ukrainian modernist texts articulate multiple and overlapping identities: national, Soviet, Communist, subjective. Through the analysis of literary works and other published and archive materials, he scrutinises the authors' strategies in subverting the imposed unitary self-image of the Soviet regime and the construction instead of multiple identities. Ukrainian literature provides a fascinating case study, where the formal characteristics of modernist writing are inextricably linked with considerations of nation-building and the competition between nationalist and socialist projects. While Ukraine can serve as a prism for the study of the dynamics of nationalism and competing identities, the Ukrainian modernist literature of the 1920s and the 1930s is a prism of a kind too, one that reveals the shifting political identities in early Soviet culture and twentieth-century Ukraine.

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

Demokratische Rechtsstaatlichkeit ist ein wichtiger Grundwert der Europäischen Union, der zunehmend in Frage gestellt wird. Mit dem neuen Programm **re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe (re:c)** fördert das Forum Transregionale Studien einen transeuropäischen persönlichen Austausch über das Thema bedrohter Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Die gemeinsame Initiative des Forums mit Democracy Reporting International, gefördert von der Stiftung Mercator, zielt auf den Dialog zwischen Rechtswissenschaftler*innen und -praktiker*innen über Grenzen und das gesamte politische Spektrum hinweg.

Unter der wissenschaftlichen Leitung von Christoph Möllers, Professor für Öffentliches Recht an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und Permanent Fellow des Wissenschaftskollegs zu Berlin, soll ein europäisches Netzwerk entstehen, das sich zur Lage der gemeineuropäischen Verfassung, zum Spannungsverhältnis zwischen pluralen Demokratie- und Rechtsstaatsdeutungen und zur Zusammenarbeit in der Europäischen Union austauscht. Dieser neue europäische Diskurs trägt zu einer informierten und faktenbasierten öffentlichen Debatte bei.

re:constitution umfasst drei Programm-Module:

- 1) re:constitution Fellowships,
- 2) re:constitution Seminare,
- 3) re:constitution Analyse.

1) re:constitution vergibt jährlich bis zu 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 Auslandsphase, Stage genannt, in dessen Rahmen die Stipendiat*innen bis zu sechs Monate an Forschungseinrichtungen oder Orten rechtswissenschaftlicher Theorie oder Praxis innerhalb der Europäischen Union verbringen.

The principle of the rule of law in the European Union is an important fundamental value that is increasingly being called into question. By establishing the new programme **re:constitution – Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe (re:c)**, the Forum promotes personal pan-European exchange on constitutional law and its values in the context of continuous threats to the rule of law in Europe. This joint initiative of the Forum with Democracy Reporting International is funded by the Stiftung Mercator and aims at fostering dialogue between legal scholars and practitioners across borders and the entire political spectrum.

Under the scientific direction of Christoph Möllers, Professor of Public Law at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and Permanent Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, a European network will be created to enable the exchange of views on the situation of the Common European Constitution, the tension between plural 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 comprises three programme modules:

- 1) re:constitution Fellowships,
- 2) re:constitution Seminars,
- 3) re:constitution Analysis.

1) 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 stay abroad, called the stage, during which the Fellows spend up to six months at research institutions or places of legal practice within the European Union.

Im Verlauf des akademischen Jahres kommen sie drei Mal zu mehrtägigen Seminaren zusammen.

Diese Gruppenphasen werden durch thematische Debatten, Exkursionen, Vorträge und Diskussionen von und mit Expert*innen aus Wissenschaft und Praxis mit Lokalbezug ergänzt.

2) Die re:constitution Seminare ruhen auf der Prämisse, dass persönlicher Austausch als unverzichtbares Mittel für Verständnis und Annäherung gilt, insbesondere vor dem Hintergrund verschiedener politischer Erfahrungen und Kulturen. In den Seminaren treffen sich erfahrene Rechtswissenschaftler*innen und -praktiker*innen aus verschiedenen europäischen Ländern zu themenbezogenen Debatten über Demokratieverständnis und Rechtsstaatlichkeit, ausgehend von institutionenpolitischen Themen und konkreten fachlichen Fragestellungen. Diese EU-weiten Treffen finden an verschiedenen Einrichtungen statt, die für die Entwicklung des re:constitution Netzwerkes von strategischer Bedeutung sind.

3) In der Programmlinie re:constitution Analyse werden die Diskussionen aus den anderen Programmlinien aufgenommen; auf Basis dieser Fakten wird die öffentliche Debatte über aktuelle Fragen der Rechtsstaatlichkeit in Europa befördert. re:constitution Analyse wird von Democracy Reporting International verantwortet, die mit digitalen und klassischen Publikationsformaten (wie z.B. Aufsätze, Infografiken, Analysen, video explainers, etc.) eine nachhaltige Öffentlichkeit für re:constitution gewährleisten. Diese dienen Journalist*innen (unmittelbar) und politischen Entscheidungsträgern (mittelbar) als mögliche erste Informationsquelle über wesentliche Entwicklungen im Zusammenhang mit Rule of Law in Europa. Neben regelmäßigem Austausch mit den Medien und dem gezielten Aufbau von Medienpartnerschaften umfassen die Projektaktivitäten unter anderem Outreach-Veranstaltungen und thematische Konsultationen.

In the course of the academic year, the Fellows come together three times for 3- to 5-day seminars.

These group phases will be accompanied by thematic debates, excursions, lectures, and discussions by and with experts from legal scholarship and practice.

2) The re:constitution Seminars are based on the premise that personal exchange is an indispensable tool for understanding and convergence, especially considering different political experiences and cultures. In the seminars, experienced scholars and practitioners of law from European countries meet 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 take place at various institutions of strategic importance for the development of the re:constitution network across the EU.

3) re:constitution Analysis draws on discussions in the other program modules and promotes the public debate about current concerns regarding the rule of law in Europe based on these facts. It is managed by Democracy Reporting International, which uses digital and classic publication formats (such as essays, infographics, analyses, video explainers, etc.) to ensure a sustainable publicity for re:constitution. These serve 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 (other) outreach events and thematic consultations.

Das Programm wird in der Auswahl der Fellows sowie bei der inhaltlichen Ausrichtung von einem Collegium aus VertreterInnen von Wissenschaft und Praxis beraten. Derzeit besteht das Collegium aus Matej Avbelj (Nova Univerza, Kranj), Christoph Grabenwarter (Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien), Luc Heuschling (Universität Luxemburg), Jeff King (University College London), Elaine Mak (Universität Utrecht), Xavier Philippe (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne) und Pál Sonnevend (ELTE Budapest).

Leitung: Christoph Möllers

Kontakt: reconstitution@trafo-berlin

Information: <https://reconstitution.eu>

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 (Vienna University of Economics and Business), Luc Heuschling (University of Luxembourg), Jeff King (University College London), Elaine Mak (University of Utrecht), Xavier Philippe (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne), and Pál Sonnevend (ELTE Budapest).



Aylin Aydin-Cakir

Explaining the Decline of Judicial Independence across Europe

Aylin Aydin-Cakir works as an Assistant Professor at the Political Science and International Relations Program at Yeditepe University, Turkey. She is also a research fellow at the “Research Lab: Constitutional Politics in Turkey” project that is coordinated by Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Aydin-Cakir holds a PhD degree in Political Science from Sabanci University, Turkey. Between 2010-2011 she has been at Emory University as a visiting research fellow. Her research interests focus on judicial politics, comparative constitutional law, constitution-making processes, comparative political institutions and quantitative research methods. Her publications have appeared in various academic journals such as *International Journal of Constitutional Law* (ICON), *Law & Society Review*, *Political Research Quarterly*, *International Political Science Review*, *Democratization*, and *Turkish Studies*. Based on her studies in the field of political science, in the year 2017 she has been awarded with Young Scientist Award (BAGEP) by the Science Academy.

The recent developments in Hungary and Poland show that judicial independence is under significant threat in the context of Europe. Focusing on the constitutional reforms adopted by Hungary and Poland, the main objective of the project is assessing the causal impact of judicial reforms on de facto judicial independence and explaining whether judicial independence decreases due to the structural change of the judiciary or due to the change in the political and social context that has triggered the adoption of the judicial reforms in the first place. In order to empirically analyze the causal impact of judicial reforms on de facto judicial independence in Hungary and Poland, the “Synthetic Control Model” will be used. This method is similar to experimental research wherein the researcher creates a treatment and control unit and empirically shows the causal impact of any intervention. By using the synthetic control method, it will be possible to empirically show what would have been the level of judicial independence if the constitutional reforms were not adopted by the ruling governments in Hungary and Poland. As a result, this study aims to make two important contributions to the literature. First, this project would help us to understand the causal mechanisms that lead to decreasing levels of judicial independence across Europe. Second, by using causal inference model this research will help us to empirically show the causal impact of judicial reforms on de facto judicial independence.



Stefanie Beermann

Legal Issues in Conjunction with the Implementation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office in Particular with Regard to the Principle of Mutual Trust

Stefanie considers herself a passionate European and world citizen. She spent an exchange year in the United States, an eight-month voluntary service in South Africa and currently appreciates the vibrant atmosphere of Berlin. In Berlin and Lyon she studied law with a focus on Europeanization and Internationalization of Civil and Economic Law. Her final paper was titled "Relationship between word reporting and photojournalism within the framework of the general right of personality". After passing her first state examination in 2016, she moved to Cologne for her legal clerkship with stations at the German Permanent Mission at the United Nations in Vienna and at the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission in Brussels. Throughout her academic career, the public sector has always been a point of attraction for her. She worked at the Institute of Energy and Competition Law in Communal Management (EweRK e.V.), for the federal broadcasting network ARD in communications and for the European Department of the administration of the German Bundestag. After having worked as a lawyer, she will be a re:constitution Fellow for the academic year 2019/2020 and a laureat of the ministry of economics in preparation for the German EU Council Presidency in 2020.

In the light of the implementation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) as a current event, the aim of the research project is to explore the striking inconsistencies hereof. It appears that the implementation of the EPPO's legal authority will not only create future gateways to problems and ambiguities regarding the distribution of competences at EU level, most of all the very establishment of this new institutional body calls into question a deeply anchored EU-wide principle: the principle of mutual trust. Although still valuing it as essential, the judicial system seems to be set on taking other diverting lines to establish exceptions to the principle. The introduction of the EPPO constitutes an opportunity to scrutinize its *raison d'être* in the context of a presumably receding principle of mutual trust throughout the Member States, particularly in terms of EU-wide cooperation. The discrepancies between the desire of the EU to consolidate the supervision of crimes against the EU budget and the involuntary necessity to depend on national authorities are remarkable. How can the principle of mutual trust be of receding value when relevant EU institutions still inevitably depend on it? The study pursues this topic in collaborating with different Member States.



Matteo Bozzon

Political Representation. A Conceptual Exploration of the European Union as Federative Political Community beyond the Federal State

Matteo Bozzon earned his PhD in Philosophy and Law from both the University of Padua and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (2018 - co-tutelage). His doctoral dissertation is titled “Which political and legal concepts need to be re-thought to give Europe a ‘constitution?’”. Aim of the dissertation was to analyze and problematize the juridical and philosophical categories that have been proposed in attempting to conceive the “constitution” of the European Union beyond the democratic (nation-)state. He was fellow at the DFG-Research Training Group “Multilevel Constitutionalism: European Experiences and Global Perspectives” (Grakov) from October 2012 until September 2015. He has worked together with the team of the Center for Research on Political and Juridical Lexicon. His research interests include the philosophy of politics and law - with a special focus on the political-philosophical foundations of European Union law - and the conceptual history. During his time as a re:constitution Fellow, he will be working on a project about the meaning and the structural transformations of the political representation inside a non-state political entity like the European Union.

The proposed research enquires into the meaning(s) and the function(s) of the political representation within the European Union as “Federative Political Community beyond the Federal State”. The analytical assessment wants to contribute to redefine the democratic principle in a way that overcomes its identification with the representative principle, this latter typically operating as source of legitimation for the exercise of the political power within the Nation-state. The starting point of the enquiry is the modern connotation of representation as “presentification of the absent” and its pivotal role for the modern (democratic) legitimation of power within the Nation-state. The investigation consists of two interrelated moments: an analysis of the legal fundamentals of the EU goes hand in hand with a critical discussion of theoretical proposals that have tried to conceive of the democratic principle anew, outside and beyond its configuration within the democratic Nation-state. If the traditional concept of political representation must be loosened from concepts such as people, nation, sovereignty, it needs to be re-engineered in light of the new political and juridical context represented by the EU, structurally characterized by political plurality.



László Detre

The Rule of Law Checklist – A Starting Point to Interpret Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU)?

László graduated from Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Faculty of Law in 2010. Right after he started his career at the Constitutional Court of Hungary and ever since he has been working there as a legal adviser. László's duties range from drafting decisions of the court to providing cooperative legal studies. He was appointed as the liaison officer to the European Commission for Democracy through Law ('Venice Commission') in 2017. The very position requires László to maintain a professional relationship with the Venice Commission and other constitutional courts. In this regard, László represented the Constitutional Court of Hungary at international conferences in Yerevan, Karlsruhe, Lausanne and in Rome. It shall also be highlighted that László spent a three-month traineeship at the Secretariat of the Venice Commission in 2018 and in 2019, he participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program "Rule of Law and the U.S. Judicial System", organized by the State Department of the United States. Besides his professional career, László got a Masters of Law degree in European Human Rights from the Eötvös Loránd University in 2017. László's academic interests focus on various constitutional and European law issues with special attention to the challenges of the rule of law.

It is fair to say that interpreting the rule of law within Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), a value common to the Member States, is the 'Gordian knot' of the European constitutional law. Strictly speaking, difficulties arise when the Member States' commitments, not the functioning of the Union is at stake. In this regard, no clear 'Europeanized' content has been developed and there are several reasons why. The understanding of the very principle differs in the various legal systems and it is not even static. However, it is still an obligation to comply with and since it requires 'systematic' respect, the possible 'Euro-peanization' would reach the heart of the national constitutional traditions. Fortunately, the comparative work of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) thrives to identify common European standards and the Rule of Law Checklist is a great example of that. The Checklist enrolls questions within six benchmarks that may lead to the common factors of the rule of law. That is to say, the Checklist may be a great asset to find Europeanized elements of the rule of law and as such, to interpret Article 2 of the TEU.



Bogdan Dima

How Constitutional Loyalty Affects the Separation of Powers. An Essay on Romanian Constitutional Court's Jurisprudence and Institutional Practice

Since 2007, Bogdan is teaching Administrative Law at the Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest. Starting with 2020, he will also teach Political Institutions at the same Faculty. His professional background is highly diversified and focuses on constitutional and legislative affairs, political and electoral strategies, legislative analysis and institutional building processes. He worked closely with several political parties, NGOs and different companies along the years. From April 2015 until July 2018, he worked for the Presidential Administration in Romania as counsellor within the Department of Institutional and Constitutional Reform. He coordinated together with Prof. Simina Tănăsescu a research project aiming at analysing the constitutional reform in Romania, and published a report called "Reviewing the Constitution: Analysis and Perspectives" (2012). He is author of *The Conflict between the Palaces. Power relations between the Parliament, Government and President in Post-Communist Romania* (2014), as well as the *Systems of Government in Democracies from Central and South-Eastern Europe* (2015).

The Constitutional Court of Romania developed the concept of constitutional loyalty as part of the larger concepts of the rule of law and constitutional supremacy. In essence, constitutional loyalty implies an obligation for the public authorities to seek loyal cooperation, as an extension of the principle of the separation of powers and an instrument for the application of the rule of law. During the fellowship program I intend to develop a comparative analysis regarding the principle of constitutional loyalty, relying mainly on the jurisprudence of the Bundesverfassungsgericht, as well as the jurisprudence of Constitutional Courts from different Central and Eastern European countries. One of my major hypotheses is that the theory and practice of constitutional loyalty in Romania are quite unique in the realm of European constitutionalism and raise many questions concerning the relation between constitutional justice and politics.



Tarik Gherbaoui

Citizens of Nowhere? The Revocation of Citizenship of Foreign Fighters and its Impact on Democracy and the Rule of Law

Tarik Gherbaoui is a researcher at the Law Department of the European University Institute in Florence. His doctoral research investigates the European criminal justice response to foreign fighters. His research interests include the interplay between counter-terrorism and human rights, the functioning of the UN Security Council, and freedom of expression. He holds a Master of Laws degree from the European University Institute, a Master of Laws degree from Sidney Sussex College, University of Cambridge, and a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Amsterdam. In the context of his doctoral research, he was a visiting doctoral researcher at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences in 2017. He is also a senior editor of the *European Journal of Legal Studies*. Previously, he acquired professional experience in the field of diplomacy at the European External Action Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, as well as in law practice, at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and international commercial law firms.

European states have recently adopted innovative and controversial counter-terrorism laws that allow for the revocation of citizenship of foreign fighters who have participated in the armed conflict in Syria and Iraq. In response, legal scholars have argued that the revocation of citizenship of foreign fighters could increase the probability of unmonitored returns of dangerous individuals, preclude the prosecution of terrorist crimes, and result in violations of international human rights law. The research project investigates the rapidly evolving issue of citizenship revocation of foreign fighters and other suspected terrorists from the perspective of democracy, constitutionalism, and the rule of law. It consists of a comparative and interdisciplinary analysis of the law and practice of citizenship revocation of foreign fighters in various EU Member States. The main research question that the research addresses is: What is the legal, political, and social impact of the revocation of citizenship of foreign fighters on democracy and the rule of law in Europe? The research explores avenues to build consensus on how to characterise and resolve the vexed legal, moral, and political conundrums surrounding the revocation of citizenship of foreign fighters within the boundaries of the rule of law.



Csaba Gyóry

Judicial Reforms and the Rule of Law in Central and Eastern Europe

Csaba Gyóry is an Assistant Professor of Law at the Centre for Law and Society at ELTE University, Faculty of Law, Budapest, and a Researcher at the Institute for Legal Studies, Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Previously, he worked for the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany. He has also been visiting lecturer at Manchester University School of Law. He studied law and philosophy at ELTE University in Budapest, Hungary and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, and holds a JD from ELTE University Faculty of Law, and defended his PhD in law at the Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg, Germany. Csaba also serves on the Executive Board of the European Society of Criminology. He has two main research interests: corporate crime, especially criminality on the financial markets; as well as sentencing and criminal justice. In his dissertation, which combined comparative legal analysis with the ethnographic study of everyday practices at regulatory agencies, he looked at the regulation and enforcement of securities fraud in the United States and Germany. Recently, his interest increasingly turned towards the operation of criminal justice in Central and Eastern Europe, especially to the challenges caused by penal populism and politicization of the judicial process.

The broader aim of the project is to find a theoretical frame and language which can be used to describe the challenges to the rule of law in Central and Eastern Europe. To do this, it will attempt to adapt Ernst Fraenkel's dual state concept to the Eastern European context. Although this has been done before to describe the operation of the law in countries like Singapore, Russia, Egypt, Chile and others, the project will argue the findings of these studies are not directly applicable to EU-member constitutional democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. The project will attempt to analyze the effects of recent judicial reforms on everyday judicial practices in Hungary and Poland. While the academic discourse on the rule of law in Central and Eastern Europe mostly focuses on law in the books, the project will concentrate on the law in action. It will start from the assumption that, in the shadow of larger institutional changes, there are also subtle shifts in the everyday practices in the judicial system triggered by the reforms, which might be equally important to understand whether the justice system retains its independence and whether the rule of law is upheld. Such practices could only be explored empirically and qualitatively. The project will thus combine legal analysis with semi-structured interviews with prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders such as policymakers.



Martin Joormann

The Protection of Asylum-Seeking Families: National Migration Policies, the Common European Asylum System and International Refugee Law

Martin Joormann is a PhD in Sociology of Law. His thesis, entitled “Legitimized Refugees” (supervisor Reza Banakar, defended 3 May 2019), has been published by Lund University. To summarize it very briefly, the thesis investigates the question of how the Swedish migration bureaucracy’s highest legal instance, the Migration Court of Appeal, legitimizes decisions that affect the lives of asylum seekers. Based on critical discourse analysis of precedents and informed by semi-structured interviews with judges, it illustrates the textual construction of last-instance decisions that concern families with children; class, ethnicity, religion, gender and sexuality; and the policy of ‘regulated immigration’. During his employment (2014-2019) as Doctoral Candidate at Lund – of which he spent six months on a scholarship as Visiting PhD Candidate at the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Oxford – Martin has been working in both research and teaching at Lund’s Department of Sociology of Law. Moreover, since 2018, he has been co-editing (together with Dalia Abdelhady and Nina Gren) a book, preliminary title *Northern Encounters: Refugees and the Violence of European Welfare States*, for Lund’s Center for Middle Eastern Studies. This edited volume is scheduled to be published with Manchester University Press in 2020.

For the 2019-2020 re:constitution Fellowship for Younger Scholars and Practitioners of Law, my intention to publish two journal articles is built on the idea to develop the analyses that emerged from two empirical chapters of my PhD thesis. Both of these chapters rely on the critical reading of two sources of data, namely precedents published by Sweden’s Migration Court of Appeal and the interviews I conducted with Swedish migration court judges. Both chapters discuss legal decision-making that affects the lives of asylum-seeking families. The first focuses on children and the second on parents. For these discussions, national migration policies, the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), the current ‘Dublin Regulation’ (EU Regulation No. 604/2013) and international refugee law with its roots in the 1951 UN Refugee Convention are of crucial importance. In brief, the two planned journal articles will investigate:

- a) the central problem of tensions between the democratic legitimation of national migration control and supra-national regulations of seeking refugee protection
- b) the guiding question of how legal certainty and the rule of law are constructed at these intersections of democracy and national, European as well as international regulations.



Władysław Józwicki

Rule of Law in the EU: Between Scylla and Charybdis of Constitutional Identity and Common Constitutional Traditions

Assistant professor at Constitutional Law Chair of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, where he teaches mainly Constitutional Law and Human Rights Law. In 2018/2019 a Visiting Fellow at iCourts (The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre of Excellence for International Courts). PhD in Law from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (2018). MA in Law degree (2011, first class) therein. MA in Political Sciences from University of Warsaw (2009, *summa cum laude*). BA in Political and International Studies with Joint Degree from Middlesex University in London (2006, First Class Honours). Graduate from EIUC Venice Academy of Human Rights (2016 and 2017) as well as from the EUI Summer Academy both in EU law as well as in Human rights law (2013) and Law and Logic Summer School (2019). Member of European Commission funded (FP-7) large scale research project coordinated by Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies on "Human rights in EU external relations and internal policies" as well as Polish National Centre for Science research project on Commentary to the ICESCR. Constitutional law expert at the Chancellery of the President of the Republic of Poland for nine months in 2015. Main fields of research: relations between EU member states' constitutional courts and the CJEU when it comes to adjudication on conflicts between EU and domestic law especially in human rights matters, EU and the ECHR, deference strategies of international courts and similar bodies in the field of human rights.

The research project is aimed at investigating whether the Rule of law principle has been explicitly or implicitly identified by the EU member states' Constitutional Courts (at least in the most relevant out of the states where there exists a centralized constitutional scrutiny of Kelsenian kind) as an element of their respective constitutional identities as well as how it has been defined. This would lead to a comparative analysis to what extent the understanding of the principle differs from one state to another and to what extent it is similar or maybe even equivalent one to another. Based on this the analysis will be focused on whether the Rule of Law as identified and applied by the MSs Constitutional Courts, the CJEU and European jurisprudence and academia proves to underpin and constitute one of the basis for common constitutional tradition of the EU or does it rather represent what is particular to each state and is one of the things which differentiate the EU MSs. If the latter would turn out to be true, the research will also contain an attempt to find means of defusing the threats stemming from such a divergence, especially in the light of art. 2, 4(2) and 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union.



Aleksandra Kustra-Rogatka

European Constitutional Pluralism in the Face of Democratic Backsliding

Full project title: “European Constitutional Pluralism in the Face of Democratic Backsliding. Towards a Pluralistic Legitimization of External Reviews of Constitutional Amendments in EU Member States”

Aleksandra Kustra-Rogatka is assistant professor at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń. She earned her PhD (2008) and Habilitation (2016) in Constitutional Law from NCU. She was visiting researcher at the Georg-August-Universität Göttingen (2006) and at the Freie Universität Berlin (2010). She worked as a legal clerk at the Constitutional Court of Poland (2008-2017). Her first book based on the dissertation and entitled *Przepisy i normy integracyjne w konstytucjach wybranych państw członkowskich UE* (Toruń, TNOiK 2009) examines various forms of constitutional provisions. Her second book *Kelsenowski model kontroli konstytucyjności prawa a integracja europejska. Studium wpływu* (Toruń, Wydawnictwo Naukowe UMK 2015) chronicles the most significant changes related to the impact of EU law on the constitutional courts of the Member States and attempts to conceptualize them. Her recent research aims at searching for pluralistic legitimization of a strong Union of values and points out that the democratic backsliding and abusive constitutionalism in Member States might be paradoxically regarded as a new constitutional momentum for Europe.

Aleksandra’s research project focuses on the correlations between constitutional pluralism and democratic backsliding in Member States leading to abusive constitutionalism. Constitutional pluralism is definitely one of the theoretical concepts that form the foundations of European Constitutionalism. Despite its success, the theory has often been criticized for its lack of normative prescriptions and legal certainty in resolving the question of the final arbiter in the EU, and more recently for having destructive consequences in times of illiberal democracy, new populism and abusive constitutionalism. Nevertheless, the project is based on the antithetical hypothesis that constitutional pluralism remains the best basis for the theory of European constitutionalism. It concentrates on perspectives towards using normative arguments from both the European Union law and the constitutional law of other Member States to anchor the concept of restrained constitutive power supranationally and transnationally. A particular emphasis is put on the phenomenon of abusive constitutionalism defined by D. Landau as using the tools of constitutional amendment and replacement by would-be autocrats to undermine democracy with relative ease. The research offers thus an alternative look at European constitutionalism based on constitutional pluralism and claims that it can constitute a form of self-imposed external constitutional discipline on national democracies.



Noémi Lévy-Aksu

Defining and Challenging Emergency Powers in post- 2001 Europe: the Role of Parliamentary Oversight and Litigation in France and the United Kingdom

Noémi Lévy-Aksu received her PhD in History from the EHESS (Paris) in 2010. She worked as an assistant professor in history at Boğaziçi University (Istanbul) until 2017. She was a British Academy Newton International Fellow at Birkbeck College, School of Law in 2016-2018 and a teaching fellow at the London School of Economics in 2018-19. Her past research and publications focused on late Ottoman and Turkish social and legal history and she is now completing a book manuscript on regimes of exception in the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey. She received a Graduate Diploma in Law in 2018 and has been involved in human rights advocacy and legal work since then, with a special focus on Turkey, international public law and torture. She is a trustee of the Centre for Democracy and Peace research and has worked as a pro bono lawyer with the Redress Trust since February 2019.

For more than a century, the relationship between emergency powers, constitutionalism and sovereignty have constituted a highly dynamic and debated area of political theory and legal studies, contributing to transform our understanding of power, democracy and the rule of law. In the framework of the re:constitution Fellowship, the project intends to discuss the contemporary use of emergency powers in European states, with a special focus on the role of legislative bodies and judicial proceedings in monitoring and challenging emergency measures in the post-2001 era. Building on my work on the state of emergency in Turkey and concentrating on France and the United Kingdom, the study will analyse emergency powers from both a constitutional and human rights perspective. Besides analysing the challenges to fundamental rights represented by the recent uses of state of emergency and counter-terrorism provisions in these two countries, I will explore the complementary role of parliamentary supervision and judicial proceedings in defining the limits of discretionary power and challenging infringements of rights and freedoms.



Taygeti Michalakea

Democracy and Rule of Law in Europe: Revisiting the Role of Corporate Actors

Taygeti Michalakea received her PhD in international law from Sant' Anna School of Advanced Studies, in Pisa, Italy. She has specialised on business and human rights, as well as the role of corporate accountability in transitional justice settings. During her PhD, she collaborated with Javeriana University in Bogota, Colombia and the Human Rights Centre of the University of Essex. She holds a BA in Law from Athens Law School and an LLM from Utrecht University. Previously, she worked as a legal officer for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and as a lawyer in Greece. She, also, has experience with various NGOs in Greece and the Balkans, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Greek Ombudsman.

As a fellow of the re:constitution programme, Taygeti will examine the complex and often marginalised issue of corporate influence on democracy and rule of law, at the European Union sphere, as well as the challenges faced at the accountability stage. While acknowledging the positive influence of corporate activity to the growth and prosperity of the European Union and the member states, she will focus on their negative implications on rule of law and human rights, and the subsequent repercussions on the quality of democracy. The research will investigate direct corporate impact on democracy and rule of law, as is the case of corporate contributions to campaign financing and their lobbying activities that help shape the agenda and regulatory practices within the European Union. It will also analyse their indirect impact, particularly when corporations are bestowed functions that used to be carried out by the state. Furthermore, the research will address the issue of corporate accountability on the political and legal plane, or the lack thereof, and formulate proposals for the way forward.



Hoai-Thu Nguyen

Our Mind, Our Business? Protecting Democratic Will- Formation in the EU in the Digital Age

Hoai-Thu Nguyen is an Assistant Professor in European and Comparative Constitutional Law at Maastricht University. She received her PhD from Maastricht University in 2018 with a dissertation entitled “An Uneven Balance? A Legal Analysis of Power Asymmetries between National Parliaments in the EU”. She holds law degrees from Maastricht University (the Netherlands) and the College of Europe (Bruges, Belgium) and is a fellow of the Montesquieu Institute Maastricht. Her main research focus lies on representative democracy and the role of parliaments in the EU and its Member States.

Elections in the 21st century are increasingly affected by the rise of technology and social media. Democratic systems in the European Union rest on the idea of direct, free, equal, and secret elections, combined with an unrestricted free market of ideas and free flow of information. Facilitated access to information through technological developments and social media can promote citizens’ (equal) participation in democratic processes. At the same time, voters can, through the manipulation and individual targeting of information and in the absence of proper campaign regulations in the online sphere, be influenced in a much more unregulated, and possibly illegitimate, manner than was possible before, in particular where their free will-formation process is concerned. In her project, Thu Nguyen aims to investigate how electoral laws and regulations can protect political will-formation in the EU against technological impediments without at the same time impinging on democratic values such as the right to free speech.



Dr. Stoyan Panov is a lecturer in International Law and Jurisprudence at University College Freiburg, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg. He received his PhD (Law) at University of Birmingham (the UK), LL.M. in Leiden University, Georgetown University, and DePauw University. His PhD dissertation was on the topic of the principle “extradite-or-prosecute” for international crimes in international law. His research interests cover the areas of EU law, human rights law, international criminal law, international law, the rule of law, anti-corruption mechanisms, and international security. He has published on topics such as liability for international crimes, applicability of the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) and the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor’s Office, populism and the rule of law, human rights protections in preventive seizure and confiscation of assets and property, among other topics.

Stoyan Panov

“Two Is Not Enough, Three is Too Many?”: An Analysis of EU’s Multi-layered Response to the Backsliding of Democracy and the Rule of Law in Central and Eastern Europe

EU member states have been experiencing threats to the democratic structures, fundamental values and the rule of law. The backsliding undermines the Rule of Law through the Rule of the Super-majority to the Rule of the Corrupted. The EU plans various supranational mechanisms to respond to such multidimensional threats. This project looks at the envisaged framework of the triangulation of mechanisms currently planned on EU level as regards the backsliding of the rule of law in Central and Eastern Europe with a particular focus on Bulgaria: the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO), the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism applicable in Bulgaria since 2007, and the envisaged mechanism to protect EU’s budget in deficiencies as regards the rule of law in Member States. The added value is in the analysis of the envisaged multi-partite EU framework and the interplay between populism and its effect on the principle of the rule of law with a focus on the functioning of non-majoritarian institutions as the judiciary. Has Bulgaria under the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM) been more receptive towards recommendations and practices coming from Brussels as regards the rule of law or independence of the judiciary? Bulgaria also participates in the EPPO’s framework, while Poland and Hungary may be used in the comparative analytical exercise as they have opted out of the EPPO structure but are subject to Article 7 Treaty on European Union proceedings.



Neliana Rodean

Defending Constitutional Democracy in Romania: Towards a Judicial Approach

Neliana Rodean is Adjunct Professor of Constitutional Law at University of Verona, Department of Law, Italy, receiving her PhD from the same university in 2014. She served as a visiting researcher at Columbia Law School, University Carlos III de Madrid, Max Planck Institute (Munich and Heidelberg) and was CooperInt Fellow at Miami School of Law. She lectured at Sciences Po - Institut d'études politiques de Paris, and was Erasmus Professor at LMU Munich, Universidade Católica Portuguesa do Porto, Universidad Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, University Babeş-Bolyai Cluj. Her research interests include constitutional law, comparative constitutional law, European Union Law, focusing on direct democracy, federalism and regionalism. She is the author of the monograph *Popular Initiative into European Labyrinth* (2014) and many research papers in national and international reviews. She is a member of the International Association of Constitutional Law (IACL), the International Public Law Association (ICON-S), Younger Comparativists Committee (YCC) of American Society of Comparative Law (ASCL), Devolution Club, the Réseau académique sur la Charte sociale européenne (RACSE) - Section italienne. She is also honorary member from abroad at the Romanian Association for Law & European Affairs (RALEA).

In recent years, the European Union has faced a dilemma: in a framework promoting and defending constitutional democracy, various reforms implemented in Member States of the East had put under pressure the principle of rule of law and other fundamental European values. European political mechanisms have actually failed in protecting them, in particular, where its interference was seen as outside intrusion and boosted anti-EU sentiment. In states jeopardising democratic values and principles, notwithstanding the risk of boosting populism, a judicial mechanism would better respond to the protection of constitutional democracy for a twofold reason: the political method is not sufficient to ban reforms against European values, and the closure of constitutional democracy would facilitate populist forces even more than populism trend deriving from EU's interferences. To answer this assumption, the research, considering the case of Romania, investigates, firstly, whether populism is a phenomenon that simply concerns policies or has a significant impact on constitutional democracy itself; secondly, describes the pros and cons of both mechanisms used to safeguard constitutional democracy, and demonstrates that a judicial approach facing infringement of the rule of law would prevent democratic backsliding there.



Felix-Anselm van Lier

Digital Participation in Constitutional Reform - Prospects and Challenges

Felix-Anselm van Lier is a public law scholar focusing on constitution-making processes. He currently works as a Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, where he researches the role of technology in constitution-making. He holds degrees in law and anthropology from the universities of Bremen, Turin and the London School of Economics and Political Science. He completed his doctorate at the University of Oxford in 2018. Amongst others, he has worked as a consultant for the Bingham Centre for the Rule of Law, Democracy Reporting International, the Berghof Foundation, and Lawyers for Justice in Libya.

Felix's research focuses on the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in constitutional reform and constitution-making processes. His work examines the impact of such technology on public participation in constitution making and on the institutional and procedural frameworks through which constitutions are created.



Neus Vidal Martí

Transparency Laws in Europe: A Comparative Study Using the Right to Request Public Information

Neus Vidal Martí is a political scientist and journalist. She is currently a Professor at the Open University of Catalonia, where she teaches data journalism, investigative projects and digital communications. In 2015 she received her MA in Investigative Journalism from City, University of London (La Caixa fellowship) and she holds a BA in Journalism (2013) and another one in Political Science (2016) from Pompeu Fabra University Barcelona. She has worked in the United Kingdom and in Spain and has published in several international media outlets. She usually covers politics and related areas and has worked as a freelance political correspondent for the Spanish newspaper El País. Her fields of expertise are transparency policies and Freedom of Information acts. She works with transparency legislation for research purposes and usually uses the right to request information held by public authorities for her articles. She has also set up projects to help citizens request public information.

In the past decades, most European countries have implemented Freedom of Information Acts or Transparency Laws. However, these pieces of legislation do not guarantee the same rights in all countries. Each European country has its own Transparency law and, in some cases, some regions within one country also have different regional laws. In practice, this means that European citizens do not have an equal right to access information. This is extremely relevant in an area like Europe, in which countries have many financial, social and political ties with one another. Most European citizens share the right to live and work in other states, yet they do not have the same rights when it comes to knowing information about their governments because there is no common transparency legislation. The aim of my research project is to understand the differences between European countries regarding the right to access public information by sending the same information requests to several states and comparing the answers. The results will be published in an essay and shared online to make them available to the public. They will be useful to understand which European countries are more transparent and set good legal standards for others to follow.



Benedict Vischer

Pluralism as a Key to the Interplay of Democracy and the Rule of Law: Theoretical and Comparative Perspectives in View of Current Rule of Law Crises

Benedict Vischer is a Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg. He is also affiliated with the Law & Society Institute Berlin, the Centre Marc Bloch (Berlin) and the Cluster of Excellence Normative Orders (Frankfurt). He received an MA in Philosophy and Theology from the University of Basel, an MLaw from the University of St. Gallen and an LL.M. from Yale Law School. This fall, he will conclude his doctoral studies in law at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin with a dissertation in legal philosophy. Besides his work in legal philosophy, he mainly conducts research in the area of comparative public law. Particular interests include the normative foundations and constitutional conditions of pluralism, fundamental rights (especially religious freedom and freedom of opinion), structural transformations of public law in the course of globalization and the critique of law.

The interdependence of democracy and the rule of law is one of a fragile nature. According to contemporary liberal conceptions, the two ideals imply each other. Yet they also tend to constrict and suppress each other: Recurrently, democracy is used to challenge judicial independence, while the rule of law ideal motivates constrictions of democratic procedures. The current rule of law crises in Central Eastern Europe showcase this danger. These crises can only partially be explained in procedural terms. The case of Switzerland shows that strong democratic accountability of the judiciary can be compatible with robust judicial independence. Deeper conditions need to be considered to explain the problem. The project explores the role of pluralism in cultivating a healthy interplay of democracy and the rule of law. In Switzerland, the democratic embedding of the judiciary seems to strengthen the judicial regard for the plurality of societal perspectives, while in countries such as Hungary, the judiciary seems to get subjected to a dubiously secured electoral majority. The project examines the constitutional factor of pluralism on a theoretical and a comparative level. It also considers doctrinal implications with regard to the values of the European Union enshrined in Art. 2 Treaty on European Union.



Nyasha Weinberg

Rule of Law Measurement

Nyasha Weinberg is a public policy specialist and trained lawyer. Much of her work focuses on the relationship between business, the law and human rights following her work advising Gordon Brown, the former UK Prime Minister on the legal aspects of Brexit, and as author of four Harvard working papers on the impact of Brexit on British Business. After a period spent consulting for FTSE 100 businesses on the impact of political and regulatory changes she now leads research at the Bingham Centre in the UK on the impact of Brexit on the rule of law. She received her Masters in Public Policy from Harvard University and her undergraduate degree from Oxford University. Nyasha will be a re:constitution Fellow until 2020 when she will begin pupillage at 39 Essex Chambers.

The project aims to look at the documentation and measurement of changes to the rule of law to consider whether the current ways of measuring Rule of Law (ROL) risk are adequate and how they could be improved to support a more preventive approach to ROL protection in Europe. Indices and the underlying data on the rule of law help commentators, policy makers, politicians and jurists assess the impact of changing politics and economics on the rule of law. They are important in promoting the rule of law, early prevention of rule of law issues, and tailored responses to rule of law crises. However, these measures have a range of limitations that restrict their utility for lawyers, politicians, businesses and administrators aiming to organise and protect democratic constitutionalism. This project therefore aims to critique and build on these indices to build a deeper knowledge base on the rule of law situation across member states in the EU.



Alain Zysset

Calibrating the Legal Response to Populism: Role and Limits for the European Court of Human Rights

Alain is a Lecturer in Public Law at the School of Law, University of Glasgow. He previously held postdoctoral positions at the University of Oslo (PluriCourts Center of Excellence), the European University Institute in Florence (Max Weber Fellowship) and Goethe University Frankfurt (Excellence Cluster Normative Orders) on a fellowship of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF). Alain's research lies at the intersection of public law, international law and political theory. His main area of research is the theory and practice of the ECHR. His doctoral thesis examined the practice of the European Court of Human Rights from the perspective of human rights theory (*The ECHR and Human Rights Theory* (Routledge, 2016)). His research has also been published in journals such as *ICON*, *GlobCon*, *Ratio Juris*, *Criminal Law and Philosophy*, *Canadian Journal of Law & Jurisprudence* and *CRISPP*. Alain's academic background is multidisciplinary. After a BA in Philosophy and History (University of Lausanne, 2007), he has earned graduate degrees in Philosophy (MSc., London School of Economics, 2008), History (M.A., Graduate Institute Geneva, 2010) and Law (LL.M., University of Toronto, 2014). He holds a PhD in Law from the University of Fribourg (Switzerland, 2013).

Political scientists and theorists have in recent years delineated some constitutive traits of populism as a distinctive social and political phenomenon. Despite the context-sensitive character of its occurrences and its thin programmatic dimension, scholars are now in a better position to articulate an ideal-type of populism in how it specifically relates to – and challenges – core aspects of the regime and some of the profound aspirations of liberal democracy. Less studied, however, are the legal implications of the populist challenges to liberal democracy. It is intuitively clear that by attempting to revise the democratic demos, populism engages our basic legal and constitutional imagination. Yet, research has not yet clarified if and to what extent populism envisions and conflicts with fundamental legal norms specifically, in particular the human rights norms and institutions that permeate the domestic-European divide today. This project focuses on one prominent judicial actor whose decisions govern the legal architecture of the European continent and beyond, namely the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). In this context, this proposal aims to evaluate if the Court should further develop the democratic rights enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) with a view to strengthening both the institutional and deliberative basis of democracy within state parties – a basis that populism can potentially but profoundly erode.

ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES & 4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics

ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES. Kunstgeschichte und Ästhetische Praktiken wurde vom Kunsthistorischen Institut in Florenz - Max-Planck-Institut initiiert und von 2013 bis 2019 vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung als Projekt am Forum Transregionale Studien gefördert. Als Forschungs- und Stipendienprogramm widmete es sich kunsthistorischer Forschung aus transkultureller und globaler Perspektive. Es eröffnete einen Dialograum für Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler aus aller Welt und unterschiedlichen Disziplinen, der die Konturen einer pluralen und transregionalen Geschichte der Kunst und visuellen Kulturen diskutierte.

Der Begriff der »ästhetischen Praktiken« soll dazu einladen, Artefakte in ihren Transfer- und Transformationsprozessen aus transkulturellen bis hin zu postglobalen Perspektiven zu untersuchen. Der Begriff zielt auf die Dynamiken des Erzeugens und der Wahrnehmung von Dingen, Bildern und Architekturen. Er umfasst die Geschichte ihrer Erhaltung, Ausstellung, Überarbeitung, musealen Aufbewahrung, Neuinszenierung oder Zerstörung. Es werden soziologische, genderspezifische, historische, rechts- und religionswissenschaftliche, technische, philologische, ökologische und wissenschaftshistorische Fragen in die transregionale Erforschung ästhetischer Praktiken miteinbezogen.

Über einen Zeitraum von sechs Jahren hat **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** mehr als fünfzig herausragende internationale Nachwuchswissenschaftlerinnen und -wissenschaftler mit innovativen Forschungsprojekten gefördert und wissenschaftlich betreut, zahlreiche Veranstaltungen in Deutschland sowie weltweit durchgeführt und damit erheblich zur Etablierung und Diskussion einer transregionalen Geschichte der Kunst und künstlerischer Praktiken beigetragen.

ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES. Kunstgeschichte und Ästhetische Praktiken has been initiated by the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz - Max-Planck-Institut and funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research as a project at the Forum Transregionale Studien from 2013 to 2019. As a research and fellowship program, it questioned and transcended traditional disciplinary boundaries in a transcultural, global horizon. **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** created a space for dialog between scholars from various disciplines and localities, thereby facilitating the examination of the contours of a plural history of art and visual culture.

The concept of "aesthetic practices", introduced by the program, has been an invitation to study artifacts with their biographies as well as processes of transfer and transformation in a transcultural, postcolonial and global perspective. This includes looking at the dynamics of the production and perception of objects, images and architectures from the time of their creation up to the present, considering their acquisition, display, storage, oppression, reworking or destruction. With the study of "aesthetic practices", the program engages with sociological, gender-specific, historical, legal, religious, technical, philological, linguistic, geographical, ecological and scientific questions or dimensions. It allows us to understand artifacts as actors or "participants" in specific social and cultural dynamics.

Over a period of six years, **ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES** has supported and provided scholarly supervision for more than fifty outstanding young international researchers with innovative research projects, carried out numerous events in Germany and around the world, and thereby substantially contributed to the establishment and discussion of a transregional history of art and artistic practices.

ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES war assoziiert mit dem Programm CAHIM – Connecting Art Histories in the Museum (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz – Max-Planck-Institut/ Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 2009–2019) und wurde von Hannah Baader und Gerhard Wolf geleitet.

4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A Lab)

wird ab Herbst 2019 als neues Forschungs- und Fellowship Programm nachfolgen. 4A Lab ist eine Kooperation zwischen dem Kunsthistorischen Institut in Florenz (MPI) und der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. Weitere Partner sind das Forum Transregionale Studien und die Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

4A Lab ist eine Fusion, Weiterentwicklung und Neuausrichtung der beiden Fellowship- und Forschungsprogramme ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES und CAHIM und basiert damit auf den Erfahrungen, die in der Zusammenarbeit mit den Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, dem Forum Transregionale Studien und seinen Partnern sowie zahlreichen Forschungsinstitutionen in Deutschland wie international gewonnen wurden.

Das Ziel von 4A Lab ist es, einen experimentellen Dialograum zwischen – oft getrennt operierenden – Institutionen und Disziplinen zu schaffen. Insbesondere möchte 4A Lab den Dialog zwischen Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie, Anthropologie/ Ethnologie und Ästhetik vertiefen in Hinblick auf Objekte, Praktiken, Ökologien und Narrationen. Dreh- und Angelpunkt von 4A Lab ist ein Fellowship Programm, das herausragende Nachwuchswissenschaftlerinnen und -wissenschaftler aus Ländern in Afrika, Asien, den Amerikas, Ozeanien und Europa nach Berlin und Deutschland bringt.

4A Lab ist interinstitutionell, interdisziplinär und transregional ausgerichtet, es erforscht transkulturelle Dynamiken im Bereich ästhetischer Praktiken und materieller Kulturen, bzw. musealer und sozialer Praktiken und Repräsentationen.

ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES has been associated with the program CAHIM – Connecting Art Histories in the Museum (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz – Max-Planck-Institut/ Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 2009–2019) and has been directed by Hannah Baader and Gerhard Wolf.

4A Laboratory: Art Histories, Archaeologies, Anthropologies, Aesthetics (4A Lab)

succeeds ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES and CAHIM as a new research and fellowship program starting in fall 2019. 4A Lab is a collaboration between the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz (MPI) and the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. Further partners are Forum Transregionale Studien and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

4A Lab is a fusion, progression, and restructuring of the two research and fellowship programs ART HISTORIES AND AESTHETIC PRACTICES and CAHIM, and is thus based on the experience of past collaborations with the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin and numerous other German and international research institutions.

4A Lab aims to open up a space for dialog between often separated institutions and disciplines. In particular, 4A Lab attempts to create a dialog between art histories, archaeologies, anthropologies/ethnologies, and aesthetics, with regards to objects, practices, ecologies, and their narratives. Central to 4A Lab is a fellowship program which will bring excellent doctoral and postdoctoral researchers from countries of Africa, Asia, the Americas, Oceania and Europe to Berlin and Germany.

4A Lab employs an interinstitutional, interdisciplinary and transregional approach and explores transcultural dynamics with regards to aesthetic practices and material cultures, as well as social practices and representations in museums and elsewhere.

Es nimmt damit die jüngere Objektforschung auf und erprobt neue Verbindungen zwischen den Sozialwissenschaften, der Ästhetik und den genannten Disziplinen von Kunstgeschichte, Archäologie und Anthropologie/Ethnologie. Dieser Dialog sieht zwar keine geographischen oder chronologischen Einschränkungen vor, soll aber mit Bezug auf Sammlungen und Objekt-konstellationen der Einrichtungen der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz geführt werden. Dies geschieht in Zusammenarbeit mit Forscherinnen und Forschern an den Museen und Fachvertre-terinnen und Fachvertretern der internationalen Wissenschaftslandschaft. Die Strukturierung der Diskussion in der jährlich neukonstituierten For-schungsgruppe erfolgt über Schwerpunktthemen, die mit einem wissenschaftlichen Programm aus Seminaren, Tagungen und Workshops öffentlich präsentiert und diskutiert werden. Das Schwer-punktthema des ersten Jahrgangs 2019/20 lautet Pflanzen. Das Programm begrüßt Forschungs-projekte aus einem breiten Themenspektrum rund um Pflanzen, die ihre Schwerpunkte auf ästhetische Prozesse, Ideengeschichte und mate-rielle Kulturen legen, und diese aus überregiona-ler Perspektive diskutieren.

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The program takes up current research on objects, testing new liaisons between social sciences, aesthetic practices and the disciplines of art history, archeology, and anthropology/ethnology. This dialog exceeds geographical and chronological boundaries, but will nevertheless be held in relation to the collections and object constellations of the museums and institutions of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz. This takes place in cooperation with researchers of the museums and expert representatives of the international scientific community. The dialog of the 4A Lab group of researchers will be struc-tured by an annual theme which will be pre-sented and discussed publicly in scientific con-ferences, workshops, and seminars. The annual theme of the first year 2019/20 is Plants. The program welcomes projects from a wide range of topics relating to plants that place emphasis on aesthetic processes, history of ideas, and material culture, from the 4A disciplines but also from philosophical or literary studies, in a transregional perspective.

4A Lab Fellows 2019/20

Annual Theme: »Plants«

Bat-ami Artzi

Mutual Growth: The Agency of Plants as Reflected in Inca and Chimú Visual Culture

Carlotta Castellani

(Università degli Studi di Firenze)

“Plants as Inventor”: The Impact of Raoul Heinrich Francé Theories on El Lissitzky in the Context of the International Constructivist Movement

Sria Chatterjee

(Princeton University, NJ)

Nature & Nation: Art, Design and Political Ecologies in the Twentieth Century

Hanin Hannouch

Colonial Landscapes and Organic Vision: Robert Lohmeyer’s Dreifarbenphotographie of Africa

Luke Keogh

(National Wool Museum, Geelong, Australia)

The Wardian Case: Artefact of the Anthropocene

Lucas Vanhevel

(Leiden University)

Fungi in the Early Modern Low Countries: Image-forming, Ethnomycology and Beyond

ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE: Revisiting the Canons of Textual Scholarship

ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE: 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 ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE 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 ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE kritische Neubewertungen historiographischer und philologischer Praxis unterstützen.

Bei der Neubetrachtung wichtiger »Philologiekriege« 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 ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE 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 ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE an der Friedrich Schlegel Graduiertenschule für Literaturwissenschaftliche Studien an der Freien Universität Berlin assoziiert.

ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE: 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, ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE aims to support critical reviews of historical and philological practice. In revisiting important "philological wars", 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, ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE 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 (Cairo, Delhi, Cape Town). In this phase ZUKUNFTSPHILOGIE was associated with the Friedrich Schlegel Graduate School of Literary Studies at the Freie Universität Berlin.

Seit 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 Verlag Brill herausgegeben.

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Since the winter of 2015, ZUKUNFTSPHILOLOGIE has been affiliated with the 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 be now focusing on its peer-reviewed journal *Philological Encounters*, an academic journal dedicated to historical and philosophical critique of philology (published by Brill), and its lecture series "World Philology Seminar".

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 ist die Freie Universität Berlin in den Kreis der Trägerreinrichtungen der Akademie dazu gekommen. Das Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin unterstützt das Forum durch die Bereitstellung von Personalmitteln. In ihrer Gründungsphase bietet die Akademie Geistes- und SozialwissenschaftlerInnen aus dem Umfeld der »Academics for Peace« aus der Türkei eine Plattform, um ihre Forschungen im Exil fortzusetzen und ein wissenschaftliches Programm kritischer Türkeistudien mitzugestalten. Seit 2019 hat sich die **AKADEMIE** 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 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 fruchtbar zu machen.

Die **AKADEMIE IM EXIL** ist zunächst an zwei Standorten, Berlin und Essen, angesiedelt. Eine Ausweitung der Angebote wird 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 seiner Gründung hat die **AKADEMIE** über 30 gefährdete Wissenschaftler*innen aus der Türkei durch Lang- oder Kurzzeitfellowships unterstützt.

The **ACADEMY IN EXILE** (AiE) was founded in 2017 as a joint initiative of the Forum, the Universität Duisburg-Essen (UDE), and the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen (KWI), with the support of the VolkswagenStiftung. Since 2018, the Freie Universität Berlin has been a member of AiE. The Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin provides human resources to the Forum. 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 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 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 now 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 the Freie Universität Berlin and also the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Since its inception, the **ACADEMY** has supported more than 30 scholars at risk from Turkey through long-term or short-term fellowships. The academics are appointed as Fellows to the KWI or the Forum, or work at the residency program built up at Freie Universität Berlin.

Die Wissenschaftler*innen werden als Fellows an das KWI oder das Forum berufen, oder arbeiten an einer im Aufbau befindlichen und durch Mittel der Mellon Foundation ermöglichten Residenzakademie 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 der Webseite der Akademie.

Die AKADEMIE IM EXIL ergänzt bestehende Angebote, wie die Philipp-Schwartz-Initiative der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung und andere Stipendienprogramme für gefährdete WissenschaftlerInnen, 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), Claus Leggewie (Universität Gießen), Georges Khalil (Forum), Florian Kohstall (Freie Universität Berlin und Friederike Pannewick (Forum/Universität Marburg) besteht.

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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 establishes 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), Claus Leggewie (University of Gießen), Georges Khalil (Forum), Florian Kohstall (Freie Universität Berlin), and Friederike Pannewick (Forum/University of Marburg).