Fifth Annual Conference of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies

STUDYING EAST AND SOUTHEAST EUROPE AS AREA STUDIES:

PARADIGMS – THEMES – METHODS FOR THE 21st CENTURY

25 – 27 OCTOBER 2018

Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies

Book of Abstracts

Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies

Fifth Annual Conference

Munich (Germany), 25-27 October 2018

Conference venue:

Historisches Kolleg, Kaulbachstraße 15, 80539 Munich

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Arend, Jan (Tübingen)

East-to-West Knowledge Transfer Stories. The Example of Soil Science

[Panel "Production and Circulation of Knowledge in a Transnational World"]

My presentation will focus on how, historically, Russian science was brought to the international stage via conferences and publications. I will put special emphasis on the role of the Russian language, asking how the process of translating scientific work from Russian to languages more broadly used in international academia affected the modalities of its international dissemination. A second emphasis will be on the role of scientific field work by international groups of scientists and its role in transnational knowledge circulation. My example will be soil science, a branch of science located in the overlap between the agricultural sciences and geography, which had a very strong tradition in Russia since the 1870s. My account will cover the period between the 1870s and 1945.

Arndt, Melanie (Regensburg)

Knowledge and Ignorance on the Move: The Power of Disaster (Non-)Knowledge

[Panel "Production and Circulation of Knowledge in a Transnational World"]

t.b.a.

Baumgartner, Anna (München)

Wandernde Kosaken und polnischer Orientalismus. Ein transnationaler Blick auf den Maler Józef Brandt in München (1862-1915)

[Panel "Travelling Genres and Transnational Imaginations in the Arts / Wandernde Genres und transnationale Imaginationen der Kunst"]

Józef Brandt (1841-1915) zählt zu den Malern, deren Bilder jeder Pole schon einmal gesehen hat. Seine Kampfszenen mit polnischen Reitern, Kosaken, Tataren, Türken oder Schweden visualisieren Episoden aus der bewegten polnisch-litauischen Geschichte des 17. Jahrhunderts und prägen das Bild von der polnischen Vergangenheit. Seine Kompositionen

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sind in den großen polnischen Nationalmuseen zu sehen und finden sich in polnischen Geschichtsbüchern reproduziert. Trotz der Präsenz seiner Malerei wurde Józef Brandt, der im 19. Jahrhundert zu den bedeutendsten polnischen Künstlerpersönlichkeiten zählte und von München aus eine internationale Karriere vorantrieb, von der Kunstgeschichts-schreibung lange Zeit stiefmütterlich behandelt. Erst in den letzten Jahren ist ein größeres Interesse an Brandt zu beobachten. Stets wird dabei der polnische Charakter seiner Malerei betont und auf die „polnische Mission" Brandts verwiesen. Einem solchen nationalen Narrativ widersetzte ich mich und möchte einen Ausschnitt aus meinen Forschungen der letzten Jahre geben, in denen ich das Brandt'sche Oeuvre intensiv untersucht habe. Brandt betrachte ich dabei als international vernetzten Künstler, der sowohl als Teil der polnischen, als auch der Münchner und allgemein europäischen Kunstwelt zu gelten hat. Aufmerksam machen möchte ich darauf, wie sein Werk zwischen den Polen national-transnational changiert und welche Strategien Brandt entwickelte, um sich auf dem hart umkämpften Kunstmarkt durchzusetzen.

Burkhardt, Fabian (Moscow)

On Presidents and Presidencies: Single-Country Studies and Comparative Authoritarianism, the Case of Russia
[Panel "Areas Studies from a Social Sciences Perspective"]

Comparative politics as one of the major subfields in political science is – as the name already suggests – about comparisons and comparative methods. Within the discipline, single-country studies are often frowned upon as "area studies" as they are allegedly merely descriptive or lack external validity. Therefore, they can hardly produce any generalizable insights. However, in the 2000s and 2010s, single-country studies once again occupied a prominent place in leading political science and journals of comparative politics. In this paper, I will reflect upon my own experience of writing a study on the presidency in one country, the Russian Federation. I will briefly summarize what we know about presidents and presi-dencies, as well as executive politics more generally, in the Russian Federation and how this knowledge contributes to area studies of the post-Soviet region as well as to the comparative politics subfield of comparative authoritarianism more generally. In the remainder of the paper, I discuss some theoretical advances and methodological issues such as advan-tageous research designs like intertemporal or subnational comparisons, analyses based on individual-level data, quasi-experimental settings as well as the generally good availability of data that makes Russia a good case for single-country studies, defying the general suspicion against "area studies" research.

Cseh-Varga, Katalin (Vienna)

On the Second Public Sphere. Process-Based Art in Hungary of the Seventies
[Panel "Performativity and Cultural Adaptation / Performativität und kulturelle Aneignung"]

In the countries of the former Eastern Bloc, no public discourse, except that dictated by party doctrine, seemed to exist. Debates in official media echoed mantras of socialist brotherhood and sisterhood as well as the leadership of a worker's culture. Urban spaces proclaimed the

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dominance of socialist ideas and were home to parades praising goals and achievements of communism. But this is just a superficial impression. The public membrane of dictatorship was interwoven with almost invisible gestures of criticism and sabotage that appeared on each cultural, economic and political level. This conference paper will be about the possibilities and limitations of Hungarian socialism read through the art of the seventies as this art tested the borders of Party tolerance and took advantage of favorable circumstances and loopholes in cultural politics. Illustrated by selected case studies from Hungary of the seventies, I will present the theoretical concept of the second public sphere as a suitable narrative to understand the event-based art in the Kádár era.

Delia, Drivalda (Regensburg)

Tracing Silenced Participation of Women in Nation and State-building Processes in Kosovo

[Panel "Area Studies from an Everyday Perspective"]

Albanian women participated actively and in large numbers in the latest nationalist struggle in Kosovo. They helped organise the protests of 1981 and 1989; contributed as leaders, teachers, doctors and human rights activists in the parallel structures that emerged in the early 90s; they were also combatants in the Kosovo Liberation Army and have continued to contribute in the post-war nation-building and state-building processes. In spite of this, in the academic and public discourse there is an overall tendency to focus on Albanian women's victimhood while silencing and ignoring the narratives of women's agency. In this presentation, I explore the extent and ways in which feminist epistemologies and metho-dologies can help to unravel the different positioning of women in various war and post-war contexts and locations. I argue that, while feminist literature has been successful in bringing the 'gender perspective' in studies on war and nationalism, it has also often contributed to the essentialisation women's experience and contributed to a totalizing narrative of victimisation. Thus it is important to explore women's various forms of agency in national processes to develop more productive conceptualisations of the relationship between gender, victimhood and agency during conflict and post-conflict transitions.

Del Sordi, Adele (Munich)

The Relation between External and Internal Authoritarian Legitimation: The Religious Foreign Policy of Morocco and Kazakhstan

[Panel "Areas Studies from a Social Sciences Perspective"]

How do authoritarian regimes use their international activities to boost legitimacy at home? The mechanisms that connect authoritarian international activities and domestic legitimation remain understudied. This essay sets out to fill this gap attempting to design a theory on this phenomenon: the dynamic legitimation model. This model connects two distinct actions. On the one hand, authoritarian elites observe the international context and produce discourses and policies that aim to create a positive country image or brand. On the other hand, authoritarian leaders use the international recognition they consequently obtain to legitimize their rule at home by presenting themselves as internationally praised role models. As in a

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hall of mirrors, the recognition achieved in the international context is discursively translated into evidence of good performance in front of the domestic population. This essay demonstrates this argument by illustrating how two contemporary authoritarian regimes, Morocco and Kazakhstan, actively try to conform to international discourses on religion, particularly regarding the promotion of moderate Islam and interfaith dialogue, while adapting their strategies to the situation at home. In addition, it shows how they capitalize on the praise they obtain in the attempt to boost legitimacy at home.

Holzberger, Helena (Munich)

Photographs of Soviet Asia: Colonial Images or Socialist Achievement?

[Panel "Spaces of Entanglement and Perception in Eurasia"]

Several years ago, researches started to reappraise the Soviet Empire. Relevant overviews about soviet national policy were followed by single case studies on non-Russian regions under Soviet rule. My paper on photography in Central Asia provides a new perspective on that topic. Images in general, but photography in particular, have the power to be both a medium of embracement and oppression, especially in colonial contexts. In the Soviet Union, photography was also used for promoting Socialist Modernity, which led to reciprocity between the desire of Oriental imageries and local photographers' attempts to belong equivalently to the Soviet Union.

Kehayov, Petar (Regenburg)

Indigenous Language Death: Beyond the Drama
[Panel "Language Practices in a Dynamic World"]

In this talk, I draw on my experience studying the last speakers of indigenous languages, gained during the postdoctoral project at the Graduate School and a current DFG-funded project. I will discuss some public concerns relating to indigenous languages that are losing their speakers; concerns where scholarly and activist agendas seem to merge. A recent example of the union of academics and activists is the *European linguists' statement on behalf of Russia's minority languages* (July 2018) condemning the amendments to the *Federal law on education in the Russian Federation*, which addresses the study of native languages in school. Instead of echoing such alarms set off by my colleagues, I will focus on some possible drawbacks from the excessive fixation on the language endangerment and revitalization discourse. On a micro-level, I will discuss some attitudes of the last natives of indigenous varieties, which seem to challenge the anxiety of activists and scholars. On a macro-level, I will argue that linguistic diversity and ecology are often misunderstood, if not even misused, by activists and scholars, united in their battle for saving languages from extinction.

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Klyshko, Marina (Munich)

The Revival of Eurasianism: Figurations of the Russian Space in Ideological and Literary Discourses

[Panel "Spaces of Entanglement and Perception in Eurasia"]

In post-Soviet Russia, the category of space is often discussed in connection with the revival of Eurasian ideas. Eurasianism, as a philosophical-ideological movement, considers the geographical location of Russia between Europe and Asia as one of the most important factors for the identity of the country. At the same time the conceptualization of the Russian space is loaded with diverse connotations, which provide some insights into the role of the space within the political and cultural self-perception. This paper examines the metaphor of the bridge, emphasizing the mediating role of Russia between Europe and Asia. In addition to that, it looks at the metaphor of the body, which implies the organic unity of political entities. The inter-discursive and counter-discursive reflections of these metaphors are examined in the post-Soviet literature exemplified by Pavel Krusanov and Vladimir Sorokin. The purpose of this paper is to show how fictional literature deals with Eurasian meanings and perceptions of the Russian space, and in this way models the social and political implications of these ideas.

Mitrofanov, Ruslan (Munich)

Legislative Initiatives regarding the Foreign Mentally Ill of the Russian Empire: A Transnational Perspective

[Panel "Production and Circulation of Knowledge in a Transnational World"]

By the beginning of the 20th-century experimental psychiatry had experienced rapid growth, both from the emergence of entirely new special scientific societies and concerning the close relationship of the Russian Institute of Psychiatry with the institutional medical models of Western Europe. During this period, the vast empires of all "humane" or "civilized" nations, including Russia, had realized the need for the care and treatment of the so-called "foreign" mentally ill on the territorial borders subject to them. For instance, about 10 thousand foreign nationals were taken care of in the Russian Empire every year, a quarter of which fell on Ottomans and Persia, and the remaining majority belonged to the Austro-Hungarian, German, Chinese empires and other countries. In this regard, many European states were concerned about the treatment and maintenance of their subjects in the situation of cultural and legislative diversity abroad, which became the major topic of international congresses held in Milan (1906), Copenhagen (1910) and Paris (1912). Clerical correspondence between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as the projects and statutes of the Paris Conference, allow me to consider the development of the Institute of Psychiatry in Russia as the continuation of the transnational process of interaction with other European powers. As part of this analysis, questions about "Russianness," civilized or backward nations, and the creation of a uniformly legal mechanism for mentally ill citizens abroad are discussed here.

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Murić, Bajro (Regensburg)

Perceived Multicultural Climate and Linguistic Norm Negotiation: An Ethnographic Account of Language Practices in the Bosnian Muslim Family in Stuttgart, Germany

[Panel "Language Practices in a Dynamic World"]

Following Nekvapil and Sherman (2009, 185) who argued that language management can start "in anticipation" of future language problems and that it should not essentially be triggered by the deviation from the norm, this paper highlights the process of language planning in the family Mujezinović in Stuttgart. I discuss how non-linguistic interests, stemming from their perception of multicultural climate in Germany and their reported real-life experiences of living in the German society, contributed to the negotiation of the norms concerning linguistic behaviour in the family and contributed to the appreciation of multi-lingualism in the family. In this vain, I illustrate how the negotiation of norm can be initiated by non-linguistic factors and how the family's linguistic practices are essentially triggered by the family's interests to maintain well-being. Adopting Pennycook's (2000) "critical social view" to family language planning and language management theory (Jernudd & Neustupný 1987), I observe the family domain as a "socio-political space", arguing that, in discussion of language ideologies and family practices, the political, social and cultural contexts of immigrant families need to be considered. The analysis reveals that as an observant Muslim family striving to perform their specific identity in Germany, their language ideologies are constructed as a result of the family's deep dissatisfaction with the German multicultural climate and acculturation realities. Language ideologies, thus, stem from the perceived unequal power relations in the society and the anticipated marginalization in the educational system. In this regard, multilingualism and family language management is viewed as a powerful resource that has beneficial effects on children's cognitive development and future academic achievements. It is viewed as a tool to overcome the children's potential marginalization and facilitate their upward mobility in the German society.

Pfeifer, Patricia (Zurich)

Uncertain Territories. Zwischenbildliche Bewegung und Verschiebung nach 1989

[Panel "Travelling Genres and Transnational Imaginations in the Arts / Wandernde Genres und transnationale Imaginationen der Kunst"]

"Borders are obviously not disappearing. […] Instead, we are in the presence of changing forms of language and artistic visions generated by the fact that territories are now as ‚uncertain' as the way in which we are supposed to inhabit them." (Mireille Rosello) – Der Vortrag nimmt Mireille Rosellos Feststellung sowie ihre Anlehnung an Inge E. Boers geprägten Begriff der *uncertain territories* zum Ausgang, um zeitgenössische künstlerische Strategien der Selbstverortung zu untersuchen. Im Zentrum werden die Arbeiten der beiden Künstlerinnen Maja Bajevic und Vlatka Horvat stehen, in denen die Bewegung zwischen den (Bild)Grenzen, wie in Bajevics Video-Performance GREEN, GREEN, GRASS OF HOME (2002), als ein Vorgang der Verschiebung und Dezentrierung lesbar wird, der die Frage nach seiner räumlichen und territorialen Bestimmung offen lässt. Sowohl Bajevic als auch Horvat entwerfen in ihren gattungsübergreifenden Arbeiten das Bild ihrer zurückgelassenen Heimat

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Jugoslawiens als Projektionsfläche, die auf eine imaginative Ergänzungsleistung des Betrachters angewiesen ist. Vor dem Hintergrund aktueller Debatten zur kunsttheoretischen Verortung zeitgenössischer Praktiken in Film und Kunst seit 1989 soll erörtert werden, inwiefern Bajevics und Horvats Geste der Verschiebung auch mit Igor Zabels Aufforderung zu verstehen ist, sowohl den ehemaligen Westen (Former West) als auch den ehemaligen Osten (Former East) in eine gemeinsame Geschichte des Übergangs einzuschreiben.

Reisner, Henriette (Munich)

Zwischen Propaganda und Poesie. Der frühe sowjetische Animationsfilm im Spiegel politischer und ästhetischer Debatten

[Panel "Performativity and Cultural Adaptation / Performativität und kulturelle Aneignung"]

The Russian avant-garde was a process of comprehensive renewal. Both in the realm of artistic activity as well as concerning the development of society the idea of a new beginning held sway. In the 1920s Soviet animation evolved out of nothing and thereby held an enormous revolutionary potential. At the same time it was comparatively relegated to a niche existence. In this way – in spite of the increasing political restrictions – it provided a kind of refuge for artists who wanted to withdraw from official circles and fields that were more in the focus of public interest. This paper examines the ensuing tensions between growing attention on the one hand and artistic freedom on the other hand. It thus sheds light on the role of animation as a new art form within the artistic and political developments of the young and budding Soviet Union.

Shyrokykh, Karina (Stockholm)

Question Even More: A Comparative Analysis of the Activity of Russian State-Sponsored News Media on Twitter

[Panel "Areas Studies from a Social Sciences Perspective"]

Russian state-owned media has long been suspected of purposefully disseminating distorted or sometimes falsified news on social media. The present article investigates how Twitter is being used by two Kremlin-sponsored news media sources, RT and Sputnik, as well as their impact on the internet ecosystem. In doing so, the present article demonstrates that (a) Russian news media exhibit troll-like behaviour on Twitter, generating large numbers of tweets and jamming the news reporting (especially, concerning Ukraine and the MH17 tragedy), (b) RT tends to significantly overuse certain hashtags to artificially increase the number of hits, and (c) Sputnik's tweets (in contrast to those of RT) find less resonance with the audience on the social media platform in comparison to more established media. The present article illustrates that both RT and Sputnik are being used to further Kremlin's foreign policy agenda. In a number of key foreign policy topics, these employ a strategy resembling a controlled sand storm, which essentially boils down to excessive tweeting of often mutually contradicting messages making any solid understanding of the events at hand rather challenging.

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Trautsch, Jasper (Regensburg)

Who belongs to "the West"? Contesting the Meaning of a Key Concept in International Relations

[Panel "Transcontinental Projects and their Premises"]

"The West" has been a key concept in international relations since the 19th century being used to make sense of many major political developments across the globe. As it became an accepted, and indeed unquestioned, part of the political vocabulary, it also became a source of contention. Once there was no longer a matter of debate whether there was a "Western civilization," but rather what constituted this community, political actors with competing interests tried to define "the West" in such a way as to make the policies they suggested appear legitimate if not outright compelling. This paper – focusing on a number of international conflicts – therefore analyzes these semantic struggles that have been led over the meaning of "the West," suggesting that four major macro-semantical configurations need to be distinguished to understand the role the concept played in the history of international relations: "the West" as a political community, "the West" as the group of modern countries, "the West" as a racial category, and "the West" as a cultural community. To demonstrate the concept's contentiousness and importance in world affairs, this paper will pay particular attention to the attempts made by actors from nations not considered "Western" to influence the concept's meaning.

Trecker, Max (Berlin)

Circle of Debt: How the Crisis of the Global South in the 1980s Affected the Socialist East

[Panel "Transcontinental Projects and their Premises"]

The debt crisis of the Global South during the 1980s and its side effects on particularly countries within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has received scant scholarly attention, although said countries were important trading partners of many other developing countries. The paper focuses on the reaction of the East by looking at internal documents of CMEA meetings. It is argued that the crisis of the South aggravated the already pending crisis of the Eastern economies. The CMEA countries reacted by taking on more risks in doing business with the South and trying to secure the debt repayments by adopting Western financial practices.

Vozyanov, Andrey (Regensburg)

Infrastructures in Trouble: Public Transit, Crisis, and Citizens at the Peripheries of Europe

[Panel "Area Studies from an Everyday Perspective"]

Post-socialist cities at the peripheries of Europe experience long-term infrastructural decay with degradation of public transit as one of their most visible, ubiquitous and routinized examples. Dysfunctional infrastructures are interpreted as evidences of transition's failure,

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corruption and deregulation. Crisis, however, can reveal connections that are otherwise un-seen and serve for mobilization and collaboration between stake-holders, which are usually disconnected. In my presentation, I will describe bottom-up participation of different groups in resolving transportation problems and informal support of tramway and trolleybus transport in Romania and Ukraine. I will approach the efforts of entrepreneurs, enthusiasts and senior passengers to preserve electric public transit infrastructure as manifestations of their infrastructural citizenship, 'defined and asserted not by nationality or legal standing but instead by the quotidian acts' (Shelton 2017). After that, I will describe the transition from crisis paradigm to the Europeanization of urban everyday life in the study's cities, whereas spectacular improvements in operation of trams and trolleys serve as the evidence of an end to the crisis. Such transition, I argue, produces ambiguity, as top-down activities of authorities might weaken communities` vigilance and challenge their agencies, also in cases when the change is illusive.

Vuk, Dóra (Regensburg)

Researching Subject-Verb Agreement in Language Contact – Methodological Challenges

[Panel "Language Practices in a Dynamic World"]

In this presentation, I will discuss the experimental research design of my PhD project and the methodological dilemmas that needed to be resolved. The aim of this experiment was to compare the Croatian language skills of four groups of Croatian heritage speakers, both with each other and with a control group of native speakers. In the first part of the presentation, I will address the conceptual challenges, such as identifying the linguistic phenomena that enable a valid comparison of the selected groups despite the high variation in the speakers' linguistic biographies and dialectal diversity. The second part of the talk will provide an overview of the principles on which this psycholinguistic experiment was built. Through presenting the main results of the experiment, I will argue for the utility of this approach in heritage linguistics while highlighting the insights it can provide into the language skills of heritage speakers.

Walther, Eva-Maria (Regensburg)

Anthropological Approaches to Engaged Subjects. Studying Actors in Slovak Refugee Care Services

[Panel "Area Studies from an Everyday Perspective"]

Slovak politicians have spearheaded the anti-refugee movement in the EU ever since the advent of the "refugee crisis" in 2015, bound by an overwhelmingly refugee-hostile public opinion. This paper looks at actors who, despite popular rejection and deficient state support, take responsibility for the small number of refugees in the country. It will tackle the question of how ethnography can analyze the behaviour of engaged individuals in a contested field. Drawing on several months of participant observation in a civic, a religious and a semi-public organisation respectively, I describe how these actors perform refugee care services in

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practice, and which moral maxims and assumptions about refugees guide them. Actors in care services actively counter irrational fears and populist policies, but also parts of the xenophilic liberal-intellectual reasoning, especially outside of Bratislava. Acknowledging how intricate opinion formation processes can be even at the individual level will contribute to a better understanding of the controversial debates on migration and diversity in CEE countries.

Weller, Nina (Berlin)

Kitsch und Affekt. Reaktualisierung verdrängter Erinnerung in ukrainischen Romanen und Filmen der 2000er

[Panel "Travelling Genres and Transnational Imaginations in the Arts / Wandernde Genres und transnationale Imaginationen der Kunst"]

Mein Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit postmemorialen Erinnerungs- und Geschichtsbildern des Zweiten Weltkriegs in ukrainischen Romanen und Filmen der 2000er Jahre. Vor dem Hintergrund einer zutiefst heterogenen Erinnerungslandschaft fallen in literarischen und filmischen Fiktionalisierungen der Vergangenheit zwei Tendenzen ins Auge: Erstens tendieren viele Werke in der Reaktualisierung verdrängter Erinnerung zu einer ,ukraini-sierenden' Perspektivierung der historischen Ereignisse, in der das nationale über ein transnationales bzw. multiethnisches Narrativ dominiert und regionale und folkloristische Bilder der ländlichen Ukraine zentrale Bezugspunkte darstellen. Zweitens gewinnen in Abgrenzungen vom sowjetischen Meta-Narrativ des "Großen Vaterländischen Kriegs" Imaginationen der Geschichte an Bedeutung, die über Bilder-, Metaphern-, und Symbol-sprache stark an die Gefühle des Lesers bzw. Zuschauers appellieren und so die Vergangenheit in eine „Kitsch-Aura" gießen. Am Beispiel des Romans Darina, die Süße (2004, Solodka Darusya) von Maria Matios und der Familiensaga Jakobs Jahrhundert (2010, Stolittja Jakova) von Volodymr Lys und den jeweiligen Verfilmungen diskutiere ich, ob und wie Literatur und Film mit ihren je genrespezifischen Mitteln affektive Bilder der Vergangenheit erzeugen und inwiefern sie damit zu einer Emotionalisierung und Mythologisierung der Geschichte beitragen.

Willms, Kai (Munich)

An Old Stereotype in a New Environment? The Impact of Polish Émigré Scholars on American Sovietology after 1945

[Panel "Transcontinental Projects and their Premises"]

The beginnings of the Cold War posed a challenge to political decision makers in the US: Before World War II, Eastern Europe had been a marginal field of research in American academia. In order to overcome this lack of expertise, new institutes and research centres for Eastern European Studies were established and generously funded. Since there were only few domestic experts, émigré scholars from Eastern and Central Europe constituted a vital human resource in this field. Many émigré scholars gratefully accepted these career opportunities, but they did not confine themselves to the role of knowledge suppliers for

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American politics; in many cases they pursued an agenda of their own. Polish émigré scholars founded research institutions and created transnational networks in order to promote their own historical narratives and mental maps within the public spheres of the Western world. This particularly concerned their views on Russia and the Soviet Union. Against this background, the paper critically discusses the thesis of a "Polish connection" in American Sovietology and pursues the question how, under the circumstances of exile in the United States, narratives and concepts from the Sovietology of interwar Poland were continued as well as transformed.

Zhou, Yuguang (Munich)

The Portrayal of Yugoslavia in Chinese National and Local Newspapers 1975–1980

[Panel "Spaces of Entanglement and Perception in Eurasia"]

The years from 1975 to 1980 were remarkable in the relations between the socialist countries of China and Yugoslavia, which had broken down since 1958. Yugoslav Prime Minister Džemal Bijedić's visit in 1975, Tito's visit in 1977 to China and Chinese leader Hua Guofeng's visit to Yugoslavia in 1978 restored the relations. The warm-up between the two countries developed so quickly that by the time Tito died in 1980, Yugoslavia was one of the most important countries in China's foreign relations. My paper looks at the reports of the state visits and the funeral in the Chinese provincial as well as local newspapers from this period, examining the rhetoric around the visits and funeral plus the representation of Yugoslavia and its socialism. The reports or propaganda not only show how much the Chinese authorities valued China-Yugoslavia relations and how China's foreign policy was changing, but also show hints of China's own transformation from the end of the Cultural Revolution to the beginning of the Reform and Opening-up.

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Program Schedule

Thursday, 25 October

17:00 – 18:30
Opening Keynote: Diane P. Koenker (London)
> Encounters with Others: Tourism and the Internationalization of Soviet Cuisine

18:30-19:45
Spaces of Entanglement and Perception in Eurasia
> Yuguang Zhou (Munich), Marina Klyshko (Munich), Helena Holzberger (Munich); Chair: Hans van Ess (Munich), Commentator: Julia Obertreis (Erlangen)

Friday, 26 October

9:15 – 10:30
Transcontinental Projects and their Premises
> Jasper Trautsch (Regensburg), Max Trecker (Berlin), Kai Willms (Munich); Chair: Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg), Commentator: Volker Depkat (Regensburg)

10:30 – 11:45
Travelling Genres and Transnational Imaginations in the Arts / Wandernde Genres und transnationale Imaginationen der Kunst
> Nina Weller (Berlin), Anna Baumgartner (Munich), Patricia Pfeifer (Zurich); Burcu Dogramaci (Munich), Commentator: Peter Zusi (London)

13:15 - 14:30
Language Practices in a Dynamic World
> Petar Kehayov (Regensburg), Bajro Murić (Regensburg), Dóra Vuk (Regensburg); Björn Hansen (Regensburg), Commentator: Daniel Weiss (Zurich)

14:45 - 16:00
Performativity and Cultural Adaptation / Performativität und kulturelle Aneignung
> Henriette Reisner (Munich), Katalin Cseh-Varga (Vienna); Chair: Małgorzata Sugiera (Kraków), Commentator: Ada Raev (Bamberg)

16:00 - 17:15
Production and Circulation of Knowledge in a Transnational World
> Jan Arend (Tübingen), Melanie Arndt (Regensburg), Ruslan Mitrofanov (Munich); Martin Schulze Wessel (Munich), Kärin Nickelsen (Munich)

17:30 - 18:45
Keynote: Frank Hadler (Leipzig)
> How to Study Eastern Europe as a Global Area

Saturday, 27 October

9:15 - 10:30
Area Studies from an Everyday Perspective
> Eva-Maria Walther (Regensburg), Andrey Vozyanov (Regensburg), Drivalda Delia (Regensburg); Chair: Ger Duijzings (Regensburg), Commentator: Marek Mikuš (Halle/Saale)

10:30-11:45
Areas Studies from a Social Sciences Perspective
> Adele Del Sordi (Munich), Karina Shyrokykh (Stockholm), Fabian Burkhardt (Moscow); Chair: Alexander Libman (Munich), Commentator: Vladimir Gel'man (St. Petersburg)

12:00 - 13:30
Concluding Discussion
> Caroline von Gall (Cologne), Ulf Brunnbauer (Regensburg), Riccardo Nicolosi (Munich), Alexander Libman (Munich), Ada Raev (Bamberg)

Fifth Annual Conference of the Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies
Studying East and Southeast Europe as Area Studies: Paradigms - Themes - Methods for the 21st Century
Munich, 25-27 October 2018

Abstracts

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#GSOSES18

Graduate School for East and Southeast European Studies

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