

Forum
Transregionale
Studien



Winter Academy
February 26 - March 6, 2018
Bucharest

Program



Center for Governance and
Culture in Europe

 University of St. Gallen

Revisiting the Nation

Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe

Revisiting the Nation

Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe

Winter Academy

February 26 – March 6, 2018, Bucharest

Ever since Mark von Hagen asked “Does Ukraine Have a History?” in 1995, there has been much debate about what constitutes Ukraine as a nation. In the light of recent developments, it might seem that in Ukraine, this question is of particular significance. Still, it is important to understand that in the European context, Ukraine is not an exceptional case in its nation building effort. Instead, it is exemplary in terms of its multiculturalism, entangled histories, and the ever-changing relation between state and society.

The Winter Academy is chaired by a group of scholars: **Pascal Bonnard** (Jean Monnet University, Saint Etienne), **Rory Finnin** (University of Cambridge), **Susanne Frank** (Humboldt University, Berlin), **Olena Haleta** (Ivan Franko University, Lviv; Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv), **Andrii Portnov** (PRISMA UKRAÏNA; European University Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder), **Ulrich Schmid** (Centre for Governance and Culture in Europe, University of St. Gallen), and **Annette Werberger** (European University Viadrina Frankfurt/Oder).

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General Information

Venue

New Europe College

Str. Pantelor 21

023971 Bucharest

Phone: +40 21 307 99 10

Hotel

Duke Armeneasca - Ex Tempo

19 Armand Calinescu Street

021011 Bucharest

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Hotel

Breakfast is included. There is free WiFi.

In case of illness

Please contact Ewa and/or Ana.

Insurance

Included, if you have booked with us.

Daily allowance

Paid right on the first day for the whole of your stay (meals and public transport)

Academy Program

26 February: Welcome Dinner at the NEC, meeting point is at 18:30 in the hotel lobby.

27 February: First working day of the Academy, starting at 10:00 at the NEC.

3 March: Excursion with lunch and refreshments. Ewa will let you know during the Academy at what time we will be meeting.

4 March: Free day.

7 March: Departure.

Transportation from Henri Coandă Airport:

Bus

Take the 783 Express bus and get off at the station "Piata 21 Decembrie 1989" (also called "University"). Cross the intersection at the university through the passageway and look for "National Theatre" exit. Walk on Carol I Boulevard for 10 minutes; the third main street on your left will be Armand Calinescu Street. The hotel is at number 19.

The cheapest 783 bus card costs 1.5 Euro and it has 2 rides included. You can buy it at the airport, in the bus station, before boarding the bus. For details on the bus schedule, please visit <http://www.bucharestairports.ro/en/transport/bus>

Uber

If you use the Uber application, wait for the driver in the parking place in front of the terminal. A ride with Uber from the airport to the hotel, when no surges apply, costs around 8 to 10 Euros.

Taxi

Licensed taxis without prior request are available for passengers arriving at the airport. Taxis are waiting at the exit of the terminal and will take passengers in order of arrival.

You can also order a taxi by using the automatic machines installed in the Arrivals area.

The cheapest taxi fare is 1.77 lei/km (=0.38 €) and a ride from the airport to the hotel would be about 10 to 15 Euros.

For more detail, you may also visit:

<https://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g294458-c116592/Bucharest:Romania:Otopeni-Airport.To.Bucharest.html>

Program Table

TIME	MON, Feb 26	TUE, Feb 27	WED, Feb 28	THU, Mar 1	FRI, Mar 2	SAT, Mar 3	SUN, Mar 4	MON, Mar 5	TUE, Mar 6
10:00-11:30		Introduction		TS Cosmopolitanism National Solidarity Minorities	TS Politics of Memory Revisiting the Empire Ukrainian Identity			TS Nation Ukrainian Identity Hybridity	Panel Discussion
11:30-12:00	A	Coffee Break	Lecture Rory Finnin 11:00-13:00	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	E		Coffee Break	Coffee Break
12:00-13:30	R	Thematic Sessions (TS) National Minorities Geographical Categories International Encounters		Thematic Discussion (TD) Annette Werberger	TD Pascal Bonnard	X		PP Natalia Dovhanych Cosmin Minea Stephan Rindlsbacher	Concluding Discussion
13:30-15:00	R	Lunch	Lunch 13:00-14:30	Lunch	Lunch	C	F	Lunch	Farewell Lunch
15:00- 16:30/17:00	I	Project Presentations (PP) Simon Lewis Marharyta Fabrykant Amber Nickell		PP Alexandru Lesanu Nadzeya Charapan Viktoria Sergiienko	PP Nadia Bureiko Guzel Yusupova Iuliia Buyskhykh	U	R	PP Brian Haman Olena Palko Peter Levins Cristina Spinei	Project Visit Caterina Preda
16:30-18:00	V		PP Kateryna Ruban Denys Shatalov Iryna Shuvalova			R	E		
18:00-20:00	A	Poetry Reading		Film Screening	Lecture Ulrich Schmid	S	E		
	L					I			
						O			
						N			
	Welcome Dinner 19:00								

Program

Monday, FEB 26

19:00 Welcome Dinner

Venue: New Europe College (Plantelor 21)

Meeting Point: 18:30, hotel lobby Duke Hotel
(16 Armand Calinescu)

Tuesday, FEB 27

Main Venue: New Europe College

10:00-11:30 Introduction

(Room C)

Andrii Portnov

Olena Haleta

Rory Finnin

Valentina Sandu-Dediu

Constantin Ardeleanu

Anca Oroveanu

Lelia Ciobotariu

Ewa Dąbrowska

11:30-12:00 Coffee Break

(Eugen Ionescu Room)

12:00-13:30 Thematic Sessions

Session I (Room A)

Politics of National Minorities

Reading: A. Cheskin, "Identity and Integration of Russian Speakers in the Baltic States", *Ethnopolitics* 14, No. 1 (2015), pp. 72-93.

Introduction: Nadiia Bureiko

Session II (Room B)

Challenging Geographical Categories

Reading: Alexander Vezenkov, "History against Geography: Should We Always Think of the Balkans as Part of Europe?", in: A. MacLachlan and I. Torsen (ed.), *History and Judgement*, Vienna: IMW Junior Visiting Fellows Conferences, Vol. 21, 2006, <http://www.iwm.at/publications/5-junior-visiting-fellows-conferences/vol-xxi/alexander-vezenkov/>

Introduction: Cosmin Minea

Session III (Room C)

Anthropology of International Encounters

Reading: Magnus Marsden, Diana Ibañez-Tirado, David Henig, "Everyday Diplomacy. Introduction to Special Issue", in: *The Cambridge Journal of Anthropology* 34, No. 2 (2016), pp. 2-22.

Introduction: Iuliia Buyskykh

13:30-15:00 Lunch

(Boutique Restaurant, 13 Sfântul Stefan)

15:00-16:30 Project Presentations

Group A (Room A)

Simon Lewis

(Free University Berlin)

The Cosmopolitan Imagination in Polish Literature, ca. 1800-1939

Discussant: Nataliia Dovhanych

Group B (Room B)

Marharyta Fabrykant

(National Research University Higher School of Economics)

Unintended Consequences of Neo-Imperial Revivalism in the Contemporary Eastern Europe

Discussant: Olena Palko

Group C (Room C)

Amber Nickell

(Purdue University; Odesa National University)
“*We Wander*” *Together: Jews and Ethnic Germans on the Eurasian Steppes, 1917-1979*
Discussant: Viktoria Sergiienko

18:00-20:00 Poetry Reading and Discussion

(Room C)

Testing the Limits—Language, Nation and the Other: Young Eastern European Poetry

Elena Vladareanu, Claudiu Komartin, Iryna Shuvalova, Katerina Kalytko
Chair : Susanne Frank, Miruna Troncota

Wednesday, FEB 28

11:00-13:00 Lecture

(Room C)

Cultural Diversity of Political Solidarity: A Case from the Black Sea Region

Rory Finnin
(University of Cambridge)

13:00-14:30 Lunch

(Lascar Restaurant, 18 Dimitrie Racovita)

14:30-16:00 Thematic Sessions

Session I (Room A)

Understanding Ukrainian Holodomor

Reading: Pavlo Makohon, “Witness. Memoirs of the Famine of 1933 in Ukraine”, in: *Anabasis Magazine*, pp. 45-90.
Introduction: Nataliia Dovhanych

Session II (Room B)

Revisiting Theories of Nation

Reading: Tara Zahra, “Imagined Noncommunities: National Indifference as a Category of Analysis”, in: *Slavic Review* 69, no. 1 (2010), pp. 93-119.
Introduction: Peter Levins

Session III (Room C)

Liberalism and the Nation

Reading: Katerina Clark, “Rethinking the Past and the Current Thaw”, in: Marko Pavlyshyn (ed.), *Glasnost’ in Context: On the Recurrence of Liberalizations in Central and East European Literatures and Cultures*, Oxford: Berg, 1990, pp. 1-16.
Introduction: Cristina Spinei

16:00-16:30 Coffee break

(Eugen Ionescu Room)

16:30-18:00 Project Presentations

Group A (Room A)

Kateryna Ruban

(New York University)
The Abortion Question in Soviet Modernity: A Study of Doctors and Female Patients in a Provincial Soviet Ukrainian Hospital, 1946-1991
Discussant: Alexandru Lesanu

Group B (Room B)

Denys Shatalov

(Tkuma Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies, Museum “Jewish Memory and Holocaust in Ukraine”)
“*Import of the Cossack Idea*”: *The Folklore Literature and Spreading of the Cossack Idea in Galicia (in the first half of the nineteenth century)*
Discussant: Guzel Yusupova

Group C III (Room C)

Iryna Shuvalova

(Cambridge University)

Oral Poetry in Donbas War: A Quest for Memory, History and Identity

Discussant: Cristina Spinei

Thursday, MAR 1

10:00-11:30 Thematic Sessions

Session I (Room A)

Conceptualising Cosmopolitanism

Readings: Homi K. Bhabha, *Looking Back, Moving Forward: Notes on Vernacular Cosmopolitanism in the Location of Culture*, London and New York:

Routledge, 2004, pp. ix-xxv.

Introduction: Simon Lewis

Session II (Room B)

Understanding National Solidarity

Readings: B. Strath, "Identity and social solidarity: an ignored connection. A historical perspective on the state of Europe and its Nations", in: *Nations and Nationalism* 23 (2), pp. 227-247.

Introduction: Marharyta Fabrykant

Session III (Room C)

Soviet Politics of Minorities

Readings: Elissa Bemporad, "The Yiddish Experiment in Soviet Minsk", in: *East European Jewish Affairs* 37, No. 1 (2017), pp. 91-107.

Introduction: Olena Palko

11:30-12:00 Coffee Break

(Eugen Ionescu Room)

12:00-13:30 Thematic Discussion

(Room C)

The Concept of Autonomy, Sovereignty, and Self-government

Reading: Dan Diner, *Cataclysms. A History of the Twentieth Century from Europe's Edge*, Madison, Wisconsin 2008, pp. 15-23 and pp. 43-49.

Introduction: Annette Werberger

13:30-15:00 Lunch

(Boutique Restaurant, 13 Sfantul Stefan)

15:00-16:30 Project Presentations

Group A (Room A)

Alexandru Lesanu

(George Mason University)

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

Discussant: Nadia Bureiko

Group B (Room B)

Nadzeya Charapan

(University of Vilnius; European Humanities University, Vilnius)

Imagining Nations in Ethnographic Open-air Museums: A Comparative Analysis of Belarusian, Lithuanian and Swedish Cases

Discussant : Denys Shatalov

Group C (Room C)

Viktoriiia Sergiienko

(National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine)

The Russophile and Ukrainophile Cultural Organizations of Eastern Slovakia in 1919-1938: Confrontation or Interaction

Discussant: Stephan Rindlisbacher

18:00-20:00 Film Screening

(Room C)

Tarsan Testicles

by Alexandru Solomon

Friday, MAR 2

10:00-11:30 Thematic Sessions

Session I (Room A)

Politics of Memory

Readings: Michael Rothberg, *Multidirectional Memory. Remembering the Holocaust in the Age of Decolonization*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2009.

Introduction: Brian Haman

Session II (Room B)

Revisiting the Empire

Readings: Valerie A. Kivelson, Roland Grigor Suny, *Russia's Empires*, New York: Oxford 2017, pp. 1-16.

Introduction: Stephan Rindlisbacher

Session III (Room C)

Constructions of Ukrainian Identity

Readings: Ivan L. Rudnytsky, "Carpatho-Ukraine: A People in Search of their Identity", in: *Essays in Modern Ukrainian History*, 1987, pp. 353-375.

Introduction: Viktoria Sergiienko

11:30-12:00 Coffee Break

(Eugen Ionescu Room)

12:00-13:30 Thematic Discussion

(Room C)

Asymmetric Relations in Current Europe: The Eastern Enlargement of the EU

Readings: Hartmut Behr, "The European Union in the Legacies of Imperial Rule? EU Accession Politics Viewed from a Historical Comparative Perspective", *European Journal of International Relations* 13, No. 2, pp. 239-262.

Introduction: Pascal Bonnard

13:30-15:00 Lunch

(Boutique Restaurant, 13 Sfântul Stefan)

15:00-16:30 Project Presentations

Group A (Room A)

Nadia Bureiko

(Ukrainian Prism)

Bukovyna as a Contact Zone

Discussant: Simon Lewis

Group B (Room B)

Guzel Yusupova

(Durham University)

The Revitalization of Minority Languages in the Russian Federation: Authoritarian Statehood, Inter-Ethnic Solidarity and the Digital Media

Discussant: Cosmin Minea

Group C (Room C)

Iuliia Buyskykh

(Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies)

The Polyphony of Coexistence: Local Communities on Polish-Ukrainian Borderland (Case of Podkarpacie)

Discussant: Amber Nickell

18:00-20:00 Lecture

(Room C)

Contact Zone vs. Postcolonial Condition: On the Relevance of a Concept from Latin American Studies for Research on Eastern Europe

Ulrich Schmid (St. Gallen University)

Saturday, MAR 3

Excursion organized by the NEC
(lunch and refreshments included)

Sunday, MAR 4

Free

Monday, MAR 5

10:00-11:30 Thematic Sessions

Session I (Room A)

Revisiting Theories of the Nation

Readings: Erick Kauffman, "Complexity and Nationalism", in: *Nations and Nationalism* 23, No. 1, 2016, pp. 6-25

Introduction: Guzel Yusupova

Session II (Room B)

Constructions of Ukrainian Identity

Readings: Serhii Plokyh, "The birth of the myth", in: Serhii Plokyh, *The Cossack Myth: History and Nationhood in the Age of Empires*, Cambridge University Press, pp. 47-65.

Introduction: Denys Shatalov

Session III (Room C)

Understanding Hybridity

Readings: Robert Pyrah and Jan Fellerer, "Redefining 'sub-culture': a new lens for understanding hybrid cultural identities in East-Central Europe with a case study from early 20th century L'viv-Lwow-Lemberg", *Nations and Nationalism*, 21, 2015, pp. 700-720.

Introduction: Amber Nickell

11:30-12:00 Coffee Break

(Eugen Ionescu Room)

12:00-13:30 Project Presentations

Group A (Room A)

Nataliia Dovhanych

(Ivan Franko National University)

*Dichotomy of Memory in Ukrainian Emigration
Prose of the Second Half of the 20th Century*

Discussant: Brian Haman

Group B (Room B)

Cosmin Minea

(University of Birmingham/IEG Mainz)

*Europe in the Balkans. The Creation of a National
Architectural Heritage in Modern Romania (1867-
1920)*

Discussant: Marharyta Fabrykant

Group C (Room C)

Stephan Rindlisbacher

(Leibniz-Institute for East and Southeast European Studies Regensburg)

Territorializing the Soviet State, 1918-1936

Discussant: Iuliia Buyskykh

13:30-15:00 Lunch

(Boutique Restaurant, 13 Sfântul Stefan)

15:00-17:00 Project Presentations

Group A (Room A)

Brian Haman

(New Europe College)

"Pluralistic Selves" and the Negotiation of Belonging: Post-WWII Russian-German Relation and Eastern Europe

Discussant: Kateryna Ruban

Group B (Room B)

Olena Palko

(Birkbeck College, University of London)

Contested Minorities: A Transnational History of the Polish-Soviet Borderlands, 1918-1939

Discussant: Nadzeya Charapan

Group C (Room C)

Peter Levins

(Brown University)

Fascism's Adriatic Empire: City Politics and Architectural Production in Interwar Croatia

Discussant: Iryna Shuvalova

Cristina Spinei

(Alexandru Ioan Cuza University)

Representations of Otherness: Voices 'from Outside' in the Contemporary German-speaking Literature

Discussant: Peter Levins

Tuesday, MAR 6

10:00-11:30 Panel Discussion

(Room C)

International Academia as a Contact Zone

Andrii Portnov (Introduction)

Constantin Ardeleanu

Participant

Participant

Chair: Ewa Dąbrowska

11:30-12:00 Coffee Break

(Eugen Ionescu Room)

12:00-13:30 Concluding Discussion

(Room C)

13:30-15:00 Farewell Lunch

(Rooms A and B at the NEC)

15:00-17:00 Project Visit

Caterina Preda

(Faculty of Political Science at the University of Bucharest)

Working Groups

Group A

Nadiia **Bureiko** (Ukrainian Prism, Kyiv)
Nataliia **Dovhanych** (Ivan Franko National University, Lviv)
Susanne **Frank** (Humboldt University Berlin)
Brian **Haman** (New Europe College, Bucharest)
Alexandru **Lesanu** (George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia)
Simon **Lewis** (Free University Berlin)
Andrii **Portnov** (Prisma Ukraïna, Berlin)
Kateryna **Ruban** (New York University)

Group B

Pascal **Bonnard** (Jean Monnet University, Saint Etienne)
Marharyta **Fabrykant** (National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow)
Olena **Haleta** (Ivan Franko University, Lviv)
Cosmin **Minea** (University of Birmingham; IEG Mainz)
Olena **Palko** (Birkbeck College, University of London)
Denys **Shatalov** (Tkuma Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies; Museum “Jewish Memory and Holocaust in Ukraine”)
Nadzeya **Charapan** (Vilnius University; European Humanities University, Vilnius)
Guzel **Yusupova** (Durham University)

Group C

Iuliia **Buyskykh** (National Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Lviv)
Ewa **Dąbrowska** (Prisma Ukraïna, Berlin)
Rory **Finnin** (University of Cambridge)
Peter **Levins** (Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island)
Amber **Nickell** (Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; Odesa National University)
Stephan **Rindlisbacher** (Leibniz-Institute for East and Southeast European Studies Regensburg)
Viktoriiia **Sergiienko** (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv)
Iryna **Shuvalova** (University of Cambridge)
Cristina **Spinei** (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iași)

Participants and Projects

Nadia Bureiko:

Bukovyna as a Contact Zone

The project aims at exploring the self-perceptions, identificational and attitudinal trends at the level of the two most relevant minority groups living on the two sides of the Ukrainian-Romanian borderland Bukovyna – ethnic Ukrainians in the Romanian part of Bukovyna (the southern part of Bukovyna) and ethnic Romanians in the Ukrainian part of Bukovyna (the northern part of Bukovyna). This study inquires, first, how ethnic Romanians in Ukraine and ethnic Ukrainians in Romania (confined to the region of Bukovyna) position themselves in relation to the state of their ethnic origin and to the current state of their residency. Second, the project seeks to identify what are the main factors influencing the attachments and loyalties of ethnic Romanians in Ukraine and ethnic Ukrainians in Romania towards the two states. This project explores and centralises findings from a questionnaire-based survey, first of its kind on both sides of the Ukrainian-Romanian border, simultaneously conducted by using the same set of questions in May 2016 in Bukovyna. The data obtained from the survey are aimed at offering a comparative picture of two most relevant minority groups – Ukrainians and Romanians – living on the two sides of the frontier.

Nadia Bureiko is the head of Europeanisation Studies at the Foreign Policy Council “Ukrainian Prism” and vice head at the NGO “Quadrivium”. She has recently completed her research fellowship at the New Europe College, Institute for Advanced Studies, in Romania, and her postdoctoral research at the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland where she was a holder of

the Swiss Government Excellence Scholarship (2014-2015). Prior to this she pursued an MA in International Relations and a PhD in Political Science at Yuri Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine, where she also worked as an assistant professor at the Department of International Relations. Nadia is a coordinator of the ongoing research project “Bukovyna as a Contact Zone” co-funded by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation. She was also a coordinator of the projects “From Inspiration to Implementation: Europeanisation Process in Ukraine” co-funded by the International Visegrad Fund and ‘United by Future’ co-funded by the Polish-Ukrainian Youth Exchange Council. She is a member of the Erasmus+ – Jean Monnet – Project “The Eastern Partnership under strain – time for a rethink?” and Erasmus+ – Jean Monnet – network “European Union and its neighbourhood. Network for enhancing EU’s actorness in the eastern borderlands”. She is a participant and organiser of more than 60 scientific and practical conferences and workshops in more than 20 countries. Nadia’s academic interests include the Europeanisation process, Ukraine’s foreign policy, migration policy, national identity, and public diplomacy.

Iuliia Buyskykh:

The Polyphony of Coexistence: Local Communities on Polish-Ukrainian Borderland (Case of Podkarpacie)

Iuliia Buyskykh’s current field of research is located in Eastern Poland (Przemyśl and surrounding area), mostly in the borderland area

with Ukraine. This study covers the “everyday diplomacy” (Marsden, Ibañez-Tirado, Henig 2016) relationships in religiously mixed local communities who coexist under the burden of contested memories of the WW II. Here “everyday diplomacy” refers to the local practices that enable diverse confessional (and/or ethnic) groups to coexist through shared sacred spaces and common rituals, including pilgrimages. The paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork in Przemyśl and several surrounding villages in 2015-2017. While conducting her research on a set of religious practices and pilgrimages in confessionally and ethnically mixed localities, Iuliia faced many challenges that changed the main course of my initial research plan. During her interaction with people there themes came to light that seemed little related to religiousness. One of the most important themes in these conversations was the Polish-Ukrainian relations in the interwar period, during WW II and after it and discussions about reciprocal traumas and the bloodiest pages in Polish-Ukrainian history like the ethnic cleansings and forcible resettlements of 1944-1947.

Iuliia Buyskykh received her PhD in Ethnology from the History Department at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Her background is in History (BA), Ethnology and Folkloristics (MA). From 2010 to 2014 she worked at the M.T. Rylsky Institute of Art Studies, Folklore, and Ethnology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. In 2014/2015 she completed an internship at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Warsaw (IEiAK UW), participating in the Polish Government Program for Young Scientists (Program Stypendialny Rządu RP dla Młodych Naukowców). In 2015/2016, she was a research fellow at the V4EaP Scholarship Program. She has conducted field research in Poland since 2015,

and in addition to her own research, has been involved in two more research projects focusing on religious culture in borderland localities in Poland, which were financed by Polish National Centre of Science (Narodowe Centrum Nauki). Since September 2016 Iuliia Buyskykh has been working at the Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Her current research interests include anthropology of religion, neighborhood relationships, contested memories, border studies with a focus on Eastern Europe.

Nadzeya Charapan:

Imagining Nations in Ethnographic Open-air Museums: A Comparative Analysis of Belarusian, Lithuanian and Swedish Cases

Open-air museums are institutionalised spaces where the past is being used through collections and objects to display, communicate, and negotiate ideas of values, of belonging, and most of all of the identity. They collect, interpret and present monuments of vernacular architecture and folk lifestyle. The milieu of interpretative media and educational programs, as well as the physical setting of the site (combination of cultural heritage and landscape), and diversity of ethnographic collections (portraying several regions with different cultural traditions in one place) determined the choice of the research object - national ethnographic open-air museums. Museum display offers the visitors a unique augmented experience to stroll through the miniature of the whole country in couple of hours. The research is focused on different ways of visitors' engagement with and within

the space of the open-air museums in Belarus, Lithuania and Sweden from the comparative perspective. The research will highlight the differences in the ways that visitors express both personal and collective ideas of identity within the particular context of the open-air museums (cases of Belarus, Lithuania and Sweden). In this study, open-air museums are examined as nation-making institutions to better understand how museums attempt to communicate ethnic diversity in unity.

Nadzeya Charapan is a lecturer at European Humanities University (Vilnius, Lithuania) and Vilnius University, a doctoral student at Vilnius University (Vilnius Lithuania), as well as a guest researcher at Uppsala University (Uppsala, Sweden) and Tartu University (Tartu, Estonia). Her doctoral thesis focusses on meaning-making and mediation in ethnographic open-air museums in Sweden, Belarus, and Lithuania. Her research interests include cultural memory, museum studies, and communication. She teaches courses in cultural memory communication, cultural tourism, and nationalism.

Natalia Dovhanych:

Dichotomy of Memory in Ukrainian Emigration Prose of the Second Half of the 20th Century

The project provides an investigation of Ukrainian survivor literature based on the texts written by emigrant authors in the second half of the twentieth century. These works elucidate the first direct experiences of the totalitarian crimes in Ukraine, both Soviet and German, and therefore are a powerful source for renovating connection between these two traumas. The autobi-

ographical narratives represent multi-directional attempts to speak out suppressed experience and to elucidate the intricacy of circumstances which the authors went through. The research mainly analyzes the literal strategies to narrate eye-witness' and survivor's experience regarding Holodomor and the Holocaust. However, in contrast to earlier investigations the project is focused on the texts that are excluded from the literary canon and are hardly known to readers and hardly researched. The investigation denotes that Ukrainian survivor literature has its own specificity which is defined mainly by the fact that every text aims at a dual purpose: a proof of the crime committed as well as an embodiment of author's traumatic reminiscence.

Natalia Dovhanych is currently a PhD student at the Department of Theory of Literature and Comparative Studies of Ivan Franko Lviv National University. She received her Master's degree in Literary creation in 2015. She was a participant in the DAAD Ukrainian-German project "The potential of art and literature in the context of political crisis and war" in 2015. In 2016 she presented her work at three conferences, e.g. the International Conference "Mass Violence and Genocides on Ukrainian Lands in 1930-1940s", Kharkiv, Ukraine. From April to July 2017 she studied at the Humboldt University of Berlin (Erasmus program). Her research focusses on memory studies, narratology and the influence and exposure of traumas in literature. Four of her scientific articles were published in Ukrainian and one in English which is presently peer-reviewed.

Marharyta Fabrykant:

Unintended Consequences of Neo-imperial Revivalism in Contemporary Eastern Europe

The research is dedicated to the current phenomenon of neo-imperialism in some Eastern European countries and aims at uncovering causes, internal logic, and visible as well as foreseeable consequences of the adoption of neo-imperialist imagery by so-called “small nations”. The study mostly, but not exclusively, draws on the case of a recent development in the contemporary Belarusian nation-building to show why and how a habitual national history narrative of a small nation victimized yet never conquered by a large empire may transform itself into a vision of two empires competing on equal grounds for power and influence. This neo-imperialism sheds some light on two important theoretical issues – first, the ways a national identity transforms when infused with geopolitical thinking in terms of “national interests”, second, how a self-styled ethnolinguistic nationalism regains its coherence after an amputation of one of its definitive components – the ascribed importance of the national language.

Marharyta Fabrykant is a research fellow at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow. Her research interests are nationalism, national identity, and national history narratives, with a focus on Central and Eastern Europe. She authored and coauthored three books and a number of articles, including, among the most recent ones, “‘Do It the Russian Way’: Narratives of the Russian Revolution in European History Textbooks”, *Slavic Review*, 76, 2017; together with R. Buhr, 2016, “Small

state imperialism: the place of empire in contemporary nationalist discourse”, *Nations and Nationalism*, 22(1), pp.103-122; and together with V. Magun, “Grounded and Normative Dimensions of National Pride in Comparative Perspective”, in: *Dynamics of National Identity: Media and Societal Factors of What We Are* (ed. by P. Schmidt, J. Grimm, L. Huddy, J. Seethaler, Routledge, 2016. P. 109-138).

Brian Haman:

Pluralistic Selves and the Negotiation of Belonging: Post-WWII Russian-German Literature and Eastern Europe

By examining a broad selection of post-WWII Russian-German poetry, prose, and literary criticism, my research aims to highlight an often overlooked aspect of German and Eastern European history and thereby to promote a greater awareness of the entangled histories of Eastern Europe and of the relevance of these histories for contemporary debates. More specifically, the research focuses on the writings of three ethnic German authors who worked in different circumstances, different capacities, and in different locations across the former Soviet Union: Herold Belger (1934-2015), Alexej Debolski (1916-1997), and Rudolf Jacquemien (1908-1992). At its core the research aims to weave the transhistorical into the transcultural and transnational. By applying postcolonial theories of diaspora, exile, and migration, the research eschews the zero-sum game of competitive memory in favour of Michael Rothberg’s notion of multidirectional memory, which creates tran-

shistorical and transcultural connections and thereby enlists memory as a means of solidarity amongst disparate groups. In addition to Rothberg's work on memory, my research draws on various postcolonial and postmodern theories. A number of texts by Belger are read in light of Homi Bhabha's third space theory. Postmodern theories of humour advanced by Margaret Rose and Linda Hutcheon yield insights into the function of satire in Debolski's prose. Jacquemien often combined Soviet realism with science fiction and Brian analyzes a number of his novels according to Marxist theories of utopia and the social imagination, with particular emphasis on Jameson's notion of 'generic discontinuities'. In other words, postcolonial theories of borders and borderlands, mixing, hybridity, language, translation, double consciousness, homesickness, memory, and nostalgia inform my study of twentieth-century Russian-German authors and their works.

Brian Haman is a Postdoctoral Associate Fellow in German with the School of Modern Languages and Cultures at the University of Warwick, where he received his PhD in German Studies. His primary research strands focus on German Romantic literature and twentieth-century ethnic German authors in the former Soviet Union, respectively, and his previous fellowships include New Europe College (Bucharest), Fulbright (Vienna), and DAAD (Marbach), amongst others. His current research considers the German-language writings of the ethnic German Kazakh writer, Herold Belger, and explores whether Belger's literary output can be understood as a model for moving beyond the postcolonial struggle for ethnic, cultural, and political autonomy in favour of intercultural encounters. Haman is also working on a book project that examines the journey motif in Ger-

man romantic culture around 1800. Expanding Lacoue-Labarthe and Nancy's insistence on the centrality of the transcendental subject for the Jena romantics in their aesthetic transformation of philosophical ideas, the monograph identifies the journey motif as a recurrent narrative element of the Jena constellation (Hardenberg, Tieck, F. Schlegel) as well as those on its margins (Hölderlin, Richter, Günderrode, Schiller) and thereby underscores the productive interface between literature and philosophy across various genres (novel, shorter prose fiction, and poetry). Practicing poet, sometime translator, and avid traveller, his non-academic interests are numerous. He is the Book Review Editor of *The Shanghai Literary Review*, a contributor to *Asian Review of Books*, and his writing has appeared in *The Guardian* and elsewhere.

Alexandru Lesanu:

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

The research project shows how the community of a peripheral sugar factory from the East European borderlands lived through the repeated changes of borders and experienced the major social engineering experiments of the long twentieth century as local continuities rather than major ruptures of the European history. From its founding in 1898 to its demise in 2003, the seemingly inconsequential Rybnitsa Sugar Factory experienced and was shaped by the key events of twentieth-century European history, revealing in great complexity the impacts of two World Wars, the Holocaust, the Soviet attempt

to build a “socialist” state, the Cold War, and the post-Soviet “transition” to a market economy.

Alexandru Lesanu received his PhD from the Department of History and Art History at George Mason University. He was employed as 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. His research interests are: Soviet history, post-Soviet quasi-states, borderlands studies, labor history and history of technologies.

Peter Levins:

Fascism’s Adriatic Empire: City Politics and Architectural Production in Interwar Croatia

This project investigates the relationship between modern architecture and the articulation of ethnic and national identity in Interwar Croatia, 1918-1943. In the contested borderlands along the Balkans’ Adriatic coast, competing Italian and Slavic nationalist movements sought control over local urban environments to legitimize territorial claims on the basis of culture. Through a careful analysis of municipal building projects in Rijeka and Zadar, the negotiation of architectural practice is traced between local architects and politicians in the Adriatic borderlands and their respective national governments. The entire generation of local architects who began their careers in the intellectual and professional networks of Austria-Hungary reoriented their practices to the new political and professional environment under Fascism, collaborating in the modernization projects that would come to define the

interwar Adriatic. In making the otherwise discrete sites of state-building through municipal architecture relational, a new way of looking at the nationalist project under Fascism and its limitations is revealed.

Peter Levins is a doctoral candidate in the History of Art and Architecture at Brown University. He studies modern architecture in Southern, Central, and Southeastern Europe, with a particular focus on the cultural politics of design under Fascism in the contested Adriatic territories. He is currently writing his dissertation, “Fascism’s Adriatic Empire: City Politics and Architectural Production in Interwar Croatia.” He received his B.S. (Honors) in Architectural History and professional B.Arch concurrently from Cornell University. He is currently conducting research in Rijeka and Zadar, as the 2017-18 Fulbright Research Fellow to Croatia.

Simon Lewis:

The Cosmopolitan Imagination in Polish Literature, ca. 1800-1939

This research project retraces the genealogy of Polish cosmopolitanism and seeks to provide a dual corrective: first, to the methodological nationalism that has characterized the majority of studies on this region; second, to the notable absence of Central and Eastern European perspectives in wider scholarly debates on cosmopolitanism as a simultaneously global and vernacular phenomenon. Cosmopolitanism is both “an object of study and a distinctive methodological approach to the social world” (Delanty 2006: 25). Accordingly, this research project will both critically analyse cosmopolitanism as a form of cultural self-positioning, and

also elaborate a cosmopolitan methodology of interpretive reading that emphasizes dialogism, comparativism and hybridity. Importantly, the project's central theme of cosmopolitanism is understood as a malleable and dynamically changing strategy, not as a pre-defined entity or an idealized ethical position. The main question the proposed research seeks to answer is: In what ways have Polish-speaking writers and intellectuals in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries embraced supranational ideas of cultural and ethnic diversity in their articulations of community and collective identity? Novels, short stories, plays and poems are read as cultural artefacts that bear witness to changes in the intellectual environments of Poland, but also as nodes within a broader, global system of literature. The study of writings by individual intellectuals will give meaningful snapshots into the development of cosmopolitanism as both an undercurrent and counter-discourse to the dominant ideologies of imperialism and nationalism.

Simon Lewis is a Research Fellow at the Institute for East European Studies, Freie Universität Berlin. He completed a PhD in Slavonic Studies in 2014 at the University of Cambridge, where he was a member of the international research project "Memory at War: Cultural Dynamics in Poland, Russia and Ukraine". Lewis's academic interests include cosmopolitanism, transnational history and cultural memory. He has published articles on memory, postcolonialism, and trauma in the literature and culture of Belarus and Poland, and is a co-author of the collective monograph *Remembering Katyn* (2012). His monograph *Belarus - Alternative Visions: Nationhood, Empire and Cosmopolitanism* is forthcoming with Routledge.

Cosmin Minea:

Europe in the Balkans: The Creation of a National Architectural Heritage in Modern Romania (1867-1920)

Cosmin Minea's research looks at how local and foreign actors created a national architectural heritage in late 19th century Romania. It takes the transnational European ideas and networks of intellectuals as the defining factor in the creation of an artistic identity for the Romanian state. Foreign architects and intellectuals, coming chiefly from France and the Habsburg Empire, together with local artists, discovered, documented, wrote about, debated and restored various historical monuments from the former principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia and attempted to unify them in a coherent image of Romanian art. They were informed by European-wide ideas on national specificities, the writings of art history and restoration practices. The main research questions of the thesis are to what extent creating a national architectural heritage and therefore an artistic identity for Romania was a transnational phenomenon, involving European architects and intellectual networks? How was the heritage shaped by restorations or writings and how this reinforced and contributed to the national narrative?

Cosmin Minea is a PhD researcher in the Department of Art History at the University of Birmingham, funded by the British Government through the Midlands3Cities Consortium. He is currently a doctoral fellow at the Leibniz Institute of European History (IEG) in Mainz. His research looks at the architects, institutions and processes involved in creating, restoring and promoting a national architectural heritage in

late nineteenth-century Romania. He focuses on the European-wide intellectual networks to analyse the development of key for the Romanian nation-state, such as 'Romanian art' and 'National Architectural style'. He gives a prominent place to foreign actors, from France and the Habsburg Empire, who worked on or in Romania, and that reveal the transnational nature of the nation-building process. Cosmin Minea has long been interested in national architectural styles in Central and Southeastern Europe and in the various modernisation processes in the region. His MA thesis, defended in 2014, at Central European University in Budapest, was a comparative study of the 'national' architecture of Romania, Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria as displayed in their pavilions at 19th Century Universal Exhibition in Paris. The thesis received the 'Hanák Prize' for the best dissertation in the History Department. His latest article is "Curtea de Argeş Monastery and Romanian Architectural Heritage in Late 19th Century" in *Studies in History and Theory of Architecture*, University of Architecture, Bucharest, Vol. 4. URL: <http://sita.uauim.ro/4/a/48/>

Amber N. Nickell:

"We Wander" Together: Jews and Ethnic Germans on the Eurasian Steppes, 1917-1979

This project examines the changing relationships between ethnic Germans and Jews in Southern Ukraine and their Central Asian sites of displacement over the course of the short twentieth century. The two groups, with long historical ties to the Black Sea region, found themselves trapped in between two competing

empires—Russia (later the Soviet Union) and Germany. These imperial powers often used ethnic policies as a tool to manipulate, control, and engineer their conquered territories. These ethnic policies increasingly drove a wedge between the two groups, which had maintained relatively amicable social, political, and economic relationships prior to World War I the Russian Revolution. With each regime change (some territories changing hands up to seven times in the first half of the twentieth century), the relationships between ethnic Germans and Jews deteriorated and each group developed hatred or affinity for one of the two empires—most Germans looked West, while many Jews preferred the less national promise of the East. By 1941, with the German invasion and occupation of Ukraine, relationships between the two groups had already been decimated by decades of occupation policy; the Nazis capitalized on this, prompting one group to participate in the mass murder of the other. Yet, as this project demonstrates, the story of Ukraine's ethnic Germans and Jews did not end with the Holocaust. Rather, the site of their interactions shifted much further East, to Central Asia (Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan). There, they began the long process of rebuilding relationships, and ultimately working together to combat the Soviet state.

Amber N. Nickell is a PhD Candidate in the history department at Purdue University. Her major research field is "Eastern and Central Europe", and she has minor fields in "Russian and Eurasian Borderlands" and "Transnational Germany." She received an MA in American history and BA in European history from the University of Northern Colorado. Her Masters' thesis has already yielded one peer-reviewed article, and she has another unrelated article forthcoming (July 2018). She has presented her

work at numerous local, national, and international conferences, workshops, and symposia and received a number of awards for her writing, research, service, and teaching. Additionally, she is a recipient of several research grants and fellowships, including the 2016 Auschwitz Jewish Center Fellowship, a Title VIII Grant, and most recently the Fulbright Fellowship.

Olena Palko:

Contested Minorities: A Transnational History of the Polish-Soviet Borderlands, 1918-1939

The end of the First World War saw the defeat of three major empires in Central and Eastern Europe. The successor nation-states, established on the ruins of the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian empires, inherited various national and religious minorities, whose rights thereafter were recognised and protected by the League of Nations (1919-1939). The Soviet Union, however, was not a member of the League of Nations until 1934, so that its diverse minorities effectively became subject to its domestic and foreign policy considerations. Despite this geopolitically uncertain status, existing historical studies of national minorities in the region largely remains embedded in state and nation-centred master narratives. Instead, this project aims to examine the complex interplay between encouraging ethnic diversity (ethnic particularism) and foreign considerations of the Polish and Soviet governments. In the study, the contested status of the Polish minority in Soviet Ukraine and Belarus is compared with that of the Ukrainian/Belarusian minority in Poland. The project case studies help to develop a better understanding of how

the Soviet and Polish governments effectively used the interests and aspirations of national minorities in this ethnically diverse region to achieve their strategic goals. The study explores the ways in which contested issues of language, religion and local political activism were successfully manipulated by each government to secure the loyalties of the border minorities. The examination of minority policies in the region aims also to improve our understanding of the current conflicts in the area and provide for better understanding of the Polish-Ukrainian relationship nowadays.

Olena Palko is a Leverhulme Trust Early Career Fellow at Birkbeck college, University of London. She received her PhD in History from the University of East Anglia. Her research interest lies in the field of early Soviet history and the inter-war history of Eastern Europe. Olena was a visiting fellow at the University of Basel, the Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen (Vienna) and Centre Marc Bloch (Berlin). She also holds a degree of Candidate of Political Science (kandydat nauk) from the Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (2013). Olena Palko authored a number of publications on Ukraine's history and culture of the 1920s.

Stephan Rindlisbacher:

Territorialising the Soviet State, 1918-1936

Nation, identity and territoriality are key for understanding the Soviet state and its collapse. This project analyses the territorial formation of the Soviet republics in a comparative perspective. The existing Russo-Ukrainian

border as well as the other borders between the union-republics are a product of territorialisation processes in the 1920s and early 1930s. Based on archival documents, I can outline that their creation was not a means to divide and rule the population along national lines, but rather a strategy to manage the diversity of the Soviet space. The Bolshevik government perceived nation, territoriality and identity as tools in a process of social transformation towards socialism. However, today the remnants of this national policy determine the territorial conflicts not only between Ukraine and Russia but also between Armenia and Azerbaijan or Uzbekistan and Kirgizstan.

Stephan Rindlisbacher has acquired a mobility grant by the Swiss National Science Foundation from December 2016 to September 2019. Hence, he recently started his research first in Moscow and then in Kiev and Tbilisi. In winter and spring 2018 he will be a fellow at the Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (IOS) in Regensburg. Prior to this, he worked as teaching assistant at the Historical Department of the University of Bern, but he also taught Russian language at the Gymnasium in Biel. He wrote his PhD on the pre-revolutionary Russian radical movement, focusing on the biographies of two women: Vera Zasulich and Vera Figner. This thesis was published in 2014 under the title *Leben für die Sache. Vera Figner, Vera Zasulič und das radikale Milieu im späten Zarenreich* [Living for the cause. Vera Figner, Vera Zasulich and the radical milieu in the late Tsarist Empire]. He studied modern history, Slavic as well as Islamic studies. He was educated across the European continent at the Universities of Berne, Zagreb and the State University of St. Petersburg. In his current project, he focuses on the question of how the national territories in the early

Soviet state were established and regulated. However, he is also interested in the history of terrorism, transnational political networks, political commemorative culture as well as in the history of Russian and Soviet paper-money. He speaks German, English, French, Russian, Serbo-Croatian (basics) and Arabic (basics) and understands Ukrainian (basics), Polish (basics) and Italian (basics).

Kateryna Ruban:

The Abortion Question in Soviet Modernity: A Study of Doctors and Female Patients in a Provincial Soviet Ukrainian Hospital, 1946-1991

Kateryna Ruban's dissertation explores Soviet public healthcare and the role of doctors in the Sovietization and modernization by focusing on the microhistory of the provincial hospital in Irshava in Transcarpathia (Western Ukraine, incorporated into the USSR in 1946) from the late 1940s to the early 1990s. The project investigates women's reproductive health care and, particularly, the access to abortions as part of the Soviet-proclaimed women's emancipation. Looking on the basic level of biopolitics, reproduction of life and its destruction allows to explore the key features of the Soviet project. Kateryna's interest in the topic was inspired by finding a manuscript of a memoir written by doctor Nina Golopatiuk who worked in the Irshava hospital from 1951 to 1980. Through her and other stories, the project explores what it meant to be a "Soviet" female doctor who came to a region that was in her own words strikingly different, "backward," and was to become

“Soviet” by her efforts. A dichotomy of a Soviet doctor as a professional and political figure demonstrates contested visions of the persistent “women’s question,” the role of women in Soviet modernity. While most of the existing studies of the Stalinist and, more generally, Soviet pronatalism and abortion policies conclude that the state promoted an essentialized view of women as mothers and restricted women’s choices concerning their lives and their bodies, Kateryna shows the changing faces of pronatalism and how both doctors and female patients were active participants, not simply assigned to their roles. The situation with abortions in Irshava is a clear example of such a struggle for redefining of their roles.

Kateryna Ruban is currently a PhD Candidate in history at New York University. Her dissertation explores Soviet public healthcare, particularly its maternity care and abortions, and the role of Soviet doctors in Sovietization and modernization through a microhistory of a provincial hospital in Transcarpathia, Western Ukraine, from the late 1940s to the early 1990s. Previously she earned master’s degrees in history from Central European University (Budapest) and the cultural studies program at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Her major field of studies envelops all major topics in Soviet history, while parallel interests include critical theory, Marxism, and post-Soviet topics, first of all, memory politics and urban transformations under capitalism. Beyond scholarly projects, Kateryna has published numerous short articles on current political events in Ukrainian and English. Recently, Kateryna has become keenly concerned with the processes of so-called decommunization occurring in Ukraine; she participated in two round tables dedicated to these debates in New York last December.

Viktoriia Sergiienko:

The Russophile and Ukrainophile Cultural Organizations of Eastern Slovakia in 1919-1938: Confrontation or Interaction

This research deals with the history of russophile and ukrainophile orientations in eastern Slovakia between the two world wars. The project investigates how various modern national projects – on the periphery of a multinational state like the First Czechoslovak Republic – coexisted and competed for the right to represent the local East Slavic people. At the same time, the project researches into the concept of ‘national indifference’ and the limits of nationalist mobilization among a mixed population of the ethnic borderlands. The study has two components. The first one is an attempt to investigate the interaction between the nationalizing state and the two competing cultural politics of identity-making. The second one is to shift the focus of our attention from confrontation to mutual influence and blurred borderlines between the “Ukrainophile” and the “Russophile” projects and their activists in eastern Slovakia. The main ambition of this project is to add new insights to the study of regionalism in Subcarpathia / Zakarpattia, and also to answer more general questions on the challenges to transnational and transregional integration projects as represented by the Ukrainian idea on the one hand, and all-Russian (obshcherusskie) ideologies on the other.

Viktoriia Sergiienko studied at the department of history at Poltava National University of V. Korolenko from 2005 to 2010 and obtained a bachelor’s and a master’s degree with honours.

In 2014 she obtained her PhD from the history department at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv with a dissertation titled “Formation and Activity of the Orthodox Church Brotherhoods of Left-Bank Ukraine (1864-1917)”. Since then she has been working as a scientific researcher at the M. S. Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. She is the author of 25 publications in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and Belarusian scholarly journals and collections of scientific works. Her research interest is the modern history of Eastern Europe with a particular focus on religious and social history of Ukraine, the post-World War II Ukrainian diaspora, and the history of the russophile and ukrainophile orientations in eastern Slovakia during the interwar period and their mutual influence.

Denys Shatalov:

The Import of the Cossack Idea: The Folklore Publications and Spreading of the Cossack Idea in Galicia

Exploring the collections of Ukrainian folklore, which were published in Galicia in the middle of the nineteenth century, it seems that the so-called “Cossack myth”, which is one of the foundations of modern Ukrainian identity, was already popular in Galicia at that time. Surprisingly, Galicia was neither a Cossack region, even at the Cossacks’ heyday, nor is it linked with them in the public opinion. This project now explores the role of Western Ukrainian folklore collections of the first half of the nineteenth century in the process of spreading the “Cossack myth” as an element of Ukrainian modern nation-building. The project aims at finding

answers to several research questions: Why are there so many “Cossack songs” in Western Ukrainian collections? Did the Rusyns really sing about the Cossacks or did the collectors were just confused about it? How did Galician people imagine the Cossacks that they sang about? The overall research question is what influence these collections had on intellectuals imagining a united people of Little Russia and Galicia by means of “Cossackness”, and, more broadly, on the formation of a modern Ukrainian nation.

Denys Shatalov 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 the social opinion in the second half of the eighteenth to the first half of the nineteenth century. Since January 2015 Denys has been a research fellow at the Ukrainian Institute for Holocaust Studies and the Jewish Memory and Holocaust in Ukraine Museum. But, along with his engagement in Holocaust studies and teaching, he continues his research devoted to imagination and representation of the Little Russian and Russian society in the first half of the nineteenth century. His main focus is on the phenomenon of Ukrainian Cossacks and how they are imagined as part of modern Ukrainian identity. Denys’ is also interested in the intellectual history of Ukraine and Russia in the first half of the nineteenth century, the history of memory, reading and literature, the everyday knowledge about the past, and Ukrainian national projects in the first half of the nineteenth century. His recent publications include *Imaginations about Cossacks* (2017) and *Representation of the Cossacks appearance of the end of XVIII – the middle of the XIX century: texts, graphics and everyday imaginations. Part 1-3*.

Iryna Shuvalova:

Oral Poetry in the Donbas War: A Quest for Memory, History and Identity

This project centers on contemporary Ukrainian oral poetry and the way it reflects the ongoing war in the East of Ukraine, also known as the War in Donbas (spring 2014 – present). On the one hand Iryna is interested in how the actual works of poetry reflect the traumatic experience of armed conflict and post-conflict situation, while on the other hand, she looks into how the changing situation in the society leads to a different perception of oral poetry and alters the role it plays in the communities and for separate individuals. For the purpose of this project, oral poetry is understood broadly, including such diverse forms as contemporary popular songs, poems created for slam performances, as well as some of the new hybrid forms of poetry combined with the new media, such as videopoetry. Among the issues Iryna is particularly interested in are: the impact of traditional (so-called ‘folk’ oral poetry) onto contemporary war poetry; the representations of history and construction of alternative historical narratives in contemporary oral poetry; the issues of ethnic, national and cultural identity in war poetry; memory and the politics of memory in the war zones.

Iryna Shuvalova holds a BA and MA in Philosophy from Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine, (2007, 2008) and an MA in Comparative Literature from Dartmouth College, USA, (2008) obtained on a Fulbright Scholarship. Currently, she is a PhD student in Slavonic Studies and a Gates Scholar at the University of Cambridge, where her research centers on armed

conflict and post-conflict trauma in Ukrainian oral poetry. In addition to her academic work, she is active as a poet and translator. She authored three books of poetry and won a number of writing and translation awards, including the Joseph Brodsky/Stephen Spender Prize (2012) and the Hawthornden Fellowship (2015). Her most recent book-length translation into Ukrainian was Yann Martel’s *Life of Pi* (2016), whereas her translations of poetry and short prose from Russian and Ukrainian into English appeared in *Modern Poetry in Translation* and *Words without Borders*.

Cristina Spinei:

Representations of Otherness: Voices ‘from Outside’ in the Contemporary German-speaking Literature

This project deals with new forms of literary exoticism in contemporary German-language literature such as texts written by Terézia Mora, Dimitré Dinev, Yurii Andrukhovych and Saša Stanišić. Each text contains at least one new form of literary exoticism. Common to the novels’ plots is that all are located in the present from where the past is at best remembered or recapitulated. The starting point of the narrators for their stories is the German-speaking world, even if parts of the plot take place elsewhere. Categories of here and now can be regarded as constitutive for the literary exoticism of the present. In addition to the mentioned temporal-spatial anchoring, there are some old topoi and motifs in terms of content, which must be counted to these new forms due to their contemporary shaping. This includes, for

example, the topos of the 'noble savages'. A certain role in the exotic view of the foreign, of the other, is still played by criticism of civilization and by motifs of longing. But what is far more important in the present process of exoticism is revealing the self-conception of this exoticism as a kind of anti-racism, a form of expression of tolerance, which significantly differentiates the procedure from the exotic travel descriptions of the 18th century, for example. Comparable distancing effects can also be observed. In the main, this new exoticism is an individual-related one, distinguishing a certain group or individuals from the masses on the basis of quite arbitrary features and isolating them, thereby divesting them of the normative society, that is, of the main culture - although in a positive sense, but nevertheless transferring them 'exo': outside.

Cristina Spinei studied German, English and European Studies in Iași, Vienna, Constance and Regensburg. She is a postdoctoral researcher and lecturer in German Classicism, Romanticism, Realism and also in Literature and Media at the Institute for German Studies (University of Iași, Romania); she published her doctoral thesis in 2011 on Gregor von Rezzori and authored the first monograph on this multilateral writer. She has publications and talks at international conferences in the fields of competence: social and cultural history of Central Europe and of Bukovina; German literature of the 20th century; interrelatedness of literature, history and politics; communication theories; representations of the Holocaust in German literature. She has worked on several projects dedicated to the cultural landscape of Bukovina and has had, inter alia, a DAAD-Fellowship (University of Konstanz, 2002-2003), a Franz-Werfel- Doctoral fellowship (University of Vienna, 2008-2010), and a scholarship from the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (University of Regensburg, 2003-2005).

Guzel Yusupova:

The Revitalisation of Minority Languages in the Russian Federation: Nationalising Statehood, Inter-Ethnic Solidarity, and Digital Media

Russia is home to a large number of ethnic minority groups for whom native language is a core component of their identities. Yet from 2000, minorities in Russia have had to contend with a new political drive towards the cultural homogenisation of Russian citizens, instigated by Vladimir Putin's national state agenda, as well as the regime's reassertion of political control in the Federation's multi-ethnic regions. While there are studies that review contemporary ethnic minorities in Russia, none of them examines language revitalisation processes in sufficient detail, nor do they look at the emergence of new forms of social solidarity enabled by the proliferation of digital media. Although the recent revival of minority languages in Russia is a well-known phenomenon, the role that internet and social media platforms play in the transformation of attitudes towards minority languages and building networks of solidarity for minority languages protection remains understudied. This project represents the first in-depth analysis of the impact of digital media on contemporary language revitalisation movements among Russian ethnic minorities. The research focuses on two case-study groups - the Tatar and the Chuvash. Each has its 'own' titular republic within the Russian Federation and the two groups are equal in legal terms, although they differ significantly in terms of economic and political resources (the Tatar being far better

placed in this regard). At the same time, examined is the much wider inter-ethnic social network of language revitalisation activists working in the digital domain and political activists, who, while belonging to different ethno-national groups, are joining forces to solve common problems.

Guzel Yusupova is COFUND Junior Research Fellow in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Durham University, UK. Her current project is associated with Cross-Language Dynamics (OWRI) project. Her research focuses on minority nationalism, language revitalization and inter-ethnic solidarity in Russia. In 2016-2017 she was Postdoctoral Fellow at the Institute for Research on Migration, Ethnicity and Society (REMESO) at Linköping University, Sweden. Previously she was Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), Austria and Research Fellow at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. She holds a PhD in Sociology from European University at Saint-Petersburg and has taught at the Kazan Federal University, Tatarstan, Russia. Her academic interests include nationalism studies, sociology of ethnicity, multi/intercultural societies, social identity, complexity theory, language revitalization, qualitative methodology and Social Network Analysis. Her work has been published in *Nations and Nationalism*, *Problems of Post-Communism*, *Nationalities Papers* and *National Identities* as well as in some Russian academic journals and edited volumes.

Writers' Biographies

Katerina Kalytko

(born 1982) is a writer and translator, and one of the most powerful voices of the younger literary generation in Ukraine. She is the author of six poetry collections. The recent one, *Torture Chamber. Vineyard. Home*, has brought her the Litaccent of the Year Prize. Katerina also published two books of short prose, *M(h)ysteria* and *Land of All Those Lost, or Short Scary Tales*. Her writings have been translated into English, German, Polish, Armenian, Lithuanian, Slovenian, Serbian, Italian, Bulgarian and Hebrew. Katerina Kalytko is a scholarship holder of the CEI Fellowship for Writers in Residence in 2015. In 2016 she was awarded the Vilenica Crystal prize. She is a laureate of the BBC Book of the Year and the Joseph Conrad Award in 2017. She also translates from the Balkan languages. Her new poetry book *Bunar* is coming this April 2018.

Claudiu Komartin

was born in Bucharest in 1983. His first poetry collection, *Păpușarul și alte insomnii (The Puppeteer And Other Insomnia, 2003; 2007)* won the most prestigious awards for literary debut (e.g. the Mihai Eminescu National Poetry Award). He also published *Circul domestic (Domestic Circus, 2005)*, which was awarded The Romanian Academy Poetry Prize, *Un anotimp în Berceni (A Season in Berceni, 2009, 2010)*, *Cobalt (Cobalt, 2013)* and the anthology *Maeștrii unei arte muribunde (2010-2017) (Masters of a Dying Art (2010-2017), 2017)*. He is also co-author of two plays and of three anthologies of Romanian contemporary poetry. His books were translated into German, Serbian, Turkish and Bulgarian. Since 2010, he is editor-in-chief of *Poesis international* literary magazine and of the Max Blecher Publishing House, and is coordinating a popular reading

club in Bucharest, "Institutul Blecher". He translated literature from French, English and Italian.

Elena Vladareanu

was born in 1981, in Medgidia, Constanța. She studied philology and earned an interdisciplinary Master in Performance, Multimedia and Society from the Bucharest Centre for Excellence in Image Research, with a study on the performativity of contemporary poetry. She published seven poetry collections and worked as cultural journalist for important Romanian daily newspapers and cultural magazines. Currently she works as a journalist for Radio România Cultural. In 2008 she received an European grant for a documentary about the contemporary Bulgarian culture. She wrote plays for children: *Live from Felinigrad* (a radio play that was broadcasted online in 2011) and *The Spy Princesses* (Gong Theater for Children and Youth, Sibiu 2014). In 2014 she created, together with Robert Bălan, the performance *Habemus Bebe*, a manifesto about maternity. One of her poetry collection, *Privat Space*, was transformed into a do-it-yourself performance in February 2015. She and her partner created *A Secure Life*, a show on surveillance, in 2016, for the National Theatre in Targu-Mures and in 2017 a show on food called *Natural Identical Flavorings*. Her poems have been published in several international anthologies, such as *The Vanishing Point That Whistles. An Anthology of Contemporary Romanian Poetry* (2011, USA) and *No Longer Poetry. New Romanian Poetry* (2007, UK). The collection *Spațiu Privat* was translated into Italian and was published by Pietre Vive Publishing House in 2016. She lives and works in Bucharest.

Miruna Vlada

is a Romanian writer, cultural facilitator and political researcher based in Bucharest. She studied political science and international relations in Bucharest, Graz, Berlin and Ljubljana. In the last 10 years she organized and moderated numerous literary events in the main cities in Romania. In 2014 she published her PhD thesis (Bosnia and Herzegovina – a critical case study of Europeanization) and now she teaches international relations at the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration in Bucharest. She published three books of poetry and she was included in most anthologies with the best young Romanian poets. She participated in international literary readings in Bruxelles, London, Stockholm, and Leipzig. Selections of her poems have been translated into English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Serbian, Macedonian, Spanish, Swedish and Albanian. Since 2016 she is a board member of the PEN Club Romania. She is working on her first novel.

Iryna Shuvalova

is a Ukrainian poet, translator and scholar. Born in Kyiv, Ukraine, in 1986, she started writing from an early age and later developed a scholarly interest in literature. She published three collections of poems in Ukrainian: *Ran* (2011), *Os* (2014) and *Az* (2014), and undertook a number of writing residencies in different parts of Europe: among them, the Hawthornden Fellowship in 2015. In 2009, she co-edited *120 pages of Sodom*, the first queer anthology in Ukraine. She went on to win a number of writing and translation awards, including the Joseph Brodsky/Stephen Spender Prize in 2012. Her most recent book-

length translation into Ukrainian was Yann Martel's *Life of Pi* (2016). Her poetry has been translated into nine languages and published in *Modern Poetry in Translation*, *Ambit*, *Podium Literatur*, *Radar*, *The Wolf* and *International Poetry Review* among others. She was featured in the CBC Arts documentary project "Interrupt This Program: Kiev", and her poetry was recently read from stage at the Royal Court Theater in London. She performed widely at the readings and festivals abroad, including Yara's Winter Festival in New York and, most recently, the Oslo International Poetry Festival of 2017 where she also delivered the opening keynote speech. Iryna holds an MA in Comparative Literature from Dartmouth College where she studied on a Fulbright scholarship. Currently, she is a PhD student and Gates scholar at the University of Cambridge where her research centers on the role of oral poetry in war-affected communities. She also serves as an assessor for English PEN.

Steering Committee

Pascal Bonnard

is a senior lecturer in political science at Jean Monnet University in Saint-Etienne (France). After earning his PhD in political science at the Institute for Political Science in Paris, he worked as a postdoctoral research fellow at the College of Europe in Natolin (Poland) and at the Humboldt-Universität in Berlin (Germany). He is teaching courses on European institutions and policies and on EU external policies, a research seminar and an introductory course on Eastern Europe. His research interests are in European integration and external action of the EU, ethnicity and nationalism in post-communist Europe and circulation of persons, norms and knowledge between Eastern Europe and Africa. He is starting a research on the history of engineers and scientists from European communist countries who travelled to and worked in African countries.

Rory Finnin

directs the Ukrainian Studies programme at Cambridge and chairs the Cambridge Committee for Russian and East European Studies (CamCREES). He received his PhD (with distinction) in Slavic Languages and Comparative Literature from Columbia University. He also holds Certificates from the Harriman Institute and from the Institute for the Study of Human Rights at Columbia University. In 2015 Finnin won a Teaching Award for Outstanding Lecturer from the Cambridge University Students' Union (CUSU), the representative body for all students at the University. Rory Finnin's primary research interest is the interplay of literature and national identity in Ukraine. He also studies Soviet Russian dissident literature, Turkish nationalist literature, and Crimean Tatar literature. His

broader interests include nationalism theory, human rights discourse, and problems of cultural memory. Finnin's current project is a comparative study of the role of lyric poetry in the emergence of modern European nationalisms.

Susanne Frank

(Humboldt University Berlin) studied in Vienna, Konstanz and Moscow, and graduated from University of Konstanz: 1988 Master of Arts (Slavic Studies/ History); 1996 PhD (Russian Literature); 2004 Habilitation (Slavic and comparative literatures). Since 2009 she has been Chair of East Slavic Literatures and Cultures at the Institute for Slavic Studies. Her current fields of research are geopoetics and geopolitics, Russian and Russian-language literatures in multilingual contexts, history and current developments of literatures in (post)imperial contexts (Ukrainian, Georgian, and Azerbaidzhan literature), magical realism as a post-colonial mode of writing, Latin American and (post)Soviet literatures in comparison, and ecological approaches to cultural semantics.

Olena Haleta

is professor at the Department of Literary Theory and Comparative Studies, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, and at the Department of Cultural Studies, Ukrainian Catholic University. She was a guest professor at the University of Zagreb, Jagiellonian University, and Humboldt University of Berlin, visiting fellow at the Warsaw University, Toronto University, Harvard University, Vienna University, Columbia University, Humboldt University Berlin, and at the Kennan Institute, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at Washington, D.C. She is the

author of the book *From Anthology To Ontology: Anthology as a Means of Representation of Ukrainian Literature of the Late Nineteenth – the Early Twenty-first Centuries* (2015).

Andrii Portnov

is a historian of modern Ukraine, Russia and Poland. He is the initiator of the Berlin-Brandenburg Ukraine Initiative and the Director of PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe at the Forum Transregionale Studien Berlin. Since 2017 he has been a Guest Professor at the European University Viadrina (Frankfurt/Oder). Portnov specializes in intellectual history, historiography, and memory studies in Eastern and Central Europe. He has been a Guest Lecturer at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin since 2012. In 2017 he was a Guest Professor at the SciencesPo Lyon. In 2015, he was awarded the Baron Velge Prize and conducted a series of lectures as International Chair for the History of the Second World War at the Free University of Brussels. In 2012 he co-founded and until autumn 2017 co-edited the Ukrainian intellectual web portal www.historians.in.ua. In the years 2007-2016, he lectured or conducted research at Basel, Cambridge, Geneva, Helsinki, and Vilnius Universities, as well as at the Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies in Amsterdam, the Centre d'études des mondes russe, caucasien et centre-européen (CERCEC) in Paris, and Institute for Human Sciences (IWM) in Vienna. In 2006-2010 he was Editor-in-Chief of the academic journal *Ukraina Moderna*. Andrii Portnov graduated from Dnipropetrovsk (MA in History) and Warsaw (MA in Cultural Studies) Universities. He obtained his PhD in 2005 at the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute for Ukrainian Studies.

Ulrich Schmid

is Professor of Russian Studies at the University of St. Gallen. His research interests include nationalism, popular culture and the media in Eastern Europe. He studied German and Slavic literature at the Universities of Zürich, Heidelberg, and Leningrad. He held academic positions in Basel, Bern, Bochum and was visiting researcher in Harvard and in Oslo. Publications: *De profundis. The Failure of the Russian Revolution* (2017), *Technologies of the Soul. The Production of Truth in Contemporary Russian Culture* (2015), *Sword, Eagle and Cross. The Aesthetics of the Nationalist Discourse in Interwar Poland* (2013), *Tolstoi as a Theological Thinker and a Critic of the Church* (2013, with Martin George, Jens Herlth, Christian Münch), *Lev Tolstoi* (2010), *Literary Theories of the 20th Century* (2010), *Russian Media Theories* (2005), *Russian Religious Philosophers of the 20th Century* (2003), *The Designed Self. Russian Autobiographies between Avvakum and Herzen* (2000).

Annette Werberger

is Professor of Comparative Literature (especially Eastern European Literature), Dean of Research at the Faculty of Cultural and Social Sciences at the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder. She received her PhD in Slavic Literature and her habilitation in Slavic and Comparative Literature from the University of Tübingen and worked as a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Konstanz. She has published on the poetics of Osip Mandelstam, on folklore and ethnography, and on Russian, Yiddish, Polish, and Austrian literatures. Her main topics are world literature as entangled literature, the concept of a “Theory from the East”, Jewish cultures in Eastern Europe, and literary primitivism.

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About us

Located at the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland, the **Center for Governance and Culture in Europe (GCE)** collaborates with researchers in Germany, Vienna, the U.S., and the Black Sea region since its establishment in 2011. Affiliated members collaborate on a range of interdisciplinary projects, including State Capture and Corruption in Russia, and Transcultural Contact Zones in Ukraine. The GCE seeks to foster cooperation between humanities and social science researchers in Switzerland and individual states in the Black Sea region.

<http://www.gce.unisg.ch>

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PRISMA UKRAÏNA – Research Network Eastern Europe is a program at the Forum Transregionale Studien, Berlin. It links academics from numerous universities and research institutions in Berlin, Brandenburg and beyond who focus in their work on Ukraine and Eastern Europe. We provide spaces for interdisciplinary research with comparative approaches and thus seek to contribute to a language that does justice to the complexity of the region as a whole and opens up transregional perspectives. PRISMA UKRAÏNA has been initiated and is being headed by the historian and long-term Fellow of the Forum Transregionale Studien Dr. Andrii Portnov.

www.prisma-ukraina.de

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