Global and European Studies Institute

Annual Report 2009 – 2011
Impressum/About the Annual Report

The Global and European Studies Institute Annual Report informs about teaching and research activities of the Global and European Studies Institute (GESI) at the University of Leipzig and is available free of charge.

Editor: Prof. Dr. Matthias Middell
Editorial staff: Lena Heinze, Forrest Kilimnik, Helen Paul

For editorial comments or inquiries, please contact: lena.heinze@uni-leipzig.de
For general inquiries, please send an e-mail to: gesi@uni-leipzig.de

For further information about the GESI, please visit our website: www.uni-leipzig.de/~gesi
News and current information are available online at: www.uni-leipzig.de/~gesi/news

© Global and European Studies Institute 2011
Picture credits: Center for Area Studies; Global and European Studies Institute; The World History Network; Research Academy Leipzig

Global and European Studies Institute (GESI)
Emil-Fuchs-Str. 1
04105 Leipzig
+49 341 97 - 30230
Germany
# Table of Contents

## Part I: The Global and European Studies Institute

List of abbreviations ............................................................................................................. i
Preface ................................................................................................................................ iii
1. Introduction: The Global and European Studies Institute ................................................. 1
2. Research Profile .................................................................................................................. 2
3. Networking and Integration ............................................................................................. 5
   3.1 Networking .................................................................................................................. 6
   3.2 International Organizations ......................................................................................... 7
   3.3 International Cross-Linking ......................................................................................... 9
4. Graduate Studies .............................................................................................................. 11
   4.1 European Master in Global Studies Consortium ......................................................... 11
   4.2 Master’s Programme “Global Studies – A European Perspective” in Leipzig ............... 14
   4.3 Master’s Programme “European Studies” ..................................................................... 16
5. Postgraduate Studies ....................................................................................................... 18
   5.1 Postgraduate Education within the Structured Doctoral Qualification Programme at the Research Academy Leipzig ................................................................. 18
6. Events at GESI and at Interrelated Institutions ................................................................. 22
7. Conferences and Workshops .......................................................................................... 26
   7.1 GESI Calendar of Major Academic Events 2009 ......................................................... 26
   7.2 GESI Calendar of Major Academic Events 2010 ......................................................... 35
8. Female Spirit and Academia – Empowerment the Other Way ......................................... 40
9. Budget and Finances ...................................................................................................... 42
10. Global and European Studies Institute – Fellows and Staff ............................................. 44
    10.1 Staff Structure ......................................................................................................... 44
Part II: Research Projects

1. Research Projects at GESI and Interrelated Institutions ........................................... 54
   1.1 Changing World Orders ......................................................................................... 54
   1.2 Portals of Globalization ....................................................................................... 66
   1.3 Reflexive Global and Area Studies ......................................................................... 79

2. Scholarship Programmes since 2009 ........................................................................ 91

3. Research Prizes ........................................................................................................... 92

Index of Names ............................................................................................................... 93

Appendices
## List of abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMBF</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry of Education and Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAWH</td>
<td>Asian Association of World History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHA</td>
<td>American Historical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGH/RAHM</td>
<td>African Network in Global History/Réseau Africain d'Histoire Mondiale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Centre for Area Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIHRF</td>
<td>Commission Internationale de la Recherche sur l'Histoire dela Révolution Française</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CISH</td>
<td>Comité International des Sciences Historiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNRS</td>
<td>Centre national de la recherche scientifique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoE</td>
<td>Council of Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAAD</td>
<td>German Academic Exchange Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFG</td>
<td>German Research Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMGS</td>
<td>European Master in Global Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENIUGH</td>
<td>European Network in Universal and Global History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENP</td>
<td>European Neighbourhood Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVZ</td>
<td>Foundation Remembrance, Responsibility and Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDR</td>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GESI</td>
<td>Global and European Studies Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GK</td>
<td>German Research Foundation Research Training Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GK 1261</td>
<td>German Research Foundation Research Training Group 1261 “Critical Junctures of Globalization”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWZO</td>
<td>Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe Leipzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IfL</td>
<td>Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPP | International PhD Programme
---|---
MERCOSUR | Southern Common Market
NOGWHISTO | Network of Organisations in Global and World History
OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PhD | Doctor of Philosophy
RAL | Research Academy Leipzig
SAB | Development Bank of Saxony
SADC | Southern African Development Community
SFB | German Research Foundation Collaborative Research Centre
SFB 700 | German Research Foundation Collaborative Research Centre 700 “Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood” at the Freie University Berlin
SMWK | Saxonian State Ministry of Arts and Sciences
SPP | German Research Foundation Priority Programme
SPP 1448 | German Research Foundation Priority Programme 1448 “Adaptation and Creativity in Africa – Technologies and Significations in the Production of Order and Disorder”
UNO | United Nations Organization
WHA | World History Association
WHO | World Health Organisation
WTO | World Trade Organization
UMR 8547 | Research Unit “Pays germaniques: histoires, culture, philosophie” of the CNRS, Paris
Preface

The Global and European Studies Institute was founded in 2008 by decision of the Rectorate of the University of Leipzig to integrate research and teaching around the two international master’s programmes, formerly a part of the Centre for Advanced Studies where they were administered since 2005, into the Faculty of Social Sciences and Philosophy. On 15 May 2009 Rector Franz Häuser inaugurated a conference at the Saxon Academy of Sciences comparing the Institute for Cultural and Universal History under the directorate of Karl Lamprecht and its international relations at the beginning of the 20th century with the current situation of German universities and underlined in that respect the importance of GESI’s teaching portfolio and research profile for the University of Leipzig. In the same week, the council of the Social Sciences Faculty decided to incorporate the institute. In fall 2009, for the first time, students were matriculated into the newly incorporated institute, while the 600th anniversary of the University of Leipzig provided opportunities to hold a couple of scientific events where GESI laid out its research foci.

Looking back at the successful first two years of GESI’s existence, we can conclude that the transition period with the move of personnel from the Centre for Advanced Studies to GESI and the reestablishment of the connections to non-university research centres like the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe (GWZO) was completed. Furthermore, GESI and its partners in eleven countries worldwide were successful in applying for a second round of funding for the prestigious Erasmus Mundus Master’s Course “Global Studies – A European Perspective” of the European Commission. At the same time, the funding of the Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” under the leadership of Ulf Engel was renewed for another four and a half years until 2015. With the Centre for Area Studies (CAS) – spokesperson Matthias Middell – supported by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the German Research Foundation’s (DFG) Priority Programme in the field of African Studies – under the co-leadership of Ulf Engel from the University of Leipzig and Richard Rottenburg from the University of Halle – the two important enlargements of the research basis of the multidisciplinary study of globalization at the University of Leipzig were realized and seconded by the new funding schemes for PhD students in the field of European Studies (the one together with the University of Wroclaw and under the responsibility of Stefan Troebst; the other with a set of five East-Central European universities with Frank Hadler as spokesperson).

Given the new character of the institution, not yet anchored within the university as other disciplines have been for a century or more, it seemed appropriate to us to report on activities and results of GESI during the period since its foundation. At the same time, we have to underline that GESI is a rather small institute that depends even more than other parts of the
university on cross-disciplinary cooperation as well as on interaction with foreign institutions. Interdisciplinarity and internationalization are buzzwords of our times, but here they truly apply.

We are therefore grateful to all who supported us over the past two years. The faculty that welcomed us even under difficult budget circumstances; the Research Academy Leipzig as the place where we were allowed to develop our ideas of a structured PhD training in Global Studies and European Studies; the European Master in Global Studies (EMGS) Consortium, where we found ideal partners for a transnational practice of research-oriented training of master’s students, the European Network in Universal and Global History (ENIUGH), the Network of Organisations in Global and World History (NOGWHISTO) as well as the International Committee for Research on the History of the French Revolution, both organizations within the Comité Internationale des Sciences Historiques; and the European Conference in African Studies. This wide spectrum of international organizations is central to the field we try to contribute to, which is reflected in the many colleagues from abroad and from Leipzig who accepted our invitations for talks at the research seminars, workshops and conferences, or who contributed to the academic journals we edit and the volumes we publish.

We hope that this report invites for further cooperation, and we would be more than happy to serve the academic community in the upcoming years for further partnership. I would like to thank the staff and the external lecturers as well as the students of GESI with their hard work for making this new institute a lively and successful one.

Prof. Dr. Matthias Middell
Director of the Global and European Studies Institute
1. Introduction: The Global and European Studies Institute

Leipzig has a strong tradition in the writing and teaching of world history, with Karl Lamprecht’s Institute for Cultural and Universal History (Institut für Kultur- und Universalgeschichte), founded in 1909, as a point of departure for further institutionalization throughout most of the 20th century. This ambition, marginalized within the German academic community for a long time, depends both on strong ties with neighbouring disciplines – such as area studies, social sciences and cultural studies – and arises from a solid internationalization and cooperation with scholars from all regions of the world.

Since the mid-1990s attempts were made to revitalize this tradition based on its critical reflection. The Centre for Advanced Studies established in 1994 was the appropriate institutional framework for the first workshops to connect with colleagues from other countries and to begin the first seminars for PhD students. The journal “Comparativ” (founded in 1991) served as an intellectual platform for the formation of an interdisciplinary group of junior and senior scholars who are eager to explore and to promote world and global history approaches, and was later on extended with the creation of the electronic platform History.Transnational (Geschichte.Transnational) founded in 2004.

As the name indicates, the Global and European Studies Institute’s work focuses on the study of globalization and Europeanization and on formative processes of the current world, especially on global entanglements and transnational processes since the 18th century. This does not mean, however, that the institute neglects regional research. To the contrary, it is based upon investigation of waves of regionalism and other forms of reterritorialization observed as a reaction to the global condition that has influenced the development of almost all societies since the 19th century.

Suitably, this annual report reflects the institute’s continuing interest in new regionalism and territoriality under the conditions of a globalizing modernity.

GESI is a rather small institute with a wide range of research and teaching that can realize its goals only by strong cooperation with others institutions inside the University of Leipzig and many more partners abroad. Consequently, this report begins with a section on the research profile of GESI together with a description of the various forms of networking and cooperation, as well as GESI’s contribution to international organizations and collaborative forms of research within the University of Leipzig and beyond. Specific to the institute is that it not only has strong ties in research but also embeds its graduate teaching programmes in transnational networks. Conferences, summer schools and research training camps are important tools in that respect and result not only in monographs and collective volumes (see the section on
Journals, Electronic Forums and Working Paper Series for more detailed information) but also in border-crossing curriculum development. By all means, although, this is not the work of an anonymous institute, but of its diverse people and staff, some of them on permanent contract with GESI, others as visiting scholars as well as research fellows staying with us for a couple of years or even months only. GESI serves as a platform for many researchers coming from other institutions to cooperate with attractive master’s and PhD programmes as well as with research teams working on an integrated post-disciplinary agenda in the field of Global History and International Studies.

The second part of this report lists the projects run either at GESI directly or at institutions interrelated to it by co-directorship. The university at the beginning of the 21st century is much less a coherent and territorialized institution as it was for most of the previous century. To the contrary, it is at the very heart of transnational connectedness. Insofar, GESI’s complex organizational structure reflects developments it aims at investigating.

2. Research Profile

The study of globalization and Europeanization, which is at the centre of GESI’s research and teaching activities, has many aspects and produces new facets and sometimes unexpected constellations. While at the beginning of the 20th century globalization often provoked a strong nationalization in societies – and also within social thought resulting in what is now called methodological nationalism – because many saw the nation-state as the ideal configuration to both enter the necessary global connections and securing sovereignty, it seems that nowadays other constellations are coming to the fore. New regionalism, the role of global cities, transnational commodity chains and an ongoing discussion on global governance requires new frameworks of interpretation. As a consequence, traditional disciplinary approaches, not by accident emerging at the beginning of the 20th century, are challenged by new empirical findings and the demand for new interpretational frameworks.

The collaborative character of most of the projects of the institute reflects the need for combined efforts and shared competencies when targeting these processes. What GESI contributes to these various forms of cooperation can be grouped together under the following research profiles, which are methodologically inspired by a profound debate on the interaction of comparative approaches with the study of cultural transfers (transfers culturels) and a history of interaction.
Changing World Orders

This approach includes the analysis of military inter-state conflict, civil war, social upheaval within societies and revolutions as well as substantial reform processes transforming a society’s socio-economic outlook and approach towards international affairs. We use here the category of “critical junctures of globalization”, understood to be moments and arenas where new regimes of territorialization are negotiated as a reaction to the ongoing dialectical challenge by deterritorialization and reterritorialization, which has been caused by the global condition on societies at least since the mid-19th century onwards. While those aiming at the transformation of individual societies and world order in general look for a delegitimation of old regimes, the conflicts under investigation did not end in a borderless and unstructured world but gave birth to new forms that balance between interconnections and guarded sovereignty and partial autonomy. The research undertaken so far and foreseen for the next stage insists on the indissoluble unity of flow and control in the study of globalization. While flows of people, goods, capital and ideas became increasingly important not only in reality but also in conceptual frameworks for interpretation of globalization, there are only a few research teams focusing on the new ways of controlling these flows. When addressing changing world orders, GESI concentrates on exactly these new patterns and the conflicts arising out of them, including ‘panics of sovereignty’ where representatives of old and new patterns of control struggle for dominance.
Portals of Globalization

Here we investigate places and institutions where the confrontation of societies with the global is especially prevalent and has particular cultural effects, as seen by the fact that many people living these places are experiencing interculturalism. While the assumption seems plausible that these portals in (early) modern times were related to far-distance trade and empire-building and later on to international organizations as well as to transnational companies, the more recent process that confronts even more places directly with the effects of globalization makes it necessary to include into the research agenda knowledge society. What is particularly interesting are the processes of cultural learning and the forms of emerging cultural capital (in the sense Bourdieu used the term). This relates directly to the question of what the study of globalization might be good for in today’s university since we share the conviction that there is a strong need to train the next generation to be oriented to such multifaceted situations.

Reflexive Global and Area Studies

Neither the relatively new field of Global Studies nor area studies, already existing for decades or even a century, are impartial analytical tools confronted with a reality that is rich in conflict, which they only mirror analytically. Of course, they follow well-established standards of professional analysis and respect rules and best practices of academic work. Nevertheless, they are part of an ongoing public and often highly politicized debate about where our world comes from and where we can and should expect it to go. In this sense, the production of knowledge and orientation is endangered by assumptions voluntarily or unconsciously made as a point of departure for further analysis. Obviously, scholars in such a field cannot retire from becoming part of political debates without denying the social importance of their own activity both in teaching and doing research. What seems to be an unsolvable dilemma perhaps cannot be overcome but rationalized by the study of the international history of involved disciplines and by a consequent historicization of categories and their use in public as well as scholarly debate. GESI, therefore, investigates the history of concepts, academic patterns and the transnational entanglements of discourses and institutions contributing to the study of globalization and Europeanization. Since we do not see globalization as an objectively given reality but as a bundle of political and social projects aiming to influence the existing world order, we see this study of the history of academic disciplines not as a separate activity but as an integral part of the study of globalization.
3. Networking and Integration

Processes and actors of globalization and Europeanization cannot be studied in depth within the limits of one academic discipline but needs to draw from various perspectives, theories and methodological approaches. However, for most part interdisciplinarity is rarely found and practiced since scholars work in separate institutions, which do not facilitate cooperation. Contrary to this trend, many of the projects supervised or coordinated at GESI are cooperative ones.

Appropriately, GESI develops an understanding of the transnational organization of study and research transcending the classically localized boundaries of the university. This is of course a challenge to what we have in mind when we think of a traditional institution of higher education but at the same time globalization, which according to our understand is not only a subject but a factor influencing heavily our own work and reflections, invites us to continually rethink the old disciplinary and territorialized settings we are exposed to.

Among the most outstanding successes of the last two years is the approval of a large proposal to the Federal Ministry of Research and Education in Germany to fund a Centre for Area Studies at our university. The research agenda of the Centre for Area Studies, founded in 2009, benefits from the existence of a wide-range of institutes dedicated to regional studies and an atmosphere of cross-disciplinary cooperation with social sciences and cultural studies. This provides the essential grounds for a broad and comprehensive scholarly programme funded until 2013 by the BMBF. It aims at an understanding of how regions and areas were formed, constructed or invented as reactions to processes of globalization and how these areas as frameworks for cultural encounters and political order in the world are challenged by the current wave of global transformation.

Extra-university research institutes, such as the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (IfL) and the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe, actively contribute to the CAS activities and programme. GESI is among the 21 institutes profiting from CAS as a platform to coordinate diverse research agendas. With its focus on the study of globalization, GESI has a core function within the scholarly programme of CAS, whose spokesperson is the director of GESI. The same holds true for the GK 1261 and SPP 1448, whose spokesperson is Ulf Engel and which are both located at CAS.
3.1 Networking

The information that follows provides an overview of partnerships at the local, national and international level. It shows the involvement of scholars working at GESI in several large-scale and long-running projects, some of them based at the University of Leipzig or at its partner universities, and others working within the framework of the consortia and international networks.

These joint projects and longstanding partnerships give the research and teaching at GESI its particular shape and intellectual dynamic. We are deeply grateful for the enriching experience of collaborating together at the crossing of disciplinary and national boundaries and thank our partners for their commitment.
3.2 International Organizations

Due to its cooperation with scholars and institutions outside of Germany, GESI contributes to various international activities and associations. It serves as the headquarter for three networks: the European in Universal and Global History (ENIUGH), as well as the worldwide Network of Organisations in Global and World History (NOGWHISTO) and the Commission Internationale de la Recherche sur l’Histoire dela Révolution Française (CIHRF), both committees are affiliated with the Comité International des Sciences Historiques (CISH).

GESI further hosts and organizes regularly held large conferences that invite participants from around the world to transcend the national as well as European focus that still shape much of academic discussions. GESI works on the basis of bilateral agreements with partners throughout the world and participates in multilateral organizations, some being European and others global in outreach.

ENIUGH

The European Network in Universal and Global History was founded in 2002 with the transformation of the Karl-Lamprecht-Gesellschaft e.V. into an international organization according to German legislation for non-profit associations. Building on the long tradition of world history writing in Europe, ENIUGH serves as a forum for the multiplicity of topical and methodological approaches to the study of past and current processes of cross-cultural interaction and entanglements in contemporary historical and interdisciplinary scholarship. The network advocates the transcending of former Eurocentric, teleological and universalist assumptions, thus seeking to help ‘provincialise’ the continent’s past within a global perspective.

It is engaged in strengthening the linkages between the manifold institutions in Europe that contribute to a better understanding of the historicity of today’s globally integrated world.

In the reporting period, from January 2009 to December 2010, membership has been extended from 160 to 225 individuals and organizations. With its headquarters located at GESI, ENIUGH promotes research and teaching in world and global history, especially among scholars based in Europe. As a multilingual platform of communication it has become an
important channel for scientific exchange within Europe, while offering many opportunities to connect with colleagues from other world regions. This is accomplished not only through its paper-based journal “Comparativ”, published in six issues every year, and its online-forum History.Transnational (Geschichte.Transnational), but especially through the European Congresses on World and Global History, which ENIUGH organizes every three years. During the reporting period, the preparations for the Third European Congress, taking place at the London School of Economics and Political Science from 14 to 17 April 2011, have been a major task of the network. In September 2009, the call for panels was published, with the call for papers following in April 2010. From the impressive response to these calls almost 100 panels were selected. With more than 500 participants from almost 40 countries the 2011 congress has proven its outstanding importance as a central meeting place for scholars in global, world and transnational history from Europe and other parts of the world.

ENIUGH has published between May 2009 and July 2011 10 single issues and 2 double issues of “Comparativ” (see: www.comparativ.net) as well as the weekly online newsletter of History.Transnational (Geschichte.Transnational). The online forum, with 4900 subscribers in 2009, has grown to 5500 subscribers in 2010 (see: http://geschichte-transnational.clio-online.net/). ENIUGH, furthermore, cooperates with Cambridge University Press by offering its members a subscription to the Journal of Global History at a reduced rate.

In 2009 ENIUGH awarded the Walter Markov Prize to Friedemann Pestel for his master’s thesis “Französische Revolutionsemigranten in Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach. Erfahrungsräume in einer Krisensituation”. The prize is awarded every two years for an outstanding master’s or PhD thesis exploring global dynamics, for example, by taking up comparative perspectives, examining processes of cultural transfers, or by seeking to understand the entanglements of various spatial frameworks. The 2010 call for applications for the prize to be awarded in 2011 received a response of 20 applicants from all over Europe and at the London Congress Christoph Kalter (Potsdam/Berlin) was awarded the Prize for his dissertation on “Die Entdeckung der Dritten Welt und die neue radikale Linke in Frankreich”.

Having been a founding member of the Network of Global and World History Organizations in July 2008 in Dresden, GESI has served since as the secretariat of this organization, preparing its application for membership in the Comité International des Sciences Historique, which was accepted in August 2010.
NOGWHISTO

Founded in 2008, this global network has been approved as an international affiliated committee of the Comité International des Sciences Historiques in 2010, thus making world and global history for the first time an institutionally recognized topic of CISH.

NOGWHISTO combines organizations of scholars, organized by world region and discipline, devoted to the study of historical processes at various levels. It includes organizations of historians focusing on world, global, international, transnational, universal, comparative or big history – along with their equivalents in various languages – as well as disciplinary organizations in humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences that have systematic interest in historical analysis. The purpose of NOGWHISTO is to facilitate worldwide discussion among analysts of humanity’s past and to develop critical perspectives towards all kinds of “centrism”.

GESI intensively uses the network’s opportunities to enhance its own work and profits a lot from the exchange with members from the NOGWHISTO member organizations: the World History Association (WHA), the Asian Association of World History (AAWH), and the African Network in Global History/Réseau Africain d’Histoire Mondiale (ANGH/RAHM).

For further information see www.nogwhisto.org.

3.3 International Cross-Linking

Global Studies Consortium

In 2007, GESI was among the founding members of the Global Studies Consortium that is an association of Global Studies programmes offered all over the world and aiming to promote and to foster the cooperation among them.

Currently the consortium comprises more than 45 member programmes, most of them located in the US and Asia, with a growing number of participating programmes also from Europe.
The members of the consortium annually meet in order to:

- share curricula and ideas about teaching programmes
- exchange teaching materials, including lectures and reading lists
- facilitate cooperative teaching projects, such as distance learning, on both bilateral and multilateral levels
- develop surveys of student career paths
- share information about employment and internships for students
- encourage student and faculty exchange agreements

Previous meetings took place in Santa Barbara, USA (2007); Tokyo, Japan (2008); Leipzig, Germany (2009); Santa Barbara, USA (2010) while the 2011 meeting was organized in Shanghai, China and lead to further cooperative projects in the fields of e-teaching and trans-continental exchange opportunities.

**World History Network at the European Social Science and History Conference**

The biannual European Social Science and History Conference, with 1500 participants, is Europe’s largest meeting point at the crossroads of history and social sciences. Since 2008, Matthias Middell and David Lindenfeld (Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge) have served as network chairs and organized the panels devoted to world and global history topics.

The conference was held in April 2010 in Ghent, Belgium and focused on the role of world regions in global history. The next conference will be hosted by the University of Glasgow in April 2012 and the panels of the World History Network will concentrate, on the one hand, on the impact of international organizations, and the role of empires in world history, and, on the other hand, on religion and humanitarianism.

For further information see: http://www.iisg.nl/esshc/.
**4. Graduate Studies**

GESI is, as its name suggests, not a research institute merely organizing academic events, but also combines two study programmes at the master’s level. The integration of the two programmes in European and Global Studies, related to each other by a common interest in formative processes of the current world but also distinct in intellectual approaches and organizational patterns, has made substantial progress since 2009: staff and student committees with student representatives have been established as well as completed the adaptation of the programmes’ rules to the new legal context stipulated by Saxon law. The Global Studies programme is funded by the EU’s Erasmus Mundus initiative, while European Studies is based on cooperation within an expanding network of universities all around Europe.

**4.1 European Master in Global Studies Consortium**

Following in 2005 the call for application by the European Commission for participation in the Erasmus Mundus programme by setting up a master’s course offered by at least three different European higher education institutions, the European Master in Global Studies (EMGS) Consortium of the joint master’s course in “Global Studies – A European perspective” was established.

The founding members of the EMGS Consortium comprises, besides the University of Leipzig, also three further leading European universities namely the prestigious London School of Economics and Political Science (UK), the University of Vienna (Austria) and the University of Wroclaw (Poland).

In 2007 the EMGS Consortium established partnerships with four well-known non-European universities – Dalhousie University (Canada), Macquarie University (Australia), the University of California at Santa Barbara (USA), University of Stellenbosch (South Africa) – all which allow European students to spend one term at one of the non-European partners.

In 2010 the EMGS Consortium was extended to Roskilde University (Denmark), Fudan University (China) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (India), thereby now covering a broader geographical area as well as academic scope.
The composition of the consortium allows for both a highly integrated programme where participating institutes share all essential core assumptions of an understanding of Global Studies combining historical and social science approaches with those from a wide range of area studies on the one hand and a complementary character of the teaching introducing the many regional and national perspectives on the other hand. Since most of the world regions are represented in the consortium by excellent universities, students have the chance to experience interpretations of global connections not only inspired by European but also by various non-European perspectives.

Since 2005 the two-year master’s course attracts students from all over the world who come to Europe in order to learn different methods and theories developed in history, social sciences, cultural studies and economics as well as area studies in order to investigate the phenomena of global connectedness.

Students enrolled in the programme study at two different European universities each for one year. After having successfully completed the programme students will be able to analyse the process of globalization in different academic approaches and are thus well-prepared for academic positions dealing with global phenomena or for a job in cross-national and supranational agencies, non-governmental organizations, intercultural mediation or in the field of development cooperation, economy and management.
In 2009 and 2010, the EMGS Consortium held each year a winter school in the Polish mountains and a summer school (2009 in Eisenstadt, Austria and 2010 in Märkisch-Buchholz (near Berlin), Germany) to bring together all students from the different European universities. During these events students have not only the possibilities to get to know all students of this transnational programme studying at the diverse cities, but also academics from the different universities who hold lectures and workshop for the students. The latter focuses often on more practical oriented topics allowing students to apply the theoretical framework learnt so far in the programme and leaving a lot of room for discussion.

One further annual highlight in the EMGS Consortium schedule is the graduation ceremony that is organized each year in November celebrating the successful completion of the master’s course and the awarding of degrees as well as best master’s thesis and student. The 2009 ceremony was held in the Old Senate Hall of the University of Leipzig under the auspices of the Rector of the University of Leipzig. In 2010 the graduation took place in the splendid Festivity Hall of the University of Vienna. The latter was organized together with an alumni meeting that was attended by more than 150 students and alumni.

Thanks to the Erasmus Mundus programme, the EMGS Consortium is in the special position to award part of its students full-time grants for studying the programme. In this regard the consortium was very delighted that the application for further funding under the Erasmus Mundus II programme (2010-2015) was approved.

Being the first Erasmus Mundus programme at all participating European partner institutions, the master’s course in Global Studies sets standards for a cooperation mechanism in transnational programmes at the respective universities and is thus a best practice example for further internationalization at the universities.
4.2 Master’s Programme “Global Studies – A European Perspective” in Leipzig

In 2005, 22 out of 34 students from 13 countries started the interdisciplinary master’s programme at the University of Leipzig. Within the last five years, the number of students increased gradually at every member university of the consortium, bringing 32 students from 18 countries in their first year and 23 students from 12 countries in their second year of studies in the summer term 2011 together to attend lectures and discuss the complexity of globalization processes in seminars.

Therefore, Leipzig is not only the location of the administrative headquarters of the EMGS consortium, but also host of the majority of students. In the summer term 2011, 35 of the overall 55 Global Studies students enrolled in Leipzig are from non-EU countries. While the number of applicants from non-European regions remained high the programme attracts since 2008 more and more European applicants as well – this trend reflects on the one hand the increasing number of BA-students in Europe looking for a subsequent MA and on the other hand it is pushed by the European Union who adapted the original Erasmus Mundus Programme to new developments in the landscape of higher education.

The course content, including mandatory and elective courses, was designed and further developed over the years to impart knowledge and stimulate discussions about globalization not as a given but as a bundle of often contradictory political projects. The course is not restricted to a single method of interpretation but is designed to equip highly-qualified students with the ability to contribute to this forward-looking debate, which acts as an essential qualification for enhancing one’s prospects in the contemporary labour market. For this purpose, core modules have been developed that, after five years of teaching, are now tailor-made and represent what has proven to be the Leipzig school of thought in Global Studies.

The module “Introduction to Global History” gives an overview of the wide field of global studies by focusing on approaches to rewrite world history in a global age and exploring how historians of different times and places have answered questions about the changes of the understandings of global or world history over time, the relation between globalization and global history, and the definition of Euro- and Americano-centrism. The second aim of the course is to explore the relationship between an historical approach and other perspectives on globalization. Globalization, understood as a political project, pursued by specific actors with conflicting interests and characterized by dynamic power relations across time will be analysed on a variety of key areas such as economic and social inequalities, global governance and world orders, the role of technology, worldwide migration systems, and the history of war and political competition over the 19th and 20th centuries.
The second core module introduces “Social Science Theories on Globalization” and provides an overview of the various approaches currently dominant in international debates on how to interpret globalization, with a special emphasis on international studies, new political geography, global governance and developmental policy. Here, emphasis is given to problems of peace and security all around the world, but with special focus on Africa where the question of conflict is often related even to disputed statehood and insofar an especially speaking example of new dialectics of de- and re-territorialization.

Complementary to this, the third module “Methods of Globalization Research” provides an overview on the development of debates on methods and the professionalization of various disciplines now converging into the study of globalizations. It introduces into what one might call a post-disciplinary methodology of globalization research including quantitative and qualitative approaches from social sciences, comparison and various methods to analyse interactions between cultures and societies, interpretation of historical source material and the mapping of research results.

In addition, in the second and third term of the programme the multi-perspective approach to area studies – what is thought of as second pillar within the programme – is emphasised. The highly specialized area studies at the University of Leipzig allow for a broad variety of seminars for different world regions from which students have to choose two in order to acquire in-depth knowledge about two regions. Furthermore, students are prepared for the fourth term with two workshops on how to write a master’s thesis and what are academic writing skills. The fourth term consists of modules called “World Orders under the Global Condition” and “Cultural Transfers under the Global Condition” both combining historical and social sciences approaches. The master’s thesis, combined with an accompanying colloquium in which peers discuss and challenge their individual project status, completes the curriculum.

The courses offered in Leipzig to Global Studies students are taught entirely in English, but always offer the possibility of choosing a class taught in German. In order to take a truly global perspective not only from the student’s but also from the teacher’s side, guest lecturers from partner universities are invited to teach their classes here in Leipzig.

Some of the best students having finished their master’s thesis and the programme in Leipzig have decided to pursue one of the structured PhD classes at the Research Academy Leipzig. The research-oriented master’s in Global Studies equips students with an in-depth knowledge of the state-of-the-art and helps them to analyse and discuss critically and laterally, which are important abilities needed conducting research. Students completing the programme gain not only the necessary knowledge, but also develop a series of key skills such as working under time pressure, prioritizing tasks, working in an international team and ensuring a high level of quality that make them competitive for demanding jobs in international companies, NGOs or diplomatic services.
The director of the study programme is Ulf Engel; as head of the EMGS Consortium serves Matthias Middell; the coordinator of the programme is Victoria Reinhardt who was replaced during her maternal leave for the academic year 2010/11 by Claudia Baumann, while Konstanze Loeke coordinates the activities of the EMGS Consortium.

4.3 Master’s Programme “European Studies”

The academic programme of the interdisciplinary master in European Studies combines contributions from economic, political and social sciences; cultural studies and history; as well as religion and theology to create a contemporary and real-world picture of different Euroeanization processes. Developments in Western and Eastern Europe as well as their integration processes in the European Union are treated with equal importance in the modules, which take advantage of the related disciplines.

This interdisciplinary programme analyses the European unification process in the context of its consolidation and expansion. Thus, Europe is seen as a political, economic, social and cultural project within a historical perspective. Central subjects of the European Studies programme in Leipzig are the historical moments and social arenas of Europeanization. At the same time, the programme is not limited to one single angle of interpretation. Accordingly, the master’s programme combines contributions from seven faculties to bring together historical, social, economic, cultural as well as religious aspects of Europeanization.

The master’s programme in European Studies has a modular structure. To obtain the MA degree in European Studies, students must complete four semesters of designated courses. In the first and second semesters, Europe is analysed from historical, political, legal, and economic perspectives, with students attending four systematic modules: European Modern History, Economics in Europe, Law in Europe, and European Institutions and Political Systems. In the second or third semester, students must study at one of the partner universities. During this period, students must take three modules according to the requirements of the partner university.

In the academic year 2010/11 three new bilateral Erasmus partnerships were established with Aarhus University (Denmark), Central European University (Hungary), and the University of Zagreb (Croatia). Furthermore, there are Erasmus partnerships with Roskilde University (Denmark), the University of Wroclaw (Poland), Masaryk University (Czech Republic), as well as the Ecole Normale Superieure in Paris, the University of Strasbourg, University of Rennes II – Upper Brittany and Lumiere University Lyon 2 (France). With this multitude of international partnerships, the programme reflects the diverse makeup of Europe.
During their second semester in Leipzig, students choose one course from the following three interdisciplinary, regionally focused modules: Europeanization in Eastern, Central-Eastern and Southeastern Europe; Western Europe in the Europeanization of the 20th and 21st century; and European Cultural History of the Jews and Christianity in Europe. In the fourth semester, students choose from two regional modules – Europeanization in Eastern, Central-Eastern and Southeastern Europe and Western Europe in the Europeanization of the 20th and 21st century – as well as write their master’s thesis.

The programme aims at providing students with the knowledge and skills to deal responsibly and on an advanced scientific level with the phenomenon of Europeanization and its accompanying processes in the countries of Western and Eastern European on the basis of research, theories and methods from humanities and social sciences, law, history and cultural science.

In the academic year 2010/11, 38 students were enrolled in the master’s programme, including 8 students from abroad: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, France, Japan, Romania and Russia.
The head of the study programme is Stefan Troebst, and the programme’s coordinator is Stephan Kaschner.

5. Postgraduate Studies

5.1 Postgraduate Education within the Structured Doctoral Qualification Programme at the Research Academy Leipzig

PhD programmes in the field of transnationalism, close cooperation with the various area studies and research on globalization processes at the University of Leipzig started to take form at the end of the 1990s. Since 2001 the programme “Transnationalization and Regionalization since the 18th Century” became the core of the doctoral training at the Centre for Advanced Studies and, later on, at the Research Academy Leipzig (RAL), with a second programme on “Critical Junctures of Globalization” beginning in 2006 and generously funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).
GESI provides working groups, research seminars and supervision in the fields of Global Studies and European Studies as well as in the field of comparative cultural history of Europe. The international atmosphere of GESI’s more than 30 PhD students enrolled at the institute and the Faculty of Social Sciences and Philosophy is due to the presence of visiting scholars and communication with students from the two master’s programmes.

The Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences brings together various disciplines of the University of Leipzig – such as humanities, social sciences, economics and regional studies – all under one roof. The Graduate Centre during the reporting period was headed by Matthias Middell.

Within the wide spectrum of classes of the Graduate Centre, there are four programmes that are closely linked to the Global and European Studies Institute according to content and focus.

On the one hand, there is the DFG Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” (spokesperson: Ulf Engel), which is currently in the second stage of funding and has up until today trained 32 postgraduate students. Six more postgraduate students will enter the programme in October 2011. While renegotiations of spatial orders can give rise to local or regional consequences, they can also be synchronized into global crises. The programme, accordingly, intends to focus during its second research phase (2011–2015) particularly on these interdependencies between local critical junctures and to explain and determine the critical junctures of globalization as a key analytical category of comparative, historicizing and reflexive approach to the study of globalization. An established interdisciplinary composition of the group of applicants ensures a research programme that is focused upon comparative approaches and the analyses of transregional interdependence. The research period under review stretches from the end of the 18th century to the present, while including world regions throughout Western and Eastern Europe, the Americas, the Middle East, South and East Asia as well as sub-Saharan Africa. Embedded into an intertwined network of international cooperation – and supported by a modularized study programme, an international guest researcher programme as well as interdisciplinary co-supervision and working groups – the programme provides an exceptional opportunity for excellent PhD students to compose an innovative dissertation in an extremely dynamic research field of great social relevance. The postgraduate programme is located at the Centre for Area Studies (CAS) at the University of Leipzig where it offers further opportunities for cooperation with the research projects constituting the CAS research programme “Cultural Encounters and Political Order in a Global Age”.

On the other hand, there is a strong connection of GESI with the International PhD Programme (IPP) “Transnationalization and Regionalization” (spokespersons: Matthias Middell and Stefan Troebst), which since its foundation in 2001 has trained approximately 150 postgraduate students. During this time, 50 doctoral theses have been completed and successfully defended.
The programme expands upon the assumption that spatial dimensions exist within processes of economic transformation and cultural identification, as well as being present within social groupings and political structures. These processes are examined with a perspective on their historical points of evolution until the present day. These spatial dimensions of social, cultural and political action are linked to agents whose active shaping of space is given particular attention in this study programme. In addition to the creative agents, discourses and institutions are examined, which in turn help strengthen these territorial processes. The programme integrates numerous theoretical and methodological perspectives and includes many diverse fields of empirical research. To ensure that individual dissertations do not lose sight of the transnational or intercultural links to processes of region making or nation building, the study programme also arranges the teaching of methodology in relation to the comparison of societies, intercultural research and cultural transfers.

Within the framework of the International Promovieren in Deutschland (IPID), a promotional programme of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Graduate Centre had the opportunity to incorporate the binational postgraduate programme “The New Europe” in the autumn of 2010 (spokesperson: Stefan Troebst). The programme, which investigates the recent transformations after the European enlargement from the perspective of social, cultural and historical sciences, focuses on the following core themes: the investigation of borders and territorialization; the European Union (EU) as a model for a greater regional integration; the correlation between the European enlargement and globalization; the investigation of cultural transfers and processes of transnationalization in East-Central Europe; historical conflicts and historiographical debates in Europe. The programme is directed towards researchers whose work focuses on cultural transfer processes in regional and supra-regional relations of Eastern and East-Central Europe, its potential for modernisation processes in terms of society and nation building, as well as the dynamic interrelation of national identity formations and transnational entanglements. In addition to the focus on Eastern and East-Central Europe, the programme relates to transitional areas of neighbouring regions such as Northeast Europe, West-Central Europe, the Black Sea region, and the Adriatic region. These core themes are worked on in an integrated education programme that includes research seminars in Leipzig and Wroclaw.

The programme “East-Central Europe in Transnational Perspective” (spokesperson: Frank Hadler), strives to familiarize postgraduate students from Eastern Europe with the approaches of research institutes in Leipzig. The aim is to promote binational doctoral studies with grants from the Saxon State Ministry for Science and the Arts. The project benefits from cooperation with GESI as well as the Leipzig Centre for History and Culture of East-Central Europe and the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography. Partner institutions include the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava, the Willy Brandt-
Centre for German and European Studies at the University of Wroclaw, the Institute for History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague, and Masaryk University in Brno.

The central elements of the doctoral studies are specifically designed research colloquia, seminars for doctoral students, subject-specific work groups, an annual examination of the PhD candidates’ overall work progress, and an annual summer school. These summer schools are important events in the graduate training at GESI as well.

The seventh international summer school organized by the Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences of the Research Academy Leipzig dealt in September 2009 with the subject of “Memory Cultures in a Transcultural and Transnational Perspective”. The approach was not to analyze the subjects of memory, transnationality and interculturality in a separate manner, but to look at their interconnections. Therefore, the summer school concentrated on transnational processes of memory and the associated policy areas. The central questions were in which way is the past constituted as transnational history according to the process of memory? Beyond individual memory, who decides which elements pass into the collective and cultural memory of a social group and what makes this process different when analysed not only at a national but at a transnational level? What roles do power and institutional actors play in the process of shaping the collective memory, and which function do media and the form of the memorized have when it comes to its transnational circulation?

The eighth summer school took place in September 2010 under the title “Transnational Actors – Actors of Transnationalization”, which focused on the role of transnational actors in global political, economic, social and cultural processes of spatialization. Without losing sight of the state apparatus, which has an important function and role in and for transnational processes, attention was given to various cross-border agents such as migrants, tourists, companies, political parties, trade unions, associations of entrepreneurs, political, religious and cultural movements, NGOs, academics, journalists, athletes, service men and women, as well as transnational criminal groups.

Additionally, GESI participated in the First Transcontinental PhD Summer Programme in Transnational History at Hanyang University in Seoul in June 2010 and is currently preparing a further meeting to take place in 2013 in Leipzig.

A further spring school for PhD students was organized in conjunction with the Third European Congress in World and Global History in London in April 2011 under the title of “Global History: Connected Histories or a History of Connections?"
6. Events at GESI and at Interrelated Institutions

GESI Colloquium

The GESI colloquium serves since October 2009 as a platform for the discussion of how to introduce new findings from current research and conceptual debates into the course work of the MA programmes in Global Studies and European Studies. The colloquium especially addresses all members of the institute and teaching staff but is also open to both master’s and doctoral students.

The first session began with a presentation by Stefan Troebst on new concepts of European Studies and the approach at GESI. The second session was devoted to presenting a new programme on methods used in research on globalization. In the third session, Martin Miller from Duke University provided new insights on violence in world history from the perspective of comparative studies. The fourth session was devoted to the analysis of cultural dimensions in processes of globalization with presentations by Marina Renault and Kerstin Lange.

During the first session in 2011, Alexander Freier, Peter Gärtner and Elisabetta Porcu presented their concepts for seminars on “Brasil’s Foreign and Economic Policy from 1945 till Present”, “Indigenous Movements in Latin America” and “Religion, Art and Culture in Modern Japan”.

This was followed by presentations on “Regional Security in South Asia: India’s Role in the Emerging Security Architecture” by Anandita Bajpai and “International Organizations in the 19th Century: Results of Western Aspirations for Hegemony or Global Entanglement?” by Katja Naumann.

Working Group “Global History and Research on Transnationalization”

As part of the obligatory study programme of the Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences of the Research Academy Leipzig, the working group “Global History and Research on Transnationalization”, led by Matthias Middell and Steffi Marung, offers doctoral students in a bimonthly session a forum for in-depth discussion on recent work. Among the invited speakers were Reinhard Blänkner (Frankfurt/Oder), David Simo (Yaoundé), Michael Zeuske (Cologne), Stefan Guth (Bern) and Kolja Lindner (Berlin). Furthermore, 33 PhD students presented their current state of work during the reporting period. The papers are circulated.
beforehand and introduced by a commentator from the group. Thus the working group not only allows for a close reading and in-depth discussion of draft versions – thereby improving the quality of research and writing as well as triggering exchange to develop a common understanding of global and transnational history – but also gives room for PhD students to practice their skills in introducing and commenting on papers, chairing sessions and discussions, and preparing for their thesis defence.

**Working Group "International Studies"**

The Working Group “International Studies” meets every two weeks, and is coordinated by Ulf Engel. “International Studies” refers to the intersection of a variety of disciplines and approaches, including international relations in political science, new political geography, and, more recent, global history. PhD students make use of this working group by either discussing theory-based texts of mutual interest, introducing chapters from their own PhD work, or debating papers that they intend to present at academic conferences. Overall 26 PhD students have presented drafts for chapters of their respective theses or articles to be published.

**CAS Public Colloquium**

Since the Centre for Area Studies began its research activities in early 2010, its weekly colloquium has been closely related to GESI’s activities with the talks by invited speakers being attended by master’s and PhD students enrolled at the institute.

During the summer term 2010, in addition to the introductory gathering by the speaker of CAS, Matthias Middell, the current eight postdoctoral researchers presented their planned research projects and preliminary findings on their topics.
Klaas Dykman focused on international organizations producing a global cultural synthesis, Nadine Sieveking discussed African performative arts as a new resource for development and transformation, Elisabetta Porcu discussed Japanese religion and popular culture, while Markus Michael Müller investigated policing and state formation during Latin America’s “populist period”.

Martin Heckel presented on Islamic banking and the role of Mudaraba, while Geert Castryck reconsidered leisure and religion in East African Muslim societies. Noor Un Nabi discussed the relationship between economic success in small and medium sized companies in developing countries and cultural environments, whereas Sarah Ruth Sippel presented on the role of consumers towards transnational commodity chains. Stefan Troebst concluded the colloquium with a discussion of reterritorialization in East-Central Europe over the centuries.

The second set of lectures presented invited lecturers from various world regions to discuss both historical and contemporary issues relating to regional and global topics, ranging from Marx’s Eurocentrism to differences in EU foreign policy and from the global history of cotton to India’s development strategies.

Gunter Schnabl from the Faculty of Economics at the University of Leipzig provided insights into the Chinese dollar peg and its consequences for economic stability. David Simo (Yaoundé) presented on how to write a global cultural history from a postcolonial perspective; and Michael Zeuske (Cologne) confronted the classical narratives on Atlantic history with new findings on slave trade during the 19th century. Galen Amstutz (Boston/Berkeley) gave an overview on how to integrate Buddhist movements into world history. Veit Bachmann (Frankfurt/M.) moved on with a discussion of EU’s foreign policy as perceived in the sub-Saharan and the Black Sea regions, while Philip Nel (Otago) reconsidered recognition and redistribution on the political agenda of regional powers of the Global South.

Stefan Guth (Bern) discussed German and Polish historians reaction to Cold War constellations, and Kolja Lindner (Berlin) debated recent interpretations of Marx’ Eurocentrism against the original texts. Martina Winkler (Muenster) investigated the Russian colonial project at the West coast of America in late 18th and early 19th centuries. At the end of the semester the Raj Kishore Panda (Orissa) presented on India’s development strategy and economic reforms, while Sven Beckert (Harvard) introduced the audience to the global history of cotton.

During summer term 2011 the colloquium was devoted to the topic of reflexive area studies and comprised the following topics:

Hubert Seiwert (Institute for Religious Studies at the University of Leipzig) discussed the Chinese case as modernization without secularization; Philippe Kersting (Mainz) presented his ongoing project on land grabbing in West Africa.
Nancy Rose Hunt (Ann Arbor) discussed the phenomenon of the “Nervous State” and Manja Stephan (Berlin) asked if the Muslim youth in Central Asia can be considered as a “Lost Generation”.

Veit Erlmann (Austin) asked if there is something new in Africa with respect to intellectual property rights and the African music industry. Bea Vidacs from the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle presented on village level manifestations of the rise of the extreme right in Hungary and Thomas Fischer (Eichstaett-Ingolstadt) investigated the relationship between drug traffic and violence in Colombia. Later on Udo Steinbach (Center for Near and Middle East Studies at Marburg) reflected the interaction between the Arab world and the Turkish path of development in a historical perspective. Hendrik Fenz (Freiburg) presented on “Wodka and the Wahabis – Paths and Challenges of Islamic Reorganization in Azerbaijan”.

On 14 June, Prasenjit Duara from the National University of Singapore and member of the advisory board of CAS visited the centre and talked about China and the regionalization of Asia. José Carlos Aguiar (Leiden) travelled “From Guangzhou to Guadalajara” and reconsidered piracy and the question of illegality in commodity chains.

Then, Douglas H. Constance (Huntsville) discussed contested globalization of the agrifood system relating to TNCs, the state, and social movements, while Najib Akesbi from the Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II in Rabat presented on “Les Etats du Maghreb: Entre le coût de la dépendance alimentaire et le risque de la déstabilisation sociale”. Aaron Grageda Bustamente (Hermosillo) was concerned with the metaphorical use of criticism towards the Holocaust and genocide in the discussion on what happens at the US-Mexican border in Arizona.

The colloquium was concluded by Nobutaka Inoue from Kokugakuin University in Tokyo with a lecture on media and new religious movements in Japan.
7. Conferences and Workshops

GESI organizes, generally in May, its annual conference. In 2009 it was devoted to the history of academic internationalization around 1900, in 2010 to the history of media in a global perspective (coorganized by Frank Bösch from Giessen and Matthias Middell), while the 2011 conference (organized by Stefan Aust from Munich) dealt with Russia and the Soviet Union in global history.

GESI as the headquarters of the European Network in Universal and Global History supports the annual conferences of the network. The previous European Congresses on World and Global History (2005: Leipzig; 2008: Dresden; 2011: London) were major events also for the institute.

Another important gathering was the second meeting of NOGWHISTO that took place at the International Congress of the Historical Sciences in August 2010 in Amsterdam, which was organized jointly by Patrick Manning (Pittsburg), Matthias Middell (Leipzig) and Katja Naumann (Leipzig), where major trends in global history writing as well as the place world and global history have in the classroom nowadays were discussed.

7.1 GESI Calendar of Major Academic Events 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2–4 April 2009</td>
<td>International Conference “Imagined Europeans”</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–7 June 2009</td>
<td>3rd European Conference on African Studies</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16–20 September 2009</td>
<td>The International Forum 2009 of the</td>
<td>Wroclaw, Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Conference “Imagined Europeans”, 2–4 April 2009, Leipzig

From 2 to 4 April 2009, the consortium of the BMBF-sponsored project “Imagined Europeans: The Scientific Construction of Homo Europaeus” (http://www.imagined-europeans.org/) held its final workshop in Leipzig. Organized by Matthias Middell, Klaas Dykmann and Mandy Kretzschmar the international conference was the concluding event of the collaborative project. The conference brought together the members of the four research teams – “The Homo Europaeus in the Sciences and in Politics” and “The Homo Europaeus in Medical Science and Nutrition Research” (Humboldt University of Berlin), “The Homo Europaeus between Research and the Market”, (German Historical Museum), and “An ‘Outside’ Look on the Homo Europaeus” (University of Leipzig) – who have participated in the project since 2006 and other academic scholars with interdisciplinary backgrounds. Following the research of the past four years, the conference aspired to identify the conceptions of the European that are commonly held in everyday life, in industrial research and in governmental policy-making by focusing on those concepts that are formulated and employed by scientific research communities. Discussion focused around how the European has been constructed historically in different areas, including engineering, public health and education. After all, it is obvious that the Europeans devised Europe, but who devised the Europeans? Since when does the Homo Europaeus – as an ideal type, as an average person, as a general representative – populate the minds of those who consider themselves to be the inhabitants of a constructed Europe? Which cultural techniques are employed to assemble the physical and psychological substance of the European, his appearance and his character?

The central aim of the workshop was to outline preliminary research findings and encourage dialogue amongst the scholars in preparation for a forthcoming publication.
A broad range of the 21 papers given addressed the plurality and fragmentation of notions of the European during the 20th century and encouraged lively debate across disciplines. The majority of papers reached the comprehensive conclusion that the “imagined European” was often a “product” of a specific time and place and served identity-specific purposes for societies located within and outside the geographical region of Europe alike.

Das Institut für Kultur- und Universalgeschichte an der Universität Leipzig und die Hochschulentwicklung am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts (The Institute for Cultural and Universal History at the University of Leipzig and Higher Education in the Beginning of the 21st century), 14–16 May 2009, Leipzig

In the year 1909, coinciding with the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University of Leipzig, historian Karl Lamprecht (1856–1915) founded the Institute for Cultural and Universal History, thus creating a framework for a global perspective of history in both research and teaching, which was intended to counteract fragmentation processes leading to sub-disciplines.

His efforts towards interdisciplinary research at the University of Leipzig strongly resemble today’s calls for interdisciplinarity. Against this background, an international conference financed by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation was held in the year of the 600th anniversary of the founding of the University of Leipzig to discuss the approaches and impulses coming from Leipzig and their impact on contemporary research. Internationalization of universities dates back to the end of the 19th century and since then there have been many efforts to enlarge and deepen the connections between universities. Against this backdrop, the workshop focused on the difference to today’s transnational networks both as bound to the legacy of former internationalization and as different from the previous organization of border-crossing activities in higher education. The same applies to concepts of interdisciplinarity resulting in today’s efforts to address new issues within the limits of classical disciplines and the tension with current pleas for post-disciplinary approaches. With regard to Leipzig’s period of exceptional success as a place of internationally recognised cross-disciplinary cooperation – from the chemist Ostwald and the psychologist Wundt to the national-economists Roscher and Bücher to the geographer Ratzel and the historian Lamprecht – it became obvious that the University of Leipzig celebrates its heritage but is rather uncertain to what extent such a collaboration can be a role model for today’s constellation between the disciplines.

For a detailed report on the workshop, see:
http://geschichte-transnational.clio-online.net/tagungsberichte/id=2790.
In June 2009, the Institute of African Studies and the Global and European Studies Institute hosted the European Conference on African Studies (ECAS), the biannual meeting of the network of African Studies centres named the Africa-Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS), which was founded in 1991. Other collaborators in hosting this conference were the Research Academy Leipzig and ENIUGH.

The first ECAS meeting in London in 2005 brought the idea of a Euroconference, which had been under discussion for some years, to fruition. ECAS 2 in Leiden (2007) built on the lessons of London and achieved something that is notably elusive, namely a large academic conference that was also intimate. We believe that ECAS 3, hosted in the year when the University of Leipzig celebrated its 600th anniversary, raised the bar one more time. The theme of “Respacing Africa” was intended to explore more fully the spatial turn within African Studies in recent years. Space has been reintroduced as an analytical category to the debate in the early 1990s. African Studies is one of the fields of knowledge production where the spatial turn has proved to be extremely fruitful. The continent provides ample evidence for complex processes of deterritorialization (migration, globalization, sub-nationalisms) and reterritorialization (new regionalisms, border processes, etc.). These dialectic processes are driven by a variety of actors: political elites, multinational companies, warlords, donor governments, local traders, international NGOs, etc. As a result substantial parts of Africa witness the emergence of new regimes of territorialization: re-ordered states, transnational and sub-national entities, new localities and a variety of transborder formations. We are happy that the call for panels and the call for papers have resulted in many extremely interesting contributions.

The number of participants in ECAS 3 was far beyond expectations; almost 1,200 guests participated in more than 170 panels. More than a third of the participants were postgraduate and PhD students. And almost 14 percent of participants had their institutional base on the African continent, which comparatively speaking is an extremely high percentage about which the organizers were very happy with. For obvious reasons, many participants came from Germany (305), but the overall composition of the conference was very international with 117 coming from Britain, 64 from France and 43 from the Netherlands to name just the largest groups.

Almost three years after its inception, the Research Training Group was presented at the international conference “Critical Junctures of Globalization – Examples and Concepts”, where its aims were discussed and first results were critically assessed.

The conference took place from 18 to 19 June 2009 and was attended by guests from Germany and abroad. Apart from the presentations by the students and professors of the Research Training Group on the topic of critical junctures, the guest speakers Charles Bright (University of Michigan), David Newman (Ben Gurion University) and Ulrich Mücke (University of Hamburg) discussed aims and future orientation of the research programme. Central questions were the coherence of the overall concept, its applicability to the posed questions and the expansion potential of the existing concept. New fields of research were identified in the debates and have been taken as a basis for future work:

How the synchronization of critical junctures occurs globally?
What is a precise definition of portals of globalization?
What kind of strategies of sovereignty can be observed in the age of globalization?

The International Forum 2009 of the Geschichtswerkstatt Europa, 16–20 September, Wroclaw, Poland

The International Forum 2009 of the Geschichtswerkstatt Europa took place from 16 to 20 September 2009 in Wroclaw, Poland. The thematic focus of the forum was the year 1939 and, in particular, the Hitler-Stalin Pact. The pact had far-reaching consequences that still shape the cultures of remembrance of many European societies. The symposium “1939 – Hitler, Stalin and Eastern Europe” dealt not only with the German-Soviet Nonagression Pact, but also with current debates on about how 1939 should be remembered in Germany, Poland, the Baltic Countries, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova.

An opening lecture by Mrs. Vaira Vike-Freiberga was followed by interviews of contemporary witnesses of the dramatic events of 1939 from Poland, Germany, Moldova and Latvia as well as of the long-term consequences of the pact. In a roundtable discussion, historians then had a look at how contemporary national memories are shaped by what happened seventy years ago.
The international forum, conceptualized by Stefan Troebst is meant as an academic event introducing the fellows of the Geschichtswerkstatt Europa to central topics of current debates concerning the history of Europe and to prepare them for transnational cooperation.

Seminars, therefore, focused on methods how to design projects in the framework of the Geschichtswerkstatt Europa. The international forum was supported by the foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and Future” and based upon the close cooperation of GESI with the Willy Brandt Centre at the University of Wroctaw.

Workshop „Fernand Braudel. ‘Civilisation matérielle, Economie et Capitalisme’ - 30 ans après”, 2 October 2009

Fernand Braudel was one of the leading French historians and his influence on the way world history writing developed during the second half of the 20th century transcended far beyond the borders of France. At the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of his three volumes on Civilisation matérielle, Economie et Capitalisme XVe-XVIIIe siècle, Guillaume Garner (Institut Historique Francaise en Allemagne) and Matthias Middell organized a workshop on 2 October 2009 in Leipzig on Braudel’s place in the history of historiography. The workshop was part of GESI’s strategy of reflexive Global Studies and was devoted to one of the most intellectually powerful approaches in world history writing between the 1950s and the 1980s.

Two principle axis of interest were Braudel’s interpretation of the formation of market economies and the problem of continuity and discontinuity between the so-called economy of the Ancien Régime and 19th- and 20th-century economies on the one hand and the place of references to Braudel’s ideas in current world and global history.

Peter Schöttler (Berlin/Paris) opened the workshop with a contribution on Braudel’s five years in German war prisons and the development of his concept of longue durée. Guillaume Garner (Frankfurt/M.) followed the traces of German and French receptions of Braudel’s “La civilisation matérielle” in review articles, while the former director of the Maison de Sciences de l’Homme Maurice Aymard (Paris) integrated the trilogy into Braudel’s intellectual biography by underlining that “No, Fernand Braudel wasn’t the man of one book only!” Patrick Verley
Geneva) dealt with market and globalization in the work of Braudel and with the tension between concrete historical description and the ambition to formulate more general conclusions – a tension that was typical for the encounter of historians with social sciences at the time. Alexander Engel (Goettingen) insisted on the ambiguities in the Braudelian understanding of markets due to the imprint of neoclassical economic theory, while Christoph Jeggle (Bamberg) analysed his impact on the study of pre-industrial economies until today, joined by Philippe Norel (Poitier) who recently published a global economic history and demonstrated with his contribution that Braudel remains a great source of inspiration, at least in France, in today’s global history writing. Matthias Middell added remarks on the status of Braudel in the world history movement, which is more and more dominated by Anglo-Saxon authors and their historiographical sensibilities, and where the influence of the Annales School tradition has been shrinking since the late 1980s. One of the regrettable effects is the growing distance between those working on early modern periods and the discussion on more recent global trends, a traditional gap that is, however, renewed with fresh arguments in the recent debate.

Participants of the workshop agreed that a careful consideration of interesting contributions like those made by Fernand Braudel can help to overcome this divide. The foreseen publication of the presented contributions may help to remind a new generation of historians of what was already achieved with regard to empirical data, analytical tools and narrative figures during previous waves of interest in world history.

A review of the workshop has been published at History.Transnational (Geschichte.Transnational):
http://geschichte-transnational.clio-online.net/tagungsberichte/id=3223

“Revolution im Zeugenstand”, Honorary Symposium: Walter Markov 100th Birthday, 5 October 2009

In honour of the 100th birthday of the Leipzig-based universal historian Walter Markov, who died in 1993, GESI organized an honorary symposium at the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) in collaboration with the Karl-Lamprecht-Gesellschaft e. V., the European Network in Universal and Global History and the Commission Internationale de l’Histoire de la Révolution Française. Matthias Middell began by defining the role of Markov’s work in 20th-century historiography. Werner Bramke (Leipzig) discussed Markov’s active resistance against National Socialism, which in 1935 led to his arrest and a 12-year imprisonment. Afterwards, Stefan Troebst presented Markov’s research in the field of
southeastern European history, which dominated his early work and found recognition among Western historians. Frank Hadler from the Leipzig Centre for History and Culture of East Central Europe (GWZO) looked at Markov’s work from the perspective of east central European historiography. Bernd Jeschonek (Eisenach) praised Markov’s art in writing biographies and Thomas Grimm (Berlin) talked about his encounters with Walter Markov during the making of his documentary. Jochen Meissner placed Markov’s later research on colonial history in the context of German Democratic Republic (GDR) politics of science and history. Katja Naumann (GWZO Leipzig) described Markov’s role at ICHS congresses, Walter Küttler (Berlin) elaborated on Markov’s importance in the comparison of revolutions and thereafter, Michael Zeuske posed the question of the existence of “uncompleted revolutions”. Finally, Markov’s widow Irene (Summt) reported on her husband’s work on Jacques Roux, while the reprint of Markov’s biography of Jacques Roux were presented by the Leipzig University Press. To conclude the honorary symposium, the Walter-Markov-Award 2009 was given to Friedemann Prestel for his work “Weimar als Exil. Erfahrungsräume französischer Revolutionsemigranten 1792–1803”.


As its specific contribution to the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the revolutionary events in the streets of Leipzig and as part of the celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the University of Leipzig GESI organized in October 2009 in cooperation with the Leipzig Centre for East-Central European History and Culture, the European Network in Universal and Global History and the Graduate Centre for the Humanities and Social Sciences of the Research Academy Leipzig an international conference on the global dimensions of the 1989 caesura.

The conference was supported by the foundation “Aufarbeitung der SED-Diktatur” (Federal Foundation for the Reconciliation of the SED Dictatorship) and by the university’s commemoration fund, with preparation coming from a series of workshops on 1989 in various world regions, including one at Duke University, another in Berlin and also a panel at the American Historical Association’s annual meeting in January 2009 in New York all organised by the convenors of the resulting International Conference Ulf Engel, Frank Hadler, and Matthias Middell.
The major aim of the conference was to make the academic community as well as the wider audience aware of the fact that “1989” was not only of global importance and is commemorated globally since, but that it was a global moment in the sense that events and structural conditions at practically all ends of the globe converged and became synchronized.

This global moment has its beginnings well before 1989, however, as seen with the shift in the established world order that can be observed from the late 1970s onwards. The conference brought together specialists dealing with world regions as different as sub-Saharan Africa – with the first steps towards the end of apartheid and the end of military conflicts in Angola and Mozambique as well as the shift towards multi-party systems in more and more countries of the region – to Central and South America – with the end of an era of dictatorship, civil wars and armed conflicts due to harsh confrontation of left wing guerrillas and right wing juntas. Furthermore, were scholars who discussed the Eurasian complex of failing socialist regimes challenged by civic movements throughout the region, which has seen dramatic and rapid transformation of the political as well as socio-economic landscape with the disappearance of the Soviet Union.

Additionally considered was the ambivalent economic reform development in China before and after the events at Tiananmen Square as well as the dramatic turn in India’s economic strategy, but also the substantial shift in North American policy from the Reagonomics in the early 1980s to the new world order discussed by Georges Bush Sr. at practically the same time as it was announced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Case studies and an intense theoretical debate on how to approach the coincidence of all these events and shifts in national as well as regional political structures were a major inspiration for the further formulation of the research concept of “critical junctures of globalization” as well as will result both in a volume taking into account for the first time the global scope of 1989 and in further empirical and conceptual work on the role of global moments in history. This connects with the understanding of changing world orders and with the role of shifting patterns of territorialization in the concrete case of the decline of the patterns of the Cold War with a sharp divide of two quasi-imperial zones of influence.

For further details and a discussion of the conference’s outcome, see also the report by Michael Mann and Katja Naumann in Comparativ 20 (2010), no 3, pp. 105–116.
### 7.2 GESI Calendar of Major Academic Events 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 January, 19 April, 13–15 May, 10 July 2010</td>
<td>Scenario-Building workshop “South Africa 2020” in cooperation with Daimler AG</td>
<td>Leipzig; Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–23 January 2010</td>
<td>Area Studies Compared</td>
<td>Belzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–5 June 2010</td>
<td>Media and Global Transformation since the 19th Century</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–3 July 2010</td>
<td>Memory, Monuments, Museums: Remembering World War II in Central and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19 September 2010</td>
<td>International Forum of Geschichtswerkstatt Europa</td>
<td>Vilnius, Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27–29 October 2010</td>
<td>First Annual Conference of the Centre for Area Studies</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26–27 November 2010</td>
<td>The Transnational Dimensions of Humanities</td>
<td>Leipzig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scenario-Building “South Africa 2020” (in cooperation with Daimler AG)**

From January to July 2010, a scenario-building workshop in cooperation with Daimler AG was offered to students of the Erasmus Mundus Master’s Course “Global Studies – A European Perspective”. The workshop, which took place in Leipzig and Berlin, was planned at the interface of academic studies and practitioners’ needs. In cooperation with a Daimler AG think tank department, the students became familiar with a specific method of scenario-building in order to produce forms of analysis in relation to strategic decision-making at Daimler AG.

South Africa was chosen as the case study and analysis extended to such issues as the changing sociology of the country after apartheid and consumption patterns of an emerging African middle class as well as political dynamics and stability. The students appreciated the combination of academic studies and “real professional life experience” a lot since they
“learned what it is like doing research for a large corporation, how to manage conflicting group dynamics and implement a large project on a limited time-scale”.

**Workshop "Der vergleichende Blick auf die Area Studies in Europa" (The Comparative Perspective on Area Studies in Europe), 21–23 2010 January, Belzig**

As a contribution to the completion of the DFG priority programme “Wissenschaft, Politik und Gesellschaft. Deutschland im internationalen Zusammenhang im späten 19. und im 20. Jahrhundert” (Science, Politics and Society: Germany in the International Context in the Late 19th and 20th Centuries), the workshop presented research on the development of area studies in divided Germany, East-Central European countries, the USA and the Soviet Union. The conference was part of the activities carried out by GESI within the framework of the research focus “Reflexive Global and Area Studies”.

This research got started with the project “Africa and Latin America in European Humanities”, which from 2004 to 2008 examined the traditions of the transnationalization of historiography. The aim of this workgroup, consisting of historians from Hamburg, Berlin and Leipzig, was to cover the part of humanities that focused on developments outside Europe. The first subjects of analysis were the configurations of area studies in the two German post-war societies, which were then compared to the position of Latin American Studies in East and East-Central European academia.

Looking at both the social and institutional side of science and its cognitive and theoretical/methodological aspects, these studies show that the analysis of outer Europe not only allows for conclusions for dealing with seemingly exotic subjects, but also reveals the specific traits of the respective scientific cultures and the role of transnational communication. Furthermore, the importance of local traditions and eminent personalities became evident.

Katja Naumann presented the role of area studies in the US during World War II and its impact on post-war developments in North American academia; Jochen Meissner discussed Latin American Studies in the two German states after 1945; while Torsten Loschke compared it to the development of Latin American Studies in the US. Felix Brahm (Berlin) discussed the relationship between political, economic and academic motivations within African Studies in Hamburg, and Arnd Goede (Hamburg) focused on Adolf Rein and elements of continuity in his politicized way of writing history in the mid-20th century. Steffi Marung presented an outline of her current project of Soviet scholarship on Africa and Matthias Middell discussed African Studies in the former GDR.
Conference "Media and Global Transformation since the 19th Century", 4–5 June 2010, Leipzig

The conference, organized in cooperation with the Centre for Area Studies and the Research Training Group “Transnationale Medienereignisse von der Frühen Neuzeit bis zur Gegenwart” of the Justus Liebig University Giessen brought together scholars examining the importance of new media and communication forms within the historical study of globalization, primarily the question of the role media has played in global historical trends and globalization since the 19th century.

Reflecting upon a range of topics concerning media technologies, mass media, and media events, the lectures presented the reciprocal relationships between global communication and information flows, as well as social, political and cultural transformations throughout the world. The issues discussed highlighted how media – in its many forms – has sped up communication as well as has reinterpreted space and networking, while simultaneously producing a sense of "global consciousness”.

On the one hand presentations focused on transformations of the organization of media use and technology between the 1850s and the 20th century (Frank Bösch, Giessen; Volker Barth, Cologne; Roland Wenzlhuemer, Heidelberg; Michael Mann, Berlin; Jessica Karsgöl, Heidelberg; Andreas Fickers, Maastricht), while on the other hand the transformation of global events and trends in the presentation of media became the topic of a series of further presentations (Gerhard Paul, Flensburg; Jens Jäger, Cologne; Thoralf Klein, Erfurt; Reinhard Zöllner, Bonn; Thomas Beutelschmidt, Potsdam; Christian Henrich-Franke, Siegen; Ramón Reichert, Vienna; René Schlott, Eva Modrey and Tobias Nanz – all from Giessen).

Remembering World War II in Central and Eastern Europe, 1–3 July 2010, Berlin

The international conference, which took place in Berlin from 1 to 3 July, dealt with Europe’s remembrance cultures of the ‘short 20th century’. Throughout Europe, people’s perceptions of the past century are dominated by the experience of World War II and the annihilation of European Jewry, other genocides and mass crimes, forced labour, the gulag, occupation, collaboration, deportation and ethnic cleansing. This is reflected both in society’s collective memory and in the state’s treatment of history as manifested particularly in memorials and
museums. As reminders of the past and previous Zeitgeist, memorials also reveal earlier layers and modes of remembrance. They tangibly demonstrate how the ‘language of memory’ changes over time. The focus of the conference was the remembrance of World War II in Germany, Poland and the Russian Federation. About 230 historians, deputies, journalists and curators attended the scientific podia and visited Berlin’s memorial and museum landscape.

The international conference was organised by GESI and the European Network of Remembrance and Solidarity in cooperation amongst others with the German Historical Museum, the Bertelsmann Foundation, the Foundation Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, the German-Russian Museum Berlin-Karlshorst, and the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of Eastern-Central Europe with support from the German Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and Media as well as the Federal Foreign Office Germany, Foreign Offices of the Republic of Poland and of the Russian Federation.

The conference proceedings have been published as:


International Forum 2010, “Vilnius between the Wars – Jewish Culture, Lithuanian Society, the Polish State and Belarusian Minority”, 14–19 September 2010, Vilnius, Lithuania

Again in cooperation with the foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and Future”, GESI organized the third international forum, this time in Vilnius, Lithuania. The aim of the forum was to highlight the conflicting recollections of the European 20th century and to familiarize participants with recent research results in the area of collective and cultural memory. The one-week event included seminars, lectures and exhibition visits. Scholars from a diverse background of disciplines and from different parts of Europe debated the current processes of remembrance in Europe. Furthermore, there was a special programme with seminars for scholarship holders.

The international forum was dedicated to the multilayered history of Vilnius/Wilno/Vil’na/Wilna. The many names attributed to the city indicate, from the outset, the culturally and religiously multifaceted character that Vilnius displays. Time and again, Lithuanians, Poles, and Belarusians have all made national demands during the past, thereby shaping the city into what it is today. Two key aspects are starkly represented in the city’s history and architecture, while also commemorated by museums and memorials: first, that of...
the political constitution of the Jews between the two World Wars, and second, that of Soviet
occupation in 1940. Both the memories of the Jewish tragedy as well as the memories of
occupation are represented and remembered in Vilnius today alongside the cultural heritage of
the “old” Vilnius.

Workshop “The Transnational Dimensions of Humanities: An Entangled
History from the End of the 18th century to the 21st century”, 25–27 November
2010, Leipzig

This Franco-German workshop held in Leipzig from 25 to 27 November 2010 was based on a
research project on the transnational dimensions of the entangled French-German history of
humanities while also exploring the complex interaction in the fields of philology, historical
science, history of art and anthropology to highlight the transnational dimensions found in the
history of humanities. The objective was to reveal the simultaneity of nationalization and
transnationalization, thereby questioning established narratives and a methodological
nationalism that still dominate large sections of the humanities and the writing of its history. The
workshop was part of a project co-funded by the DFG and the French Agence Nationale de la
Recherche under the leadership of Michel Espagne (Paris) and Matthias Middell and was
organized by Kerstin Lange, a researcher on French-German cultural transfers around 1900.

The project is an interdisciplinary co-operation of French and German academics from Paris
and Leipzig who have been constantly working together in the analysis of “transferts culturels”
and transnational history, especially in Franco-German history. Papers presented at the
workshop focused on multidisciplinary research of urban constellations; the role of French-
German comparisons in the humanities and social sciences at the beginning of the 20th
century; biographies of individual intermediaries connecting German and French academic
discourses since 1800; and the role of third parties like the US in the bilateral French-German
entanglements and the institutionalization of transnational configurations.

The workshop was organized in cooperation with the Centre for Area Studies (CAS), the
Frankreichzentrum of the University of Leipzig and the UMR 8547 (Pays germaniques:
histoires, culture, philosophie) of the CNRS in Paris.
8. Female Spirit and Academia – Empowerment the Other Way

During the past decades, women’s access to academic positions at universities, including research and teaching, has undoubtedly improved. Nevertheless, female researchers are not equally represented in all levels of the university. While there are many – in some cases even more – female doctoral candidates in social sciences and humanities, the percentage of women in the process of habilitation (the second book that is most often a prerequisite in German academia for receiving a call to a chair) is significantly smaller as well as the fact that female spirit is even harder to find in professorship. Notwithstanding the fact that within literature and cultural studies at least 30 per cent of professors are female, other subjects reflect a general trend. Although there are currently more women in science than ever before (approx. 7,000 in 2009), this positive fact contrasts harshly with the low percentage of only 17% female professors of a total of 38,600 professorships (source: Federal Statistical Office).

This state of affairs was and still is unsatisfying and worrying. Even more so since in some respects, there are correlations between the situation in academia and in businesses: several studies for the latter sphere have shown that women in management positions guarantee social and economic advantages because their leadership is based on inspiration and self-motivation, while they share responsibilities and attempt at providing professional and career opportunities for their co-workers (source: McKinsey Studies “Women Matter 1”, 2007 and “Women Matter 2”, 2008). All this is also relevant for the area of scientific research: intellectual participation from the start is advisable, for new knowledge is produced and gathered today more than ever through communication and networks. Also the promotion of young talent has become increasingly important in view of the porous and unpredictable organization of the lower ranks, the uncertainty caused by third-party funded fixed-term contracts, and the disappearance of a patronizing relationship between professors and their students in the time of mass universities – at least if the aim is to attract intelligent persons and to remain competitive on an international scientific level. Apart from these strategic considerations, the obstacles that women encounter on their way to leading positions are dire on an individual level.

A look at the distribution of funds from the German Research Foundation shows that these obstacles are real. Among the individual applications and the programmes designed to promote academic careers and young researchers, in 2009 20% of applicants and 35% of recipients were women, with the situation being even better in social sciences and humanities. In individual endeavours, women are quite independent. In collaborative projects, however, they tend to opt for less responsibilities in terms of coordination and leadership: among applicants for Priority Programmes (SPP), spokespersons of sponsored postgraduate...
programmes, and project managers of Collaborative Research Centres (SFB), the quota was around 12% for each respectively in 2009. Furthermore, no more than 14% of the research groups were initiated by women, and within the Excellence Initiative only 14% of “principal investigators” were women (source: Repräsentanz von Frauen in den Förderverfahren der DFG, 2009)

Now in reaction to this situation one could also argue for patience, for there might be help coming from outside the university landscape. In September 2010, the European Commission adopted a five-year strategy for promoting equal opportunities and, among other aims, getting more women into company boardrooms. If there are no self-regulating initiatives evolving soon, EU Commissioner Viviane Reding urges that the composition of supervisory boards has to be improved by introducing a female quota and legal sanctions. Similar approaches could follow in other areas, including academia.

Regardless of how one thinks of the long-debated question if it is better to change academic structures from the outside or the inside, it is certainly helpful to familiarize women with the abilities and prerequisites that are necessary for an academic career.

To this end, members of GESI, in collaboration with the European Network in Universal and Global History and the Research Academy Leipzig, organize a series of roundtables where female academics from different scientific backgrounds share their experiences and strategies, while pointing out specific problems that they have encountered throughout their work in institutions. The topics of discussion include strategies of publication, third-party funding, project work, mobility and the associated challenges, as well as the establishment of social networks.

The meetings are designed to provide the participants with information and a platform for conversing and making contacts. Since it is easier to discuss over a cup of coffee and a lot more enjoyable when the hectic work week is over, the roundtables generally take place on Saturdays over brunch. The overall aim of this project, which also includes a study on gender equality in academia, is to critically assess this development, examine its background and offer tailor-made mentoring for young academic women.

So far four roundtables have been held with the following guests: Martina Winkler (professor of Eastern European History at the University of Muenster), Ute Wardenga (deputy director of the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography, Leipzig) and Jane Burbank (professor of History at New York University), and Claudine Delphis (professor of German Studies at the Université Paris VII and since the summer term 2011 holder of the Leibniz chair of the University of Leipzig).
9. Budget and Finances

As figures show, GESI depends to a large extent on third-party funding, since its resources from the university’s budget are rather small.

Against all expectations, both by the institute and the faculty, the transfer of the master’s programmes from the Centre for Advanced Study to the Faculty of Social Sciences and Philosophy in the year 2008 has not resulted in the transfer of the budget that was accorded to the programmes before. Thus, the budget the faculty was able to provide has been slightly decreasing from 2009 to 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget for</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tutorials (special funds from the Saxon Ministry for Research and the Arts)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.326.-</td>
<td>4.316.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching and Research Assistance (SHK/WHK) TG 42701-1-</td>
<td>21.000.-</td>
<td>26.226.-</td>
<td>18.765.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honoraria for external lecturers TG 42701-3</td>
<td>15.000.-</td>
<td>11.660.-</td>
<td>6.330.-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses like material, travel, publications etc TG 51</td>
<td>15.000.-</td>
<td>7.245.-</td>
<td>5.710.-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To give an overview of all the third-party funding GESI scholars received over the past two years is not as easy as it seems. There is on the one hand the institutional shift of responsibility for already running projects from the Centre for Advanced Study to the institute in 2008, and there is on the other hand the important number of joint research projects with other institutions inside and outside the University of Leipzig. A third dimension are those dissertation projects for which PhD students received grants from foundations not channelled through the university’s budget administration but transferred directly to the grant holders. For all the details we refer the reader of this report to Section II where individual projects are listed and where one can find information of where the funding comes from.

We concentrate here on the most important funding received for GESI’s activities.
The greatest amount comes from the European Commission in the framework of its Erasmus Mundus Programme supporting the master in Global Studies – between 15 and 20 students from non-European countries receive generous stipends, while the EMGS Consortium received an institutional funding as well as support for its guest scholar and exchange programme. The overall funding was in 2009 at €1.552.863 and in 2010 it amounted to €910.231.

The second largest amount comes from the Federal Ministry of Research and Education, funding in 2009 with €26.900 a project on “Imagining the European” (jointly organized since 2006 with a research team at Humboldt University of Berlin and the German Museum in Munich) and supporting the establishment of the Centre for Area Studies by funding its research programme “Cultural Encounters and Political Orders in a Global Age” for the period 2009 to 2013 with €2.900.000. Among the very important items of the research agenda both of the GWZO and GESI is the team lead by Frank Hadler and Matthias Middell working on a transnational history of East-Central Europe, which is also funded by the BMBF and administratively hosted at the GWZO.

Third among the funding agencies supporting GESI’s activities in the reporting period ranked the German Research Foundation, which supports a couple of research projects, for example: “World History writing and Area Studies in Europe and the US” (2009–2010) with € 55.900 and another one on “The Transnational Dimension in the German-French History of Humanities from the End of the 18th Century till the Turn to the 20th Century” (2008–2011) with €125.250.

Furthermore, the project on “The Orthodox Church as Transnational Factor in Reordering the Kiev Rus within the Eurasian Geopolitical Framework, 1308-1378” (2009–2012) received financial support amounting to €126.090. A fourth DFG-funded project on “Actors in (Post)Soviet Territorial Conflicts: Separatist Movements in Transnistria and at the Crimean Peninsula Compared, 1989–1995” started in 2010 and will run until August 2012 with the financial support of €79.790.

For an academic exchange programme with the Mexican University of Sonora at Hermosillo, the DFG and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Technologia offered a grant in 2010 of €9.000, which allowed a workshop to be held in Hermosillo and for a scholar from Mexico to come to Leipzig for a two-month-stay in Leipzig.

Among the large funding of GESI’s research agenda by the DFG, we have to also mention the Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” under the leadership of Ulf Engel. Until 2010, it was hosted by the Faculty for History, Oriental Studies and Arts and the Centre for Advanced Study, but was administratively moved to the Centre for Area Studies after its positive evaluation in March 2010. It will be funded for another four and a half years with now more than €700.000 per year. Within the Priority Programme (SPP 1448): “Adaptation and Creativity in Africa – Technologies and Significations in the
Production of Order and Disorder”, which started at the end of 2010 and is jointly administered at the Universities of Leipzig and Halle, a research project on “Changing stateness in Africa – Practices and Imaginations from Cameroon and Ghana” (2010–2012) was approved and receives funding of €84,792.


The already mentioned Geschichtswerkstatt Europa, held every year in a new location in East-Central and Eastern Europe, received funding from the foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and Future”. For 2009, the programme received €114,000, for 2010 €116,000 and for 2011 67,920.-€.

With €26,900, the Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship supported the conference “1989 in a Global Perspective” held in October 2009 at GESI, and the Thyssen-Foundation granted €5,800 to support the conference on “The Institute for Cultural and Universal History at the University of Leipzig and Higher Education in the Beginning of the 21st century” in May of the same year.

With a conservative estimate, the third-party funding of GESI’s teaching and research activities amounts to €3,000,000 per year for the reporting period.

10. Global and European Studies Institute – Fellows & Staff

10.1 Staff Structure

The staff structure of GESI is also very distinct, since the institute relies only on a few permanent members to guarantee secretarial tasks, coordination, budget administration and the direction of academic affairs, while many people teaching at the institute’s MA programmes or working for its research projects and related publications have a second appointment with another institution or work on a grant basis. Many are contracted only for a period of two to three years while undertaking their PhD or habilitation due to the German system of research
funding where only a few collaborative research structures are funded for a longer time period.

The advantages are obvious since the institute always has to keep in mind its focus on visible results, while the team has to react to a highly competitive situation when it comes to new funding opportunities and searching for promising partnerships. At the same time, apart from the stress for individuals to hand in every two years new applications, there is the remaining risk for the continuity of research and even of teaching when for one reason or the other expected funds are no longer available. Similarly, international visiting fellows are at the institute even for shorter periods of three to six months but often come back on a regular basis. This enriches GESI a lot and provides for a platform for internationalized communication on a daily practice.

GESI’s structure can best be described as a network with a shared thematic agenda and organizational hubs in the form of research seminars, working groups and meetings of those being concerned with the MA and PhD programmes. Overlapping local, national and transnational networks inspire a communication structure that easily transcends the institutional borders of the institute itself and make it somehow less important at which level someone contributes to the institute’s activities.

The following table gives an overview of those having been involved in the core activities of GESI in the first two years of its existence since May 2009 and indicates the second appointment where appropriate.

**Permanent Staff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Other appointments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damm, Petra</td>
<td>Finance Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engel, Ulf</td>
<td>Professor “Politics in Africa” and Study Programme Director Global Studies</td>
<td>Institute for African Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loeke, Konstanze</td>
<td>Coordinator EMGS Consortium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middell, Matthias</td>
<td>Professor “Cultural History”, Director of the Institute and Head of EMGS-Consortium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troebst, Stefan</td>
<td>Professor “East-Central European History and Politics” and Study Programme Director European Studies</td>
<td>Institute for Slavic Studies; GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weise, Martin</td>
<td>IT-Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Third-party Funded Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Other appointments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babayan, Anahid</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>GK 1261 at CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajpai, Anandita</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumann, Claudia</td>
<td>Coordinator Global Studies</td>
<td>Coordinator Global Studies (Maternity cover for Victoria Reinhardt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumert, Stefanie</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Research Academy Leipzig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breitsprecher, Ulrike</td>
<td>Coordinator History Workshop Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casola, Laura</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>GK 1261 at CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dykmann, Klaas</td>
<td>Senior Researcher</td>
<td>Since 2011 professor at Roskilde University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, Sabil</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>GK 1261 at CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnier, Adèle</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gärtner, Peter</td>
<td>Senior Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gebhardt, Oliver</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Institute for Economic Research Halle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerstenberger, Debora</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Since 2011 assistant professor at the University of Münster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giesel, Robert</td>
<td>Research Assistant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaschner, Stephan</td>
<td>Coordinator European Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keske, Ines</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kretzschmar, Mandy</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Since 2011 lecturer at Macquarie University Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuck, Nathanael</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>GK 1261 at CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lange, Kerstin</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>Since 2011 researcher at Free University Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loschke, Torsten</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>External appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rausch, Helke</td>
<td>Senior Researcher</td>
<td>Fellow at the Freiburg Institute for Advanced Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinhardt, Victoria</td>
<td>Coordinator Global Studies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Von Scheliha, Wolfram</td>
<td>Senior Researcher</td>
<td>Senior Researcher at GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf, Johanna</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zofka, Jan</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lecturers and Researchers appointed to other institutions but participating in the teaching and research activities of the institute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>External appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blumi, Isa</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Researcher</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castryck, Geert</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Researcher</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadler, Frank</td>
<td>Co-Leadership Research Team “Transnational History of East-Central Europe” at GWZO and spokesperson PhD Programme “East-Central Europe Transnational”</td>
<td>GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidvegi, Maria</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jilge, Wilfried</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann, Michael</td>
<td>Module “Asia in Globalization Processes” (GS 820, GS 920)</td>
<td>Humboldt University Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marung, Steffi</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesenhöller, Mathias</td>
<td>Senior Researcher</td>
<td>GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müller, Markus-Michael</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Researcher</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naumann, Katja</td>
<td>Handbook “East-Central Europe in a Transnational Perspective”</td>
<td>GWZO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcu, Elisabetta</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Researcher</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sippel, Sarah-Ruth</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coordinators appointed to other institutions but participating in the organization and the research activities of the institute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>External appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heinze, Lena</td>
<td>Coordinator SPP 1448 / Research Programme Coordinator</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keilbach, Martina</td>
<td>Coordinator RAL</td>
<td>RAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rau, Johanna</td>
<td>Coordinator GK 1261</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seidler, Maren</td>
<td>Coordinator IPID</td>
<td>RAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zettler, Antje</td>
<td>Coordinator CAS</td>
<td>CAS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, please consult the website: www.uni-leipzig.de/~gesi

10.2 Guest Researcher and Visiting Scholars 2009–2011

Since its foundation in 2009, GESI has attracted renowned guest researchers and visiting scholars from all over the world who have contributed to the international curriculum and research of the institute.

The first among them was Dominic Sachsenmaier, a professor at Duke University (USA). He is an expert on Chinese and Western approaches to global history, and introduced the Global Studies students during the summer term 2009 to “Modern Political Thought in China and Europe” by providing an overview of the historical evolution of important ideologies such as liberalism, nationalism, communism and fascism.

This course was complemented in May 2009 by a seminar of Monika Lehner from the University of Vienna (Austria), who is also doing research on Sino-Western relations. Her course focused on the Western research on China from the 16th to the early 19th centuries including political aspects as well as aspects of a globalized world of learning and of interactions between various groups.

Also in the summer term 2009, Professor David Simo – the awardee of the Reimar-Lüst prize 2009 (granted by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation), Director of the Department of Cultural and German Studies at the University of Yaoundé (Cameroon) – was a guest professor at GESI. He offered a course on “Africa in Global History: African Narratives”, that analysed
narratives elaborated by Africans to define their place and their role in the world. Professor David Simo returned for another stay in 2010 in order to undertake further research.

From mid-May and continuing until mid-June 2010, professors Pradipta Chaudhury and Arun Kumar from the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), India were present at GESI. Their areas of interest include economic history, economics of health and the political economy of caste in India. Arun Kumar is a well-known expert on black market economy and often consults the World Bank. Students very much enjoyed the insights on Indian economy and society they gained during the courses offered by the guest scholars from JNU.

Moreover, between mid-June and mid-July 2010, two professors from Dalhousie University (Canada) were in Leipzig. Nissim Mannathukaren’s work focused on the Communist movement in India with particular reference to Kerala as well as development theory, political theory and the development and politics of South Asia, while Patricia Glazebrook’s work included environmental philosophy, philosophy of science and technology as well as feminism. The courses offered by the scholars widened the perspectives of the students, including debates on “The Politics of Mass Media” and “International Environmental Ethics in Ecofeminism”.

Róisín Healy, from the National University of Ireland in Galway, received a grant from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in order to undertake research in 2011 and 2012 at GESI and the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of Eastern and Central Europe. In her research project, she compares British colonial policy in Ireland with that of Germany in Poland in the long 19th century.

Also Hyacinthe Ondoa from the University of Yaoundé (Cameroon) was awarded a Georg Forster grant by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for a research project that analyses the canon of German literature after 1945 and how the (re)presentation changed over the years. During 2011, he is conducting research at the Global and European Studies Institute.

Aarón Grageda Bustamante, who is a professor of history at the University of Sonora in Hermosillo (Mexico), enriched the curriculum of the summer term 2011 with a course on “Ethnicity, National Identity and Neighborhood”, which analyses the confrontation between Mexico and the United States in the era of globalization.

Pauline Barber Gardiner, the Chairperson of the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology at Dalhousie University in Halifax (Canada), taught a seminar during the summer term 2011 on “Twenty-First Century Migration: Political Economy and Ethnography” and conducted research on the effects of globalization and economic restructuring on communities and livelihoods.

During the Global Studies colloquium in the summer term 2011 students learned about “The Republican China and the Rise of Chinese Communist Party”, “Mao’s China and the Beginning
of Deng’s Reform” from Jin Guangyao, professor at the History Department of Fudan University (China); while Ashley Hurst (University of Vienna, Austria) and Justin Brown (University of Warwick, UK) taught jointly a course on “Empires, Finance and Great Leaders in History” and Klaas Dykmann (professor at Roskilde University, Denmark) presented on “Global Governance – A Contested Concept” and “International Organisations as Global Civilisers”.


GESI as hosting and supporting headquarters of the European Network in Universal and Global History [ENIUGH] is involved in the publication of the paper-based journal Comparativ. Zeitschrift für Globalgeschichte und vergleichende Gesellschaftsforschung, which is devoted to modern world and global history.

The journal focuses on past and present globalizations. Their multifold social, cultural, political and economic dimensions are addressed in both changes over time and in their different processes of territorialization and spatiality, be it regional, national, European or worldwide. Comparative perspectives are taken up as are studies on cross-cultural entanglements, exchanges and transfer. Comparativ publishes articles in German, English and French in six volumes per year and serves as a communication forum for ENIUGH. Editors are Matthias Middell and Hannes Siegrist (Institute for the Study of Culture, University of Leipzig).

Thematic issues in 2009 dealt with “Ordering the Colonial World around the 20th century” (guest editors: Sebastian Conrad, Nadin Heé and Ulrike Schaper) and “Images of One’s Own History in the Mirror of the Colonial ‘Other’” (Claudia Bruns); “Asian Experiences of Development in the 20th Century” (Marc Frey); “Remodelling Social Order through the Conquest of Public Space: Myths, Ceremonies and Visual Representations in Revolutionary Societies” (Jürgen Schriewer) and “Cultural Transfers and Comparisons in the History of Consumption” (Manuel Schramm); whereas the issues in 2010 focused on the following topics: “Entangled Histories of East Central European History (Frank Hadler and Matthias Middell); “Non-State Actors in European Integration in the 1970s: Towards a Polity of Transnational Contestation” (Wolfram Kaiser and Jan-Henrik Meyer); “Labeling the Religious Self and Others: Reciprocal Perceptions of Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists and Confucians in Medieval and Early Modern Times” (Hans Martin Krämer, Jenny Oesterle and Ulrike Vordermark); “Veterans and War Victims in Eastern Europe during the 20th Century. A
Comparison” (Katrin Boeckh and Natali Stegmann) and “Transformations of World History Writing” (Matthias Middell). In 2011 topics include so far "Intellectual Property Rights and Globalization" (Isabella Löhr and Hannes Siegrist); “Consumption and Political Communication since Early Modern Times” (Kirsten Bönker and Vera Simon); “Entangled Histories: Reflecting on Concepts of Coloniality and Postcoloniality” (Angelika Epple, Olaf Kaltmeier and Ulrike Lindner) and “Vermessungen der Mediengesellschaft im 20. Jahrhundert” (Christiane Reinecke / Malte Zierenberg)

For further information about articles and thematic issues as well as the editorial policy, see www.comparativ.net. The editorial board can be contacted via the following email-address: info@comparativ.net

At GESI the online-forum History.Transnational (Geschichte.Transnational) is also edited. History.Transnational emerged from the long-standing collaboration between the research group “transferts culturels” at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Paris and members of the institute.

The forum centres on the history of cultural transfers and transnational entanglements in Europe and the world, being part of the electronic communication platform H-Soz-u-Kult and the Fachportal für die Geschichtswissenschaft Clio-online. History.Transnational publishes book reviews, announcements and reports of conferences, it presents announcements of research initiatives and notifies the contents of journals that focus on issues of cross-border interactions. Added to the website (http://geschichte-transnational.clio-online.net) a weekly newsletter is edited that has currently more than 5500 subscriptions.

With the concepts “cultural transfers” and “transnational history”, the forum does not privilege a certain school of thought, to the contrary it seeks to encompass all historical approaches in the field of entanglements, encounters and interaction. A broad discussion on the potentials and risks of writing the past in transnational terms, which included over 30 contributions, established a pragmatic minimal consensus that there is plenty of evidence of a history beyond the nation-state, where the dynamics for historical changes are derived not solely from nor most likely prior to internal developments but from the diverse forms of encounters between cultures, societies and economies.

History.Transnational connects inputs from various world regions, from areas studies, historical and social sciences as well as from humanities, while aiming at dissolving the demarcations of such concepts as the West, which is conceived as a inflexible container. Additionally, History.Transnational reflects with the use of scholarly tools the current transnationalization of the aforementioned sciences, which it itself is a part of.
GESI contributes to the success of the German-wide e-journal H-Soz-u-Kult which is concerned with reviewing recent publications in the fields of European, non-European and transnational history as well as scholarly contributions in the history of sciences and religion, by hosting its editorial office Leipzig.

H-Soz-u-Kult Leipzig aims at decentring German history by promoting knowledge on its neighbouring countries, by emphasising developments in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East and by drawing attention to cross-border and cross-regional entanglements. Additionally, it contributes to the self-reflection of academia by presenting research on the development of the sciences and the history of universities. Both strands, as well as the history of religion, are linked with the research focus of GESI, namely the study of globalization processes, empirically grounded in studies on world regions, and the core area of the social sciences of the university, the study of secularization processes.

During the years 2009 and 2010, not including the reviews published in the forum geschichte.transnational, almost 200 new publications have been announced and critically discussed.

The work of the 16 board members is organized in the following nine editorial teams:

- History of Western Europe, supervised by Matthias Middell (University of Leipzig), Kerstin Lange (Free University, Berlin), Guido Thiemeyer (Université de Cergy-Pontoise)
- East and Southeast European History, supervised by Frank Hadler and Dietmar Müller (both GWZO Leipzig)
- History of South and Southeast Asia, supervised by Michael Mann, Vincent Houben and Jörn Rehbein (all Humboldt University of Berlin)
- African History, supervised by Andreas Eckert and Julia Seibert (both Humboldt University of Berlin)
- Latin American History, supervised by Jochen Meissner (Hamburg)
- History of the Near and Middle East, supervised by Astrid Meier (University of Zurich) and Christoph Schumann (University of Erlangen)
- History of the Sciences and Universities, supervised by Eckhardt Fuchs and Roman Faure (both Georg Eckert Institute, Braunschweig)
- Transnational History, supervised by Katja Naumann (GWZO Leipzig/University Leipzig)
- History of Religion, supervised by Thomas Hase (University of Leipzig)
For more information on the Leipzig board of H-Soz-u-Kult see:
http://wwwdup.uni-leipzig.de/gesi/cms/publications/h-soz-kult-leipzig/

The electronic platform H-Soz-u-Kult can be accessed at:
http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/

11.1 GESI Working Paper Series

With its working paper series GESI offers the opportunity to publish first-hand insights into current research, often directly from fieldwork or recent excursions to archives. At the same time the series provides useful tools for further research such as bibliographic essays or overviews on institutional settings important for a specific research area.

no 5

no 4
Global and European Studies Institute at the University of Leipzig: Annual Report 2009-2011, Leipzig 2011

no 3
Stefan Troebst: Diktaturerinnerung und Geschichtskultur im östlichen und südlichen Europa. Ein Vergleich der Vergleiche, Leipzig 2010

no 2

no 1
Matthias Middell / Katja Naumann: Entwicklungen der Weltgeschichtsschreibung, Leipzig 2011
Part II: Research Projects

1. Research Projects at GESI and Interrelated Institutions

This part of the GESI Annual Report lists the projects run either at GESI directly or at institutions interrelated to it by co-directorship.

1.1 Changing World Orders

1989 in a Global Perspective

This project, encompassing both conferences and publications, utilizes a global-historical perspective to examine the year 1989 according to four research questions. Firstly, it deals with the European context of the peaceful revolutions and the global contexts of overcoming the division of Europe. This project takes comparative investigations focusing on causes and forms of the breakdown of socialist regimes as a starting point and analyzes the development of a new world order. The second research question deals with the changes in Asia and focuses both on the strategic reorientation of the Communist Party of China after the Tiananmen Square massacre and on the development of East and South Asia in the context of Soviet Russia’s weakened role in world politics. The third question focuses on Africa, where after the end of the Cold War the African states were freed of the pressure of having to take sides. This had far-reaching consequences for the rigidity of political regimes, the stagnation of rent-seeking economies and the maintenance of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. The gradual dissolution of the East-West confrontation gave strong impetus to oppositional actors fighting for human rights and democracy. Within a timeframe of five years, over 35 sub-Saharan African states underwent a more or less successful process of democratization. Negotiations to end apartheid between 1989 and 1994 and South Africa’s commitment to grant independence to Namibia after years of blockade since the adoption of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia in 1978 were made possible only by the rapprochement of the superpowers since 1986. Finally, the fourth research question deals with the effects of the turning point in 1989 on the two Americas, focusing on the new role in world politics for the USA as the remaining superpower, but not forgetting about the major changes in Central and South America and the increasing importance of Canada.
The year 1989 appears as a turning point for Latin America as well, enabling democracy and increasing participation – factors that characterize the subcontinent from Brazil to Chile to Argentina today and that allow the search for new forms of integration. The project was funded by the Federal Foundation for the Reappraisal of the SED Dictatorship from 2008 until 2010 and will continue in 2011. Head of the project are Ulf Engel, Matthias Middell and Frank Hadler (Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe).


The socio-historical project explores the social background and the functionality of collective actors in territorial conflicts during the decay of the Soviet Union and its aftermath. It compares pro-Russian movements in the Ukrainian Crimean peninsula and in the Dniester region in Eastern Moldova. The aim of the project is to understand and conceptualize territorial conflict at the end of Soviet state socialism beyond images of culturally determined “ethnic” conflict. The project leader is the historian Stefan Troebst, professor of East European Cultural Studies at the University of Leipzig. The project coordinator and research assistant is the historian Jan Zofka. The socio-historical project is financed by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and is going to run for two years from August 2010 to August 2012.

**Adaptation and Creativity in Africa – Technologies and Significations in the Production of Order and Disorder – Central project (Z-Project)**

Africa is witnessing one of the most precarious periods in its postcolonial time as new distributions of sovereignty and forms of ordering are being negotiated at various levels. The capacities of African societies to navigate these changes are crucial, yet the determinants of these capacities are heavily under-researched. The DFG Priority Programme (SPP 1448): “Adaptation and Creativity in Africa – Technologies and Significations in the Production of Order and Disorder” addresses the key question of how actors in postcolonial Africa deal with the multiple challenges – for example, political, economic and social – they are facing by mobilizing and transforming their institutional capacities of adaptation and creativity. Particular attention is being paid to the role of technologies and systems of signification in the production of order and disorder. The research programme aims at utilizing the collaborative potential of African studies throughout Germany, promoting cooperation within German African studies, and increasing the discipline’s international visibility. It does so by facilitating innovative, interdisciplinary research and by promoting research approaches that promise to take African agency seriously.
The implementation of the SPP 1448 is shared together by the universities of Halle and Leipzig, with funding distributed by the DFG to both institutions on an equal basis. The first of the three two-year periods of the Priority Programme began on 1 January 2011. The Z-Project serves as the backbone for the coordination and implementation of the SPP 1448’s Programme of Action. It is administered by the two co-spokespersons, Richard Rottenburg, Institute of Anthropology and Philosophy, University of Halle, and Ulf Engel, Institute of African Studies and GESI, University of Leipzig, and through their respective universities. The spokespersons provide advice to the potential applicants, act as representatives to the review panel and supervise the implementation of the programme. They are assisted by an academic coordinator, Ronn Müller, based in Halle, and an administrative coordinator, Lena Heinze, based in Leipzig. The coordinators provide logistical services both to potential applicants as well as to the projects approved under the programme. Every second year a thematic conference will be held to discuss research results from the current project implementation phase. For this conference, visiting international researchers, including those from Africa, will be invited. The first biennial thematic conference will be held in Maputo, Mozambique, in October 2012. The second thematic conference will be held in 2014 at the regional research centre Point Sud in Bamako, Mali. It is planned to have the third thematic conference, scheduled for 2016, in cooperation with the University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. With reference to the research programme, the theme of the first biennial conference is “Significations and Technologies”. The second will deal with “The Production of Order and Disorder” and the third one with “Adaptation and Creativity in Africa”. Additionally, two thematic workshops will be held every year and project leaders and academic staff of the SPP 1448 will present results from their research at the major international African studies conferences. All doctoral researchers are offered specific training through annual method workshops and summer schools which will serve as a platform to exchange information on the implementation of individual PhD projects and other projects conducted by junior scholars. Three summer schools will be held in Germany and another three summer schools will be held in Africa, back-to-back with the thematic conferences in Maputo, Bamako and Addis Ababa. As part of the research programme, a limited number of internationally renowned researchers will be invited to participate in SPP activities. Finally, the SPP 1448 aims at the production of a substantial series of monographs and edited volumes that are to focus on the results of the three programmes phases.

Changing Stateness – Practices and Imaginations from Cameroon and Ghana

The project is part of the above mentioned Priority Programme and aims at contributing to the debate on the nature of the state in Africa by focusing on the subjective experiences of
changing stateness in Africa. Predominantly the debate in the humanities and social sciences on the state in Africa is highly normative. Often a Weberian understanding that a state ought to be a model of statehood, which seemingly exists in the OECD world, is transferred to Africa. The state in Africa then is measured in terms of deviations from this model. The academic, and political, debate is focused on phenomenologies, which are descriptive rather than analytical, but rich in metaphors. Unsurprisingly the state in Africa is seen as deficient, where “juridical” trumps “empirical” statehood and the conventional narrative is one of “state decay” or “state failure”. Within this logic, it would hardly make sense to talk about adaptation and creativity. Intensified processes of globalization and the way Africa is integrated into these processes are causing various reterritorializations of different localities in African states, from the capital to ports to small towns. Globalization also means respacing Africa, while setting the conditions under which states, on different scales, have to adapt to changing expectations of their functions. In our perspective, the state is just one actor among many other authorities. People address only certain, but not all, expectations concerning the provision of semi- or para-public goods to the state. In contrast to traditional Weberian-inspired approaches of the state in Africa, the project develops an actor-centred perspective. On the one hand, the project team is interested in how state institutions, under conditions of continuous respacing, master the adaptation and cultural coding of creativity when they translate external concepts of “state” into local ones. On the other hand, the project aims at finding out how Africans experience what African states themselves consider as their core business; for example, the (internal) integration of people into a common political community and their (external) representation as well as the delivery of a set of social goods and the provision of internal and external security. Expectations towards what the state should do under the conditions of changing stateness are analysed. The project explicitly intends to transcend traditional, normative perspectives on the state in Africa that are rarely based on people’s everyday experience and expectations. The research design utilizes a comparative perspective that investigates in two African societies – Cameroon and Ghana – the ways the concept of statehood is applied in the training of (future) state employees and how its concrete practice is perceived and discussed by African intellectuals in newspapers, the Internet and in literature. This analysis targets the ways Africans work out their own understanding of the “state” both by adapting concepts originating in the European past as well as in the colonial encounter with other people, and by developing a practice of statehood that creatively reacts to challenges of the current wave of globalization. The project is jointly carried out by Ulf Engel and Matthias Middell, together with David Simo from the Faculté des Arts, Lettres et Sciences Humaines at the Université Yaoundé I in Cameroon, where he chairs a Centre for African-German Scientific Cooperation. Apart from the project leaders and the partner head, postdoctoral researcher, Frank Mattheis, and junior researcher, Janine Kläge, are currently working in the project.
Environmental Change and Adaptation Capacities of River Basin Organizations in Southern Africa

The project investigates forms of de- and reterritorialization in Africa by focusing on water management and thus analysing the use of a scarce and environmentally sensitive resource. Due to the fact that this is possible only by means of transnational cooperation between those countries that are dependent on major river systems, the analysis is focused on international regimes, forms of bilateral cooperations and regional cross-border interaction. The PhD project by Sabine Schulze is supervised by Ulf Engel and will continue in 2011. It is funded by the Foundation of German Business (Stiftung der Deutschen Wirtschaft).

Anti-Colonialism in Berlin at the Time of the Weimar Republic

Between the end of World War I and 1933, Berlin attracted anti-colonial activists from the colonial world. Particularly students and intellectuals were involved in parties, associations or university groups; fighting for the independence of their respective countries and against the imperial post-war world order. This active engagement was expressed in a lively journalistic debate on the colonial question and in the numerous connections to political groups from the context of Comintern. The theorization of concepts such as ‘imperialism’ and ‘the nation’, which took place within the framework of metropolitan anti-colonialism, had an important impact on the process of decolonization in the following decades. This dissertation project aims firstly at tracing the anti-colonial networks and discourses by using the European metropolis Berlin as an example. Secondly, it should contribute to the expansion of knowledge on anti-colonial struggles prior to World War II and thereby, thirdly, locate them at the intersection of a deterritorializing globalization and the demand for territorial sovereignty. Unlike most previous studies on anti-colonial movements, this project does not focus on separate national independence movements, but seeks to comprehend anti-colonialism as a coherent political field determined by the organizational and intellectual exchange between the different actors involved. The League against Imperialism and for National Independence, the most important organization for the cooperation of different anti-colonial movements during the interwar period, had its headquarters in Berlin. Until now, the focus has been on the evaluation of secondary literature and on the collection and analysis of primary sources. It was found that the framework of anti-colonial practices led to the formation of different political alliances. Important attempts at organization took place in the context of the internationally oriented Comintern, but there were also connections to state authorities and conservatives, particularly among Indian and Arab activists. The supervisor of the PhD project by Nathanel Kuck is Matthias Middell. The project is funded as part of the German Research Foundation.
Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” and will be continued in 2011.

**Comparative South-South-Regionalisms in South America and Southern Africa**

In his PhD project, Frank Mattheis analyses a problem that, surprisingly, has received far too little attention in research: a comparison of current regional integration efforts in Latin America and Southern Africa. The study is based on a twofold comparative research design: the intraregional comparison between SADC and MERCOSUR and the diachronic comparison within the case studies. On the theoretical level, the thesis forms part of the research on the “new regionalisms” – a research area that still lacks a broad base of empirical evidence, which would be essential for hypothesis testing. The comparison has an ambitious research design, both on the methodological level and on the practical level, regarding the research effort that is necessary for the reconstruction of the empiricism. The field studies in Southern Africa and Latin America are now largely completed. The PhD project is supervised by Ulf Engel and Heidrun Zinecker (professor at the Institute of Political Science). Frank Mattheis is associated with the Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” funded by the German Research Foundation and his thesis is to be submitted in 2011.

**Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization”**

The German Research Foundation Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” analyses the process of globalization in relation to its critical junctures. What is meant by this are the historical spaces, moments and arenas of globalization that produce a struggle for new spatial reference points and in which a new segmentation of the world becomes evident. In the form of fragmentation and reconfiguration, ‘critical junctures of globalization’ are characterized by the destabilization and unfolding of spatial reference points. The critical junctures generate specific resources and circumstances for social and cultural action. With this central research concept – as based upon the description, explanation and classification of ‘critical junctures of globalization’ – the postgraduate programme adopts innovations in the areas of global historiography and new political geography, while refraining from privileging the analysis of a single world region. The structure of the programme is interdisciplinary as highlighted by its incorporation of social sciences, cultural studies, history, as well as area studies. The research programme consists of a historical depth of the end of the 18th century and includes case studies on Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. The spokesperson is Ulf Engel, with Stefan Troebst and Matthias Middell from GESI too serving at the board of the Research Training Group (GK 1261).
**East-Central Europe in Transnational Perspective**

The post-graduate programme “East-Central Europe in Transnational Perspective” focuses on the transnational entanglements of Eastern European history since the late 19th century. Particular attention is paid to its specific transnational quality that results from the imperial past of the region, its position within the constellation of the Cold War and from the dynamic of the post-1989 processes of Europeanization and globalization. The international programme is directed towards researchers from East-Central European countries familiar with East-Central European modern and contemporary history in particular. The project is a cooperation between the Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences of the Research Academy Leipzig with the Leipzig Centre for History and Culture of East-Central Europe and the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography. Partner institutions are the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, the Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAV) in Bratislava, the Willy Brandt-Centre for German and European Studies at the University of Wroclaw, the Institute for History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague, and the Masaryk University in Brno. The programme, which is headed by Frank Hadler, is funded by the Saxonian State Ministry of Arts and Sciences until 2013.

**The New Europe**

The binational postgraduate programme “The New Europe”, funded by the German Academic Exchange Service within the framework of the promotional programme ‘International Promovieren in Deutschland’ (IPID), investigates the recent transformations after the European enlargement from the perspective of social, cultural and historical sciences. Core themes of the programme are the investigation of borders and territorialization; the European Union as a model for a greater regional integration; the correlation between the European enlargement and globalization; the investigation of cultural transfers and processes of transnationalization in East-Central Europe; historical conflicts; and historiographical debates in Europe. The programme offers research seminars in Leipzig and Wroclaw, joint summer schools and workshops on methodological approaches organized by the partner universities, and training in professional qualifications for future leading executives. The programme is based on the long-term cooperation between the universities of Leipzig and Wroclaw in the fields of European studies, East and Central European studies, migration research and global studies. The overall aim is the expansion of the structured doctoral training and its transformation into a transnational centre of excellence for European studies, offering a joint education and thus contributing to the integration of young talent in the field of social sciences and humanities between Germany and Poland. The project is supervised by Matthias Middell and Stefan Troebst, administrative associates to the project are Angela Glodschei and Maren Seidler. It is funded by the German Academic Exchange Service and will continue in 2011 and 2012.
From the Iron Curtain to EU-Neighbourhood: Territorialization and Changing Border Regimes at the German-Polish and Polish-Ukrainian Eastern Borders of the EU

The end of the Cold War and the erosion of the bipolar world order have led to an enduring change of the relation between (political) space and society, which for the most part has been described based on national categories, particularly when referring to the 19th and 20th centuries. This is paradigmatically represented in the strategies of demarcation and border security, and in the formation of transnational areas of action. Regional and transnational actors play a decisive role in these processes. Precise knowledge regarding the changes of patterns of territorialization can be gained by analysing the EU’s shifting eastern border. The eastward enlargement has had a considerable impact on the political and spatial localization of the Eastern neighbours and the EU member states themselves. Construction, staging and perception of the shifted external border lend themselves to the investigation of transnational processes, such as the interactions and tensions between the strategies of regional, national, supranational and international actors dealing with the border. This study evaluates the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion, of interweaving and blocking, of de- and reterritorialization at a border that demarcates national and supranational structures at the same time. The diachronic comparison of the Polish-Ukrainian border situation with the German-Polish border as (former) external border of the EU will serve to analyse continuity and change of political approaches to transnationality, in the years between 1990 and 2004. The PhD project by Steffi Marung is supervised by Matthias Middell and will continue in 2011. It is at the same time part of the project “East-Central Europe in a Transnational Perspective: Strategies of Positioning in Global Processes” funded by the BMBF.

India’s Emerging Role in the New World Order in Three Arenas of Global Governance – Climate Change, the UN Reform Debate and Regional Security Issues in South Asia

This research project aims to analyse India’s emerging role in a new world order in three arenas of global governance, namely climate change, the UN reform debate and regional security issues in South Asia. Two simultaneous trajectories guide the project. First, the project seeks to situate India’s rising power (political and economic) in the three aforementioned arenas within the framework of the existing discourses. This part will elucidate how India’s role has acquired paramount significance not just for the security and stability of the Asian/South Asian region but also how its economic rise and nuclear and military power, coupled with a fast paced high-tech revolution, have accorded it international attention. Thus this section will look into ongoing debates and predictions of how exactly India is emerging or will emerge, despite its obvious dilemmas of poverty, illiteracy, economic inequality, religious divides and
territorial disputes with its two neighbours China and Pakistan. Second, the project will, throughout most of its content, analyse where India locates itself in these discourses? How does India perceive this emerging role in a new world order within the above mentioned three arenas? This shall be analysed via how this emerging role is depicted in political rhetoric at the foreign policy level also as a internal/domestic front. How do Indian politicians situate India within these external or internal frameworks and how is this national role conception depicted in political rhetoric? Since 1991 is frequently described as the year when such analyses and predictions of India’s rising power began to emerge, owing to impetus directed by the neo-liberal economic reforms, the project takes 1990 as its beginning point. The research shall utilize political addresses by key Indian politicians post-1990 up to the present times to analyse how they profile the nation and perceive this newly accorded role in front of both internal and external audiences. The project is funded by a DAAD grant and will be continued in 2011. The supervisors of the PhD project by Anandita Bajpaj are Ulf Engel and Matthias Middell.

**Land Law, Cadastre and Land Registers in Eastern Europe 1918-1945-1989: Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia Compared**

This project critically assesses the concept, institutions and practice of land ownership in East-Central Europe and Southeast Europe in the 20th century; focusing mainly on Poland, Romania and other analogue countries in the region. In this project, private land ownership is regarded as a multi-layered phenomenon uniting cultural, social and legal rules and norms for dealing with land in rural areas. Its meaning and function for polity and culture, as well as for individual, familial and operational horizons of expectations will be analysed. The institutional aspect is assessed by the historical reconstruction of laws, regulations and doctrines regarding land law and by examining its technical and administrative foundations in the form of cadastres and land registers. Based on an approach of the studies of professionalization, the social dimension of land law is analysed by examining occupational groups relevant to land ownership (geodesics, agronomists, lawyers and notaries) on the one hand and the peasant population on the other hand. The project was funded by the Volkswagen Foundation and has been successfully completed in 2009. The heads of the project were Stefan Troebst und Hannes Siegrist (professor at the Institute for the Study of Culture, University of Leipzig), while Dietmar Müller (Institute for the Study of Culture) was a research associate in the project.
Latin American Immigration and the Construction of National Identity in Contemporary Spain

This project pursues research in the field of nationalism, hybridism and international immigration. It discusses and analyses in depth the profound transformations that are occurring within Spain as a nation-state as well as with Spanish nationalism as a result of new waves of immigration. It plans to discuss the concepts and constructions of national identity, citizenship, and immigration focusing on the relationships between Latin Americans in Spain within the context of Transnationalization from the 18th century to the present. The main idea is to research what constitutes ‘Spanish’ identity and how immigrants – specifically Latin Americans – contribute to a (re)definition of culture, politics, and identity through the more constant inter-relations between people’s that share a common space. The investigation by Felipe Rubio, which is to be continued in 2011, will be completed with a PhD thesis and is supervised by Matthias Middell.

Negotiating Regional Order: The Economic Partnership Agreements between the European Union and Southern Africa

In her dissertation, Ulrike Lorenz explores the space-defining effects of the trade talks between the European Union and the member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the framework of the post-Lomé Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). The new WTO rules made it impossible to maintain the old system of trade preferences regarding the ACP countries. The EU is now renegotiating the EU-ACP relations block by block. This process has considerable effects on the concerned states’ policies of regional integration; partly with the result of undermining or hindering these efforts. This project is conducted in cooperation with colleagues in Stellenbosch (TRALAC) and under the co-supervision of Colin McCarthy. The PhD project by Ulrike Lorenz was funded by the German Collaborative Research Centre (SFB 700) and has been successfully finalized in 2010 with the thesis defence in June 2011. The Leipzig supervisor was Ulf Engel.

Possibilities and Limits for Spatial Governance of Private Actors in Rio de Janeiro

The PhD project investigates the emergence of differentiated security strategies of international companies in Rio de Janeiro. Over the past years, the eruption of violence has become an obstacle to economic competitiveness for the metropolitan region. With the aim of creating
relative security for economic activities, companies in the “high crime area” of Rio more frequently resort to security strategies that comprise technological innovations (CCTV) for the immediate security of their facilities, special protective measures for employees and clients outside the facilities, and cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Those strategies will be examined in detail. Special importance shall be attached to the privatization of security, as genuine governmental responsibilities are more and more often being taken over by private security organizations. As a consequence, international companies and their need for security contribute to the emergence of new and institutionalized forms of security. The PhD project by Alexander Freier is funded by the German Research Foundation Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” and will be continued in 2011. The supervisor of the research project is Ulf Engel.

Reterritorialization of Asylum Policies in Australia and Europe

The PhD project analyses the effect of transformations of asylum policy on the sovereignty of Western countries. Since the 1980s and the increase of applications for asylum in those countries, the number of actors in the field of asylum policy has increased due to Europeanization, internationalization, privatization and regularization. On the other hand, asylum policy is reterritorialized as it follows territorial patterns of mobility control, both within and outside territorial borders. The analysis of the change of governmental sovereignty is based on two questions that are tied to contemporary debates of migration research. Firstly, analysis will be performed to detect whether or not the increase of actors in asylum policy strengthens state actors. The hypothesis of assertion of sovereignty through the involvement of non-state actors, which is often established in policy-oriented migration research, will be examined. Secondly, the effects of reterritorialization of asylum policy – especially towards the outside – on the relationship between law and territory are investigated, with the question being raised whether or not extra-territorial spaces can be regarded as “lawless spaces”. This takes up the philosophical-juridical debate on the importance of “state of exception”-approaches. On the theoretical level, this project tries to base the analysis on a concept of sovereignty that interlinks both aspects of the debate. On the methodological level, the effects of local processes on the change of state sovereignty will be taken into account. The empirical part of the project focuses on asylum policies in Australia and Great Britain, which have been strongly reterritorialized over the past few years. The PhD project by Adele Garnier was funded by the German Research Foundation Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” and will be continued in 2011. The supervisor of the project is Ulf Engel.
Supranationality in the Institutional Structure of Mercosur: Border-crossing Regulations of Human Trafficking

This project tries to show the connection that exists between a supranational institutional structure and the consolidation of a regional integration process. The main hypotheses of the work is that supranational patterns contribute to create a regional identity based on the common substrate of the member states, which gives rise to a vision of regional common future that generates common projects to reach the integration. Using the case of Mercosur (Southern Common Market), the viability and necessity of introducing supranational features in its institutional structure will be analysed, taking into account the constitutional, political and social characteristics of its members for the solution of specific transnational problems like human trafficking, which is taken as an example to prove to what extent member states are willing to transfer sovereignty to supranational institutions. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” and will be continued in 2011. The PhD project by Laura Casola is supervised by Matthias Middell.


The encyclopedia project aimed at a comprehensive assessment of the historically comparative research in Germany, Eastern European countries, other parts of Europe and overseas on the topic of population transfer in the ‘short 20th century’. The project was funded by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media (Beauftragter der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien). It started in 2006 and has been successfully completed in 2009. The heads of the project were Stefan Troebst, Holm Sundhaussen (FU Berlin) and Detlef Brandes (Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf), with Dmytro Myeshkov (Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf) working as a research associate and editorial assistant.

The Power of the Centre: The Transfer of the Portuguese Royal Court to Brazil (1807–1821) and the Construction of Imperial Space

Threatened by an advancing Napoleonic army, the Portuguese court, along with a 15,000 men entourage, fled from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro in 1807. This transfer is unique in European history: for the first and only time a colonial power relocated its empire’s capital to a colony. Henceforth, Portugal was governed from America and was effectively a colony of Brazil. The debates about the king’s whereabouts, held on both sides of the Atlantic after the Congress of
Vienna in 1815, finally pointed back to the Old World. In 1821 João VI had to return to his native country due to the European elites’ pressure. Brazil gained independence in 1822 under his son Pedro I. Why could Rio not sustain its status as the capital of the Portuguese empire? When and why did fractures in the struggle for the “right” spatial order appear and which role did the question about the centre of the empire play? The PhD project by Deborah Gerstenberger was funded by the German Research Foundation Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization”. It was supervised by Matthias Middell and has been successfully completed in 2010 (thesis defence in January 2011).

1.2 Portals of Globalization

Armenia on the Horizon of Europe: External Democratizations Effects of European Organizations in a Post-Soviet State

The aim of Anahit Babayan’s PhD thesis is to investigate the achievements and challenges of European organizations as external factors in promoting democracy-oriented reforms and democratic institution building in Armenia. After the collapse of the Soviet-style socialist systems, the historic turning point of 1989 created arenas of globalization in relation to its critical junctures. Being a postsocialist state, Armenia is identified as a post-transition country and yet not an entirely consolidated democracy, which is still fluctuating between authoritarian political traditions, ethnic conflicts and attempts at democratization. Several European organizations – such as Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe (CoE), and European Union with the Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) – have already been actively engaged in the process of democracy transition in Armenia for years. There have been many achievements so far, such as constitutional and electoral reforms, however challenges still persist. Accordingly, the present project will scrutinize the achievements and challenges of European organizations in Armenia. An important question in this thesis is whether reforms and recommendations made by European organizations are accepted only pro forma, or whether they convey real implementations for democratic structures. By comparing the activities, recommendations and projects implemented by these organizations, this thesis explains where their projects overlap or hinder each other, as well as analyses where they show an interlocking or interblocking nature or where unintended side effects occur. With exploring the possibilities and limits of external democratization, this project applies a theoretical and empirical analysis of the phenomenon of critical junctures of globalization. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation Research Training
Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” and will be continued in 2011. It is supervised by Stefan Troebs t.

**Armenians in East European Economy and Culture (14th to 19th Centuries)**

Contrary to Jews and Germans, the equally allochthonous Armenians in the East-Central Europe of the late Middle Ages and the modern era, are clearly under-researched, although their influence has been particularly strong in the economic and cultural areas. The project seeks to close this gap. The research associates involved in the project are Andreas Helmedach and Bálint Kovács (both from the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe) and is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and will be continued in 2011. The project is hosted at the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe and supervised by Stefan Troebst and Christian Lübke (Director of the GWZO).

**Between Adaption and Remigration – Refugees from the Greek Civil War in Central Europe 1949–1989: A Comparison between Saxony (GDR) and Lower Silesia (Poland)**

The research project focuses on Greek and Macedonian refugees who came to Saxony and Lower Silesia during the Greek Civil War. Autobiographical narrative interviews serve to analyse the strategies of adaption and remigration of these two groups from neighbouring regions. It provides information about how refugees made use of the hosting regions for their social and political strategies. The project has been successfully finalized in 2010. It was supervised by Stefan Troebst, with Ania Kurpiel acting as project associate from the Willy Brandt Centre for German and European Studies at the University of Wrocław.

**Between Religious Tradition, Communist Impact and Cultural Reevaluation: Transnationality in East-Central European Cultures of Remembrance since 1989**

The project takes on a comparative perspective of the cultures of remembrance in post-Communist East-Central Europe on the basis of their religious traditions during the Middle Ages and the modern era; their Communist orientation in the period from 1922 to 1944/48 to 1989/91; and during the process of cultural reevaluation since 1989.
The pre- and transnational objects of comparison are *lieux de mémoire*, which, while having a religious connotation, are also culturally and politically operable: Antemurale Christianitatis, Cyrillomethodiana and Marian cults. The project is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and will be continued in 2011. It is supervised by Stefan Troebst and is hosted by the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe, where the involved research associates – Agnieszka Gąsior, Anne C. Kenneweg, Agnieszka Halemba, Rumjana Michalkowa, Martina Baleva and Elena Temper – work.

**Universities as Portals of Globalization: Places of Global Entanglements and Transcultural Encounter**

European universities are facing global competition for students: In order to maintain economic efficiency against the backdrop of demographic change in the medium and long term, technologically advanced knowledge societies need highly skilled professionals from all over the world. This may result in a new function of universities as portals in current processes of globalization. Over the past years, the fact that today’s students are tomorrow’s professionals has become increasingly recognized in politics, industry and universities. However, research focusing on the migration of (highly) skilled professionals is limited to the analysis of push and pull factors and concentrates mainly on employees of international companies. In addition, no research has been found that surveyed the migration channels used by international students to come to Europe nor investigated the question if those channels can be or are already being controlled. Most of the approaches used in higher education research are inward-looking and examine the Bologna Process and leave little room for a look to the outside. This project is based on the assumption of a paradigm shift in higher education policy and in academic migration over the last ten years. It aims to identify relevant actors in this field, to explain their actions in their respective contexts and to develop new regulation approaches. The PhD project by Claudia Baumann is supervised by Matthias Middell and will be continued in 2011.

**Europa Jagiellonica – Art and Culture in the Centre of Europe around 1500**

The research project involves conceiving and curating an exhibition on the Jagiellon dynasty, which in the late Middle Ages reigned in the kingdoms of Poland, Bohemia and Hungary. The exhibition of important works of art serves to demonstrate the European perspective on the cultural exchange of actors, works and ideas between Southern, Western and Eastern Europe. The exhibition, conceived in cooperation with the Czech, Lithuanian and Polish Ministries of Culture, will be shown in Leipzig in 2011 and subsequently in Prague, Vilnius and Warsaw.
The project is funded by the DFG and will be continued in 2011. The head of the project is Stefan Troebst with Maritta Iseler (Institute of Slavonic Studies) serving as research associate.

**Europe in the Museum? Europeanization of Permanent Exhibitions at Regional Museums in Various European Countries since the 1970s**

The project examines the level of Europeanization of the representations of history in museums. Permanent exhibitions of selected municipal and industrial museums from 1970 up to the present day will form the basis of analysis. Municipal and industrial museums represent two important types of regional history museums. The central question in this dissertation asks how the view of history in these museums is affected by the discourse on Europe, Europeanization and transnationalization in historical culture and education. The hypothesis that will be tested is that the views of history in regional historical museums are europeanized. The project contains various levels of comparison: Firstly, a comparison is drawn between museums in Belgium, Germany, France and Slovenia. Due to the fact that these countries have different historical cultures and backgrounds, an analysis can be carried out as to whether Europeanization affects the regional history museums in different parts of Europe, and, if so, in what ways. Going beyond Western and Central Europe, this is an attempt at a relatively uncommon comparison in the field of comparative research on historical culture. Secondly, a comparison will be drawn between a permanent exhibition from the 1970-1980s, with a newly conceived and contemporary permanent exhibition for each type of museum and for each country. By doing so, the development of the process of Europeanization can be traced. Thirdly, if the analysis should reveal strong distinctions between the two types of museum, a comparison can be drawn between municipal and industrial museums. Aside from the exhibitions themselves, the body of analysis contains their respective contexts (influence of politics, sponsorship and audience; financing; scientific monitoring; etc.). On this basis, the complex process of the development of an exhibition can be examined as a whole. Additionally, interviews will be conducted with those responsible for the exhibitions. The PhD project by Ines Keske is funded by a grant sponsored by the Free State of Saxony/European Social Fund ESF and will continue in 2011. The supervisor is Matthias Middell.

**History Workshop Europe/ Geschichtswerkstatt Europa**

This is a programme of the Foundation “Remembrance, Responsibility and Future” addressing the issue of European remembrance. The Institute for Applied History coordinates the funding of projects in cooperation with the European University Viadrina. An annual international forum is organized by GESI.
Around 50 fellows from 13 European countries were invited every year to participate in seminars about different historical approaches towards the remembrance of multicultural sites in East-Central Europe, about its representation in museums and in public events. Furthermore, the young academics received detailed information about how to organize multilateral projects on history and remembrance and how to receive funding. The International Forum 2010 was focusing on the theme Vilnius between the Wars – Jewish Culture, Lithuanian Society, the Polish State and Belarusian Minority. The Lithuanian Institute for History and the Goethe Institute were project partners in Vilnius, while the University of Vilnius provided rooms for the events and seminars. Public events – including lectures with the Lithuanian writer Tomas Venclova and the historian David Fishman, and a panel discussion with international scientists such as Alfred E. Senn – attracted a large local audience. The heads of the project are Matthias Middell and Stefan Troebst. Ulrike Breitsprecher serves as a project coordinator.

How to Learn Cultural Policy? Cultural Policy in Estonia after 1989 and within the European Integration Process

After regaining independence in 1991, a process initiated by the movement of the ‘Singing Revolution’, national culture in Estonia proved to be a source of national identity and guarantor of the persistence of the nation, similar to the role of culture during the first wave of national awakening at the end of the 19th century. Representatives of culture were held in high esteem and actively participated in the development of the country during the first years. The preamble of the constitution specifies that the state must guarantee the preservation of the Estonian nation and culture for all times. With the restoration of its independence after a period of political, economic and cultural isolation, the nation wanted to open itself to the world again. Nevertheless, references to internationality were initially rarely used in the rhetoric of cultural policy, and up until today they seem to play a role only in connection to pragmatic questions of European or bilateral promotional programmes or strategies of international image building of the country. Within the circle of cultural activists, the connection to processes of international developments and cooperation has become livelier; the more successful ones already play by the rules of the age of post-nationalism. Against the backdrop of the development of cultural policy, twenty years after the societal change, this project aims to analyse learning processes in the field of cultural policy. This involves the investigation of the convictions, concepts, interests and aims of the representatives of cultural policy, the structure of institutions and the effect of an increasing professionalism on politicians, officials and cultural activists. How is culture treated as a factor for public diplomacy? Which motivations are there, which models of cultural policy are formed or adopted, and which role do international experience and exchange play? Which incentives emerge from the outside (such
as the media, day-to-day politics, international sponsors and lobbyists, the general public, the European Union)? This project examines what is learned and unlearned, and which ‘lessons’ might be missed. The result will be a final evaluation of the interaction of national and European cultural policies, which will allow conclusions to be drawn that can be applied beyond the chosen example. The supervisor of the PhD project by Heli Meisterson, which is to be continued in 2011, is Matthias Middell.

Identity as Strategy: How States Market Themselves at a Global Level

The global network of media has become an important tool for projects of identity construction. The research project focuses on the forms of presentation used by states advertising themselves abroad in order to foster economic growth through investments, tourism and the expansion of trade relations. By analysing these advertising forms, the project aims to clarify how countries make use of narratives and representations in order to connect to local realities and sharpen their own profile, and in the case of European countries to ask if they strive for a European identity. To this end, advertising of countries in different stages of development and on different continents is analysed in a comparative way by techniques of semiotic analysis, content analysis, analysis of utterances and analysis of still images. The PhD project by Marina Renault is funded by a doctoral grant provided by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) and will continue in 2011. The supervisor is Matthias Middell.

Imagined Europeans: The Scientific Construction of the Homo Europaeus

An “Outside” Look on the Homo Europaeus

The Europeans devised Europe. But who devised the Europeans? Since when does the Homo Europaeus – as an ideal type, as an average person, as a general representative – populate the minds of those who consider themselves to be the inhabitants of a constructed Europe? Which cultural techniques are employed to ascribe a physical and psychological essence to the European, to his/her appearance and his/her character? This project seeks to answer those questions firstly by investigating the conflicts and debates about the Europeanness of white Australians, which in various cycles have accompanied the formation of the identity of the Australian nation up until today. A second study analyzes the role of international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) in defining specifically European traits (disease susceptibility, genetic dispositions, exposure to natural and cultural risk factors for diseases etc.). The joint project “Imagined Europeans”, realized in collaboration with Humboldt University of Berlin and the Deutsches Museum in Munich, aims at tracing the origins
and functions of the conception of the European since the beginning of the 20th century up to the present. The project was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and field research has been successfully completed in 2009. It will continue with the completion of three publications by the research associates Klaas Dykmann and Mandy Kretzschmar as well as by the project leader Matthias Middell.

Labour Movement since the End of the 1960s until the mid-1980s in a Comparative Perspective

It is a widespread assumption in literature that the end of the 1960s marks a radical turning point in modern societies. A stronger transnationalization went hand in hand with significant changes in technology and communication, an expansion of the liberal market model, the rise of new powers outside the Western world and the simultaneous continuity of dependence that shattered all hopes of decolonization. Social and political conflicts that led to the formation of new social movements and political organizations indicate that these transformations had different effects on different groups, which were welcomed and taken up or rejected and condemned. Those developments posed a major intellectual, organizational and political challenge for more traditional formations like the labour movement. This comparative study investigates possible differences in the impact of the above mentioned changes of global economy and historical settings on the structure and organization of labour, while at the same time examining the consequences of the economic and structural changes for the social situation of workers in analogue countries. Another question is how the respective labour movements dealt with these challenges, how they became aware of them and how they discussed them. Finally, this project aims to find out which of these perceptions initiated processes of mobilization and politicization among the workers; which effects the mobilization had on the successful change of the social situation of the workers, on their perception within society and on the structure of labour; and how specific constellations and compactions of rhythm and intensity of the discussions can be explained. This project builds on the recently intensified comparative analysis of the year 1968 and on a global history of the labour movement. The PhD project of Johanna Wolf is supervised by Matthias Middell and will continue in 2011.
Legal Cultures in Modern East-Central Europe: Property of Means of Production, Intellectual Property, Landed Property

Using the legal category “property” as an example, the project analyses autochthonous East-Central European legal traditions and developments, including the adaption of external legal norms. The analysis focuses on ownership of means of production and intellectual property rights, particularly in culture and the culture industry; and at the same time continues the examination of ownership of land initiated in a previous project. The joint project is supervised by Stefan Troebst and Hannes Siegrist (Institute for the Study of Culture, University of Leipzig), research associates are Dietmar Müller and Augusta Dimou (both at the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe). It is funded by the DFG and will be continued in 2011.

Migrants’ Capacities for the Moldovan Health System Development

This project is part of the joint EU/UN initiative “Migration for Development”. It is based on the concept of circulation of knowledge and aims at exploring the potential of the Moldovan medical diaspora (scientists, students, doctors and pharmacists) for the development of the Moldovan health system. This goal will be accomplished by achieving a collaboration of Moldovan migrants currently working in the health system of an EU member state and interested medical institutions of the Republic of Moldova in the sectors of curricular modernization, teaching and research, and institutional cooperation. The creation of a database of members of the Moldovan diaspora working in the medical sector in Germany and a study on strengths and weaknesses of the Moldovan health system form the basis for this cooperation is complimented by a series of further project proposals that have already been formulated. The original project is funded by the EU and the UN for the years 2010 and 2011. The head of the project is Victoria Reinhardt, with Vasile Dumbrava and Marina Dumbrava (both Moldova Institute Leipzig) acting as research associates. The results of the project are to be presented in a monograph on “Brain Drain Brain Gain in the Moldovan Health System”, which will be published in 2011 in the Moldova Institute book series.

Professors at Humboldt University in Berlin, 1946–1990

One theory in historical research characterizes the lecturers of the universities and academies in the GDR as politically loyal to the Communist regime and, therefore, scientifically less professional than their counterparts in the West. While for the first two decades of the existence of the GDR sharp conflicts between the old professionals and the new academic
generation are described in many details, research on the history of East-German universities during the 1970s and 1980s is still lacking. Up to the present, only a few faculties have been examined and biographical approaches dominate so far. For that reason, it is impossible to state assured knowledge about university lecturers in the GDR. The dissertation project by Ulrike Breitsprecher concentrates on one university, the Humboldt University of Berlin, since an exceptional corpus of data is available and will allow for investigation of the social composition and the cultural background of professors over the two to three decades before the Berlin Wall came down. The main hypothesis is that since the 1970s a new type of socialist lecturer had developed and started to dominate the East-German system of higher education. The project is supervised by Matthias Middell and will continue in 2011.

The Cultural Transfer of Tango into European Contexts at the Beginning of the 20th Century: Buenos Aires-Paris-Berlin

The dissertation project analyses the cultural transfer of tango from Buenos Aires to Europe at the beginning of the 20th century. Based on case studies of Berlin and Paris, this project examines a cultural phenomenon that was part of an international urban entertainment industry. The period of investigation concentrates on a historical phase that was marked by social debates about high and popular culture. The main objective of this investigation is to assess the effect and the meaning of a cultural transfer within a popular culture that is regarded as a national popular culture. The project aims to close a gap in research, where cultural phenomena are generally investigated on a national level, leaving aside the methodological consideration of transnational interconnections. The argumentation is based on a concept of hybrid culture that criticises the constructedness of the concept of cultural spaces as self-contained national contexts of tradition and focuses on the changes of cultural styles, forms and tradition in the process of migration and cultural contact instead. The methodology of cultural transfer studies offers the possibility to add to the comparative model theory-based research questions about reception needs and the entanglement of the examined cities. Furthermore, the analysis of a triangular transfer between Buenos Aires, Paris and Berlin requires the inclusion of postcolonial approaches. This project uses tango as a medium. An empirical basis, created by examining the transfer channel, international dissemination and reception, will serve as a starting point for the analysis of the mutual influence and entanglement of the cultural history of the examined cities. Cultural-historical research questions will be amplified through the example of tango in order to gain an insight into the complex history of relations between the two European cities. The transnational research perspective of this project is part of the newer urbanization research and aims to contribute to the historical analysis of European urban culture. The PhD project by Kerstin Lange is funded by the German
Research Foundation and the French Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR). It is supervised by Matthias Middell and will be continued in 2011.

**The International Student Mobility as a Temporal Migration and Linkage between Transnational Communities: The Study of Germany and Mexico**

The project analyses student mobility between Mexico and Germany, considering the importance of the relationship between both countries, as a way of temporal migration, which has also pull and push factors, and generates "transnational communities". The study will focus on the difficulties and the facilities that produce this student mobility and discover how student mobility can be increased to an extent that it corresponds to the political and economic situation between Mexico and Germany. Thus, the project contributes to the analysis of processes of transnationalization of universities worldwide being perceived, encouraged and/or hindered in various ways. From the quantitative study of figures, this project will go on to the more qualitative study on how students' mobility contributes to the formation of transnational spaces. The PhD project by Rafael Pedregal is funded by a postgraduate studies scholarship of the National Council on Science and Technology (CONACYT) of Mexico and will be continued in 2011. It is supervised by Matthias Middell.

**The Participation of East-Central European Countries and Social Movements in International Organizations, 1900–1945**

This project aims at contributing to the transnational perspective on East-Central Europe by reconstructing the involvement of historical actors from that region in international organizations during the first half of the 20th century. Ideas of internationalism and the concrete ways of participating in its institutional structures shows the entanglement of the very different spatial dimensions by which political, economic, social as well as cultural interests, challenges and worldviews are shaped. By analysing how sub- and transnational frameworks constantly reinforced each other, the hitherto dominant perspective on the nation as the main sphere for societies and politics can be questioned. The heads of the research project are Frank Hadler and Matthias Middell and the research associate is Katja Naumann (Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe, where the project is hosted). The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and will be continued in 2011.
The Spatial Life of Security: Durban, South Africa

The dissertation by Christine Hentschel seeks to reanalyse security governance beyond government action while interconnecting and continuing to develop existing theories on spatial governance and responsibilization. Based on her study of new projects of security and city improvement in Durban, a South African city with 3.4 million inhabitants, she shows that the creation of security is no longer the sole responsibility of the police, but is handed over to the public and “outsourced” to spatial design. Everybody is called upon to act as an expert for (in)security and to create their own crime-related “navigation systems” for urban spaces. In addition, city planners, security managers, hotel and club owners and committed citizens are rediscovering the opportunities of spatial design: exclusive forms of spatial governance (as during apartheid) are superimposed by new forms of governance aiming at creating positive atmospheres. Security is no longer regarded as a concept that can be created and defended everywhere and for everybody, but as a concept that can be realized only in isolated “bubbles of governance”. New forms of social fragmentation and exclusion are no longer solely based on race or class, but are more flexible and depend mainly on access to technologies, lifestyle and communication networks as well as spatial location. The project, headed by Ulf Engel, was funded by the German National Academic Foundation (Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes) and has been successfully finalized in 2010 with the thesis defence by Christine Hentschel.

The Ukrainian Poet Taras Shevchenko as a lieu de mémoire since 1960

The Ukrainian poet and painter Taras Ševčenko (1814-1861), idolized as the “father of the nation”, is an important lieu de mémoire in the Ukrainian culture of remembrance, which is dominated by controversial debates about the country’s Soviet past. The research project lead by Stefan Troebst and funded by the DFG analysed the various layers of the use of this tool of remembrance in the recent Ukrainian past. PhD candidate Jenny Alwart has successfully defended her dissertation within the project and currently prepares the resulting research monograph.
The University as a Critical Juncture: The IITs and India’s Quest for the Ideal University

In Sabil Francis’ research project, he looks at how a certain vision of technology was given form in postcolonial India, notably through the setting up of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). Using this as a methodological tool, he looks at how certain modes of technology were accepted and others rejected in tune with the broader aims and transformations in the postcolonial state, and how this was a spatial and temporal process that continues to influence India’s developmental and technological choices. A clear line can be drawn between colonial decisions taken to adapt certain forms of technology and definitions of development, the institutionalization of these in the postcolonial state, and India’s contemporary success in a technologically mediated service industry. Furthermore, the research considers the close connection with India’s contemporary IT economy and IIT alumni, who have had remarkable success abroad, especially in the United States. The IITs were set up with a considerable amount of foreign aid, and, for this reason, the project also examines the process of negotiation and translation inherent in technological transfer. Specifically, it looks at how the institutionalization of technology was a process of negotiation with indigenous alternatives, such as the Gandhian mode of development, and with those of the broader knowledge society, such as the German, British, and US models of the ideal university. Research sources include science and technology policy documents that span the colonial and postcolonial period, the Indian national archives, the archives of the IITs, Unite Nations Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and other archives in Paris, as well as interviews. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization” and will be continued in 2011. The supervisor of the PhD project is Matthias Middell.

Twice a Minority: Kosovo Circassians in the Russian Federation

In the era of transnationalism and globalization, the questions of identity, ethnicity, migration and diaspora received new powerful meaning and various interpretations. This research project aims to study construction and shift of the identity, interplay between ascribed and performed identity as well as the role of social and historical conditions for the identity construction. On the example of the Kosovo Circassians, who migrated to the land of their forefathers (Russian Federation, North Caucasus), the project will explore in practice what happens with the (diasporic) identity when “the imagined homeland” becomes real. How Kosovo Circassians view their identity before and after migration will be compared. The interplay between diaspora and homeland will be followed, based on narratives resulting from in-depth interviews. The method was chosen in order to underline the importance of the personal meaning-making. This research will have practical usage for studying adaptation to
new constellations and double consciousness of the migrants/repatriates. The project by Marieta Kumpilova will continue in 2011 and is supervised by Stefan Troebst.

**Universities in a Globalizing World – The Case of Stellenbosch University**

This dissertation project has three objectives: It firstly wants to contribute to a systematization of knowledge about higher education in a global context, how globalization influences systems and institutions of higher education as well as the production and circulation of knowledge. It secondly wants to develop a better understanding of developments in South African higher education since 1990, and in particular how these developments have been shaped under the influence of processes of globalization after the end of apartheid. Thirdly, with the help of a case study, the Stellenbosch University in South Africa, it aims at investigating how the phenomena of globalization and transnationalization are perceived and interpreted by an individual South African university and its members, as well as how and to what extent these perceptions are being translated into strategies of change management. The study will be looking at the dynamics resulting from processes of national transformation, transnationalization and globalization, thereby also contributing to a description of the institutional history of Stellenbosch University. By focusing on these aspects, the study aims to make a contribution to a better theoretical and empirical understanding of the concepts internationalization and transnationalization in higher education being widely understood as reactions to the challenges of globalization. The supervisor of the PhD project by Stefanie Baumert is Matthias Middell.

**Visual and Historical cultures of East-Central Europe in the Process of Political and Social Modernization since 1918**

This project examines the national cultures that during the process of social modernization emerged from the sub-regional cultures of East-Central Europe. The triumph of the nation-state in the landmark year 1918 strongly affected these developments. The main focus is on national symbolism of the state formation in Ukraine, Croatia and Slovakia in the years 1918, 1939/41–1944 and 1991. The PhD project by Winfried Jilge, hosted at the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe was funded by the DFG and is supervised by Stefan Troebst.
1.3 Reflexive Global and Area Studies

Centre for Area Studies

The Centre for Area Studies (CAS), founded in 2009, is an interdisciplinary and interdepartmental research institute at the University of Leipzig that places a special emphasis on the academic collaboration between area studies and other disciplines in social sciences and humanities. The central research focus of CAS concentrates on the questions of how global flows of people, ideas, goods and capital affect the existence and perception of different world regions, as well as to what extent the world is both deterritorialized and reterritorialized through the interwoven processes of globalization. With these inquiries, the current research programme for the study period 2010–2013 promotes projects under the theme “Cultural Encounters and Political Orders in a Global Age”.

With its interdisciplinary organization, the Centre for Area Studies analyses multiple research topics through a wide range of perspectives, methods and theories from disciplines as diverse as political science, economics, law, sociology, geography, philosophy, ethnology, history as well as cultural, religious, linguistic and literature studies. Together these practices and branches of knowledge are utilized to study and investigate specific world regions as well as their interconnectedness, which in turn requires both language skills and familiarity with the respective regions themselves. With this approach, the spectrum of world regions examined by CAS ranges from Africa and Asia to the Americas and the Middle East while also studying Europe, with special interest on its eastern borderlands, which act as a bridge to other world regions. Underlying the scope of areas covered is the determination to overcome the detachment between the study of Europe, and the West in general, and the other regions that compose the world.

The Centre for Area Studies benefits from the academic structure of the University of Leipzig, which belongs to one of the few German universities that, owing to a rich tradition of institutes dedicated to regional studies, possesses the necessary framework to develop a broad and comprehensive scholarly programme. Extra-university research institutes, such as the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography and the Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East Central Europe, actively contribute to the CAS activities and programme. Furthermore, the University Leipzig also provides opportunities for inter-institutional research and associations due to its numerous affiliations with universities both throughout Europe and the world. Activities are:

Supporting both postdoctoral researchers and PhD students at the Centre for Area Studies (CAS) to undertake fieldwork in different world regions as well as to establish and strengthen contacts with universities and research institutes worldwide.
Promoting international discussions about findings of CAS projects and programmes as well as developing new research questions through workshops and conferences.

Addressing an audience both inside and outside academia in hopes of stimulating public debate through lectures on how to manage regionally the global challenges being researched and investigated upon at CAS.

Publishing and distributing research results of CAS for an international readership, foremost through peer-reviewed journals. At the same time, supporting a higher quality of instruction by publishing textbooks and providing overviews of topics only recently investigated.

Encouraging offshoot interdisciplinary research leading to closer cooperation between CAS and participating institutions in teaching at the BA, MA and PhD levels.

Assisting in the translation and distribution of research findings and designs into new interdisciplinary study courses and related publications.

The current research programme undertaken at Centre for Area Studies is financially supported by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research from 2009 until 2013 by the initiative “Strengthening Area Studies in Germany,” with additional funding from the DFG, which, among other projects, sponsors the Research Training Group (GK 1261): “Critical Junctures of Globalization”.

The Centre for Area Studies is currently composed of 21 university institutes and non-university research centres. The affiliated institutions cover both a wide range of world regions as well as academic disciplines. Through interdepartmental and research cooperation, the participating institutions help to promote and develop the strategic goals of CAS as well as its overall academic collaboration both within and outside the University of Leipzig.

CAS currently employs an international group of 10 senior researchers:

- **Blumi, Isa**: How Itinerate Ottomans Shaped the Modern World in a Transitional Era
- **Castryck, Geert**: The Shadow of the Moon: The Infrapolitics of Leisure and Religion in East African Muslim Communities in the 20th Century
- **Heckel, Martin**: The Sleeping Society in Islamic Law (Mudaraba): A Contract Between Tradition and a Global Financial World
- **Marung, Steffi**: Area Studies in Eastern Europe: An Entangled History with a Specific Focus on Soviet African Studies
**Müller, Markus Michael**

Policing and State Formation during Latin America’s Populist Period: Mexico, Brazil and Argentina in Comparative Perspective

**Un Nabi, Md. Noor**

Multi-level System of the Culture and the Capability Development in the Firms in the Context of the Harmonizing Rules Regime

**Porcu, Elisabetta**

Japanese Religions, Popular Culture and the Media in the Global Context

**Seffer, Kristin**

International Organizations: Considering the Impact of the Political Regime on IO Actors

**Sieveking, Nadine**

Constructing African Performance Arts as a New Resource for Development and Transformation: Cultural Encounters and Transcontinental Linkages

**Sippel, Sarah Ruth**

TNCs, NGOs and Consumers: New Power Structures and Solidarities within Global Commodity Chains

---

**East-Central Europe in a Transnational Perspective: Strategies of Positioning in Global Processes**

With the use of a perspective based on the cultural, economic and political history and history of migration of East-Central Europe, transnational interconnections of the region from the late 19th century up to the present have been investigated. This perspective enables a renewed analysis of East-Central Europe as historical region on the one hand, and motivates a general methodological discussion in the field of transnational history on the basis of new empirical findings on the other hand. During the first phase of the project (2008–2010), the studies undertaken by project groups included the following research topics: cultural representations of the world outside Europe in Czech society between 1890 and 1938; positioning strategies of Hungarian companies on the global markets between 1867 and 1949; a comparison of the dynamics of the eastern border of the European Union during the enlargement processes of 1990 and 2004; and the role of “worldwide Polonia” in nationalization and transnationalization of the Polish society over the course of the 20th century. Furthermore, the role of East-Central European countries in selected international organizations was analysed. This project design is based on the latest considerations on the dimensions of a transnational history and can therefore be connected immediately to the international state of research. The heads of the project are Frank Hadler (Leipzig Centre for the History and Culture of East-Central Europe) and Matthias Middell. Mária Hidvégi, Sarah Lemmen, Mathias Mesenhöller,
Katja Naumann and Steffi Marung were working on the project until the end of 2010. Since then, the research team has been slightly reorganized and is now composed of Beata Hock, Anna Gorska, Dagmara Jajesniak-Quast, Uwe Müller and Katja Naumann. The project is funded by the BMBF and will continue in 2011.

The results have been published in monographs, collective volumes and the three-volume compendium “The History of East-Central Europe in Transnational Perspective”. The compendium is organized by Katja Naumann, a research associate at the GWZO. The first volume will focus on the time of the end of World War I, focusing on the entanglements between processes of nationalization and nation building together with transnational movements under the condition of imperial structures. In the second volume, the involvement of the newly created East-Central European states in international organizations, in increasingly transnational networks of communication and in the international division of labour (commodity chains, world markets and labour migration) will be addressed. Particular attention is given to the influence of hegemonic powers on the region during the 1930s and 1940s. The transition period of 1944–1947/48, in which earlier transnational linkages of East-Central Europe were dissolving and the foundation for the future integration into the Soviet geopolitical sphere was laid, will mark the end of the coverage of this part of the compendium. The third volume will examine the so-called socialist integration and seeks to reconstruct the mechanisms in the regional ‘division of labour’ under Soviet dominance. It will close with a prospect on another phase of transition, namely the transformation caused by the erosion of the late Soviet socialism under Gorbachev and the establishment of once again different transnational linkages in the 1990s.

**Greece and the Macedonian Question (1944–1995): Culture of Remembrance, Politics of History and the National Public in Southeastern Europe**

Analysing the Greek overreaction to the statehood process of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1991), this project aims to find out whether three important events and memories of Hellenism – the Greek Civil War in the middle of the 1940s, ancient Macedonia under Alexander the Great and the anti-Bulgarian “Macedonian struggle” between 1904 and 1908 – have determined and still determine the hostile attitude of the Greeks towards the declaration of independence of Macedonia and, if so, in what way. The PhD project by Adamantios Skordos was funded by the DFG and has been successfully finalized in 2009 with the submission of the thesis supervised by Stefan Troebst.
Hunger, Nutrition and Systems of Rationing under State Socialism (1917–2006)

Famines occurred under state socialism many times, but until now the research of the different countries and fields of studies has remained unconnected and lacking a comparative approach. This project brought experts of the different countries together and initiated a comparative discussion at an international workshop at the University of Vienna from 23 to 25 February 2008. Major topics were famines under state socialism (Russia 1919–1921, Ukraine 1932–33, Soviet Union 1946, China 1959–1961, Cambodia 1979, North Korea in the 1990s); government policies; survival strategies of the peasants; foreign aid; memory and trauma; famine and literature as well as party history and postsocialist historiography on hunger and starvation. In a comparative view, forms of public dining and its relationship to models of family structures and practices were debated as well. In the last part entitled “Bread and Power”, systems of rationing and the power of cadres were confronted with new findings on resistance against state control from below. The project by Matthias Middell and Felix Wemheuer (assistant professor at the Institute for Sinology at the University of Vienna) has resulted in two collective volumes of which one is already published and the other is in print: Matthias Middell/ Felix Wemheuer (Hrsg.), Hunger, Ernährung und Rationierungssysteme unter dem Staatssozialismus (1917-2006), Frankfurt a. M.: Peter Lang 2011; Matthias Middell/ Felix Wemheuer (eds), Hunger and Scarcity under the Rule of Socialism, Leipzig: Leipzig University Press 2011.

World History and Area Studies: Developments in Germany and in the US Compared

Well before World War I, a growing interest in international developments and non-Western societies as well as first steps towards the institutionalization of area studies/regional studies can be detected in humanities and social sciences in Germany. In the US American science system, however, the entry of the United States in World War I marked the starting point of a more institutionalized interest in the world outside the Americas and the transatlantic relations with Western and Central Europe. Accordingly, an effort to integrate this knowledge into new approaches to world history can be observed in both countries between 1890 and 1920. During the war, strategic considerations regarding the application of regional expertise were developed in both science systems. The emerging new world order, implying a shift in global hegemony from the European colonial powers to the USA, challenged existing world views and their historical foundation. This was further accentuated after World War II, when the discipline of area studies received funding and experienced institutional expansion in the USA. The project looks at the relationship between area studies and history, comparing North
America and Germany from World War I to the present according to funding policy of external sponsors, entanglement of politics and area studies/regional studies, integration of the findings of area studies/regional studies into the academic teaching at historical institutes. The aim of this project is to present an overall view of the development of area studies, their contribution to the implementation of global-historical perspectives, and the role of historical research in the discipline of area studies/regional studies. The question of institutional spaces for the fusion of area studies and historically informed social theory in the age of globalization will thus be discussed from a comparative perspective. The project was funded by the DFG Priority Programme (SPP 1143): “History of Science”. The heads of the project were Matthias Middell and Andreas Eckert (Humboldt University of Berlin). The research associates were Torsten Loschke, Jochen Meissner and Katja Naumann.

Labour as a Topic of Area Studies in Spain and the US
In the context of a comprehensive analysis of the history of regional studies in different parts of Europe and the USA, this project examines studies on the working world, the labour movement and labour migration that have been conducted in North America and Spain in the course of the 20th century in the field of area studies. Specific intellectual and organizational constellations of the regional studies discipline, which is focused mainly on Latin America, will firstly be gathered in the form of a literature report and will then be presented in the form of an analytical study. The PhD project by Torsten Loschke was funded from 2009–2010 by the DFG Priority Programme “History of Science”, and an archive grant from the Rockefeller Archive Center, Sleepy Hollow, NY, USA in 2010. The supervisor is Matthias Middell.

Latin American Studies in the Two German States after the Second World War
The development, impact and possible standardization of structural particularities in the scientific development of a country can only be examined in comparative studies. This project focuses on the comparison of the humanities in the two German post-war societies, and a subsequent comparison with East and East-Central Europe. The complex of humanities is explored by examining the approaches to developments outside Europe. By looking at the conceptions of non-European developments, the project aims to examine three points: Firstly, intra-scientific changes (disciplinary differentiations, constellations of disciplines, institutionalization processes, claimed and attributed interpretational competence); secondly, paradigmatizations of different concepts of history, culture and society within the humanities (master narratives, explanatory models, theoretical approaches); and thirdly, self-descriptions
mirrored in “the other” that go far beyond the world of academia. The project links studies on the social and institutional aspects of science with studies on cognitive and theoretical-methodological aspects. Due to the fact that Area Studies reached institutional stability and academic success only in a few places, special attention is given to the role of local traditions and eminent personalities. Contrary to the current trend in the history of science and ideas, an alienating perspective is deliberately chosen here. The analysis of concepts of “Außereuropa” not only allows conclusions on how seemingly exotic subjects are dealt with, but also reveals the specific patterns of the respective scientific cultures and the role of transnational communication. This project matches the currently incipient historicization of the 20th century and is chronologically subdivided into three periods. The first period starts with the year 1945 as a turning point, and further examining continuities and discontinuities until the end of the 1960s. In the next step, is a focus on the divided scientific landscape of Europe and the first period of decolonization until the year 1989. The project concludes with the examination of the changes since 1990. The project (with the research associate Jochen Meissner) was funded from 2006 to 2010 by the DFG within the framework of its Priority Programme “History of Science”. It was supervised by Matthias Middell and Andreas Eckert (professor of African Studies at Humboldt University of Berlin).

World History in the US: The Example of Teaching and Researching at the University of Chicago, Harvard and Columbia University 1918–1968

In the USA, universal history or global history is written and taught mainly as history of civilization(s). In this form, it has enjoyed notable popularity in the course of the 20th century. Contrary to the newly found self-assurance of US American traditions and to the German admiration of a seemingly effortless rise to power, in the author’s opinion this history is longer, while also being more complex and a result of both the geopolitical and social needs of a rising world power and the specific institutional structures of the US American higher education system. The dissertation project examines the history of the institutional and textual formation of world history in the USA. The analysis aims at two fields of research and a general question: Within the framework of the methodological debates in world historical and global historical research, the aim is to contribute to a scarcely empirical debate on the limitations and problems of a conceptualization of world history as history of civilizations, and to analyse the consequences of a global historical point of view focused on cultural interconnections. Furthermore, the project intends to show the entanglement of world historiography and geopolitical interests and point out that this perspective – even if it claims to contribute to an intercultural understanding – is always affected by the country’s positioning in foreign policy. Within the field of research on the history of historiography, the analysis focuses on processes of institutionalization and their dependence on location, both on the national and on the local
level. Over and above its main focus, this project delineates the clash of different patterns of territorialization within a specified range of cultural interpretations or academic historiographical world orders. The debate about world history as an academic field of knowledge is thus regarded as a mirror for the meshing and struggling of different spatial references, reflecting the evaluation of processes of nationalization, internationalization and globalization. The central question addressed in this study is with which contents, within which institutional structures and within which (geo-)political framework conditions was history of civilization constituted as a variant of world historiography in US American universities from 1918 until 1968? To answer this question, three universities will be examined: the University of Chicago (UoC), Harvard University, Cambridge (HU) and Columbia University, New York (CU). This relatively narrow approach using three examples will be broadened by the investigation of funding from several philanthropic foundations: the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Furthermore, the developments at colleges and history departments will be placed in a wider context by examining debates, important decisions and recommendations of the American Historical Association (AHA), the American Council on Education (ACE), the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), and partly the Department of Education. The PhD project by Katja Naumann is supervised by Matthias Middell and Hannes Siegrist (Institute for the Study of Culture, University of Leipzig). It is funded by the DFG and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and will be continued in 2011.

**National Histories in Europe: Regional, European and World Histories as Alternatives to National History Writing in Europe**

The project looks at traditions of historiography in a comparative manner for the entire European continent and is based on the cooperation of a network consisting of more than 30 historians from 15 countries. The forthcoming compendium on the alternatives to classic national historiography that have been developed over the past 150 years is part of a six-volume series on problems in the development of European historiography, which will be published by Palgrave Macmillan. The project by Matthias Middell is funded by the European Science Foundation and will be continued in 2011.
Remembering Communism: Methodological and Practical Issues of Approaching the Recent Past in Eastern Europe

The general goal of this interdisciplinary and international project is to lay the foundations for a comparative study on the processes of remembering Communism. It aims at creating an elaborate and widely accessible database. This database is supposed to serve as a basis for and promote further comparative study within the whole area where the processes of remembering Communism are relevant. The project has a comparative research component between two relatively understudied core cases – Bulgaria and Romania – and two control groups – the relatively better studied cases of Poland and the German Democratic Republic. The project by Augusta Dimou (Institute of Slavonic Studies) was funded by Volkswagen Foundation and has been successfully completed in 2009. The heads of the project were Stefan Troebst and Maria Todorova (professor of history at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA).

The Beginning of the War in Brest (USSR), June/July 1941: The Defence of the Brest Fortress, Captivity, and the Murder of Jews

For many decades the public discourse on the beginning of the German-Soviet war in the Soviet Union and the then-independent Belarus was dominated by the image of a “Heroic defence of the Brest Fortress”. According to the Soviet master narrative, in late June 1941 and during most of July a small Red Army garrison held out heroically against a whole division of the German Wehrmacht. The story was told almost exclusively on the basis of memories of Soviet survivors – sources that were never scrutinized in a scholarly, historical-critical fashion. Additionally, so far there have only been a very limited amount of German sources. The project aims at opening the perspective on the events during the first four weeks of the war. On the basis of sources from German and Austrian archives a more realistic picture of the Siege of the Brest shall be drawn. In particular, topics so far excluded from the Soviet and Belarusian narratives shall be incorporated: the capture of most of the defenders of the fortress as well as the murder of some 4,000 Brest Jews in the first half of July 1941 by the German police and army. Also, everyday life in Brest under German occupation will be reconstructed. The first part of the project, namely research in archives in Germany, Austria, Belarus, Russia, and Poland, is now complete. The next step is to prepare the so far unknown archival sources for publication in their respective languages plus a Russian translation (to be published in Belarus) as well as a German translation (to be published in Germany). The project is funded by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and will be continued in 2011. The project leader is Stefan Troebst, the project coordinator is Christian Ganzer and the research associates are Evgenij Rozenblat, Bernd Robioneck, Lena Paškovič, Irina Elenskaja and Sergej Strunec.
The 18th Century in a Global Perspective

In the current debate on a new global history, the 18th century seems to escape notice between the approaches that trace back to the beginnings of globalization to the late 15th century and the ones that assume this change occurred in the mid-19th century. By taking the results of three international conferences as a starting point, this research project aims at working against that trend and developing a description of global interconnections in the 18th century, such as communicative and global economic connections; the meaning of the discoveries for the European world view; the struggle for hegemony between France and England; and the role of China, Japan and Latin America in world trade and slave trade. The project was funded by the DFG, the CNRS and has been completed successfully in 2011 with the publication of main results. The head of the project was Matthias Middell.

The Orthodox Church as a Political Factor in Reshaping the Rus' within the Eurasian Area of Conflict (1308–1380)

The main aim of this project is to examine the influence of the Orthodox Church on the reconfiguration of the Rus’ region in the 14th century. The focus lies on the international area of tension surrounding the region, which was dominated by four powers: (a) The Kipchak Khanate, which established tribute dominance over many Russian principalities in the northeast and formed part of the “Mongol Commonwealth” ruling over large parts of the Eurasian continent, (b) the declining Byzantine Empire, which still had a major influence upon the Orthodox Church, (c) Catholic Poland, which settled in the southwestern Rus’, and (d) pagan Lithuania, penetrating the northwestern part of the Rus’ region. This project analyses the role of the Orthodox Church as a transnational and integrative institution during the disintegration of the Rus’ and the emergence of proto-nations that led to the formation of the three East Slavic nations. The entire region will be examined. The positioning of the church will be analysed in three areas of conflict: (1) the power struggles during the reconfiguration of the Rus’ region, (2) the Christianization of Lithuania by Rome and Byzantium, and (3) the power struggles between the principalities in the northeastern part of the Rus’ over the title of Grand Prince. The mutual agreement between the church and the Mongols on the one hand and the church and the princes of Moscow on the other hand is an important aspect of this analysis. While examining the Byzantine and Mongol influences, the hypothesis of a “Clash of Influences”, which contributed to the emergence of the specific form of Muscovite autocracy, will be tested. The project with the research associate Wolfram von Scheliha is lead by Stefan Troebst. It is funded by the DFG and will continue in 2011.
The Transnational Dimension of a German-French History of Humanities from the End of the 18th Century towards the Beginning of the 20th Century

The humanities are often especially associated with the rise and legitimation of the nation-state. Focusing on French-German interconnectedness in philology, history, art history, anthropology, ethnology and the various regional studies from the late 18th century to the early 20th century, the project examines the transnational dimension in the assessment of social developments and constellations. To this end, the project seeks to identify (a) the cross-border personal networks, (b) the explicit and implicit references to science and research of the neighbouring state, and (c) the interactions in the improvement of higher education establishments for research and teaching. The project aims at revealing the parallelism of nationalization and transnationalization since the late 18th century, which allows one to overcome the methodical nationalism still dominating large parts of the humanities, and questions the common narrative based on the assumption of the consecutive emergence of nationalization and transnationalization in the 19th and 20th centuries. Kerstin Lange at GESI, and Sandrine Maufroy and Pascale Rabaut in Paris are research associates for the project. It is supervised by Michel Espagne (research director at the CNRS Paris) and Matthias Middell and jointly funded by the DFG and the French Agence Nationale de la Recherche.

The Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz in Berlin after 1989

The study of Antje Dietze aims at analyzing the special contribution of artistic practice in the post-socialist transition in Germany after 1989. The study concentrates on the Volksbühne theater in East Berlin as a case study. Like all East-German state subsidized theaters, it faced several challenges in the transition process, above all those of surviving as an institution, finding new legitimation in a changed political context and adapting to the mechanisms of the cultural market. The Volksbühne became well-known not only for doing so very successfully, but also for addressing the social, political and cultural conflicts in post-unification Germany in a very provocative and aesthetically innovative way. Due to its semi-autonomous position in society and to specific aesthetic techniques of producing ambiguities and of modeling unresolved social and political problems, the Volksbühne could become a space integrating – but not at all harmonizing – very different kinds of social milieus, political views and high- and lowbrow cultures from Eastern and Western Germany. The PhD project is supervised by Matthias Middell and will continue in 2011.
The Writing of Imperial History in Britain and France 1918–1970

This project analyses concepts and narratives of the empire in British and French historiography between 1918 and 1970. The aim is to find out which concepts of the empire are produced and reproduced against the backdrop of the political collapse of the large multiethnic empires and to define the mechanisms of their construction coming from the framework conditions of discourse, institutions and science policy. The PhD project by Anne Friedrichs was funded by the German National Academic Foundation (Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes) and has been successfully completed with the thesis defence in 2010. The supervisors of the project were Matthias Middell and Hannes Siegrist (Institute for the Study of Culture, University of Leipzig).
Scholarship Programmes since 2009

A New Passage to India – Exchange Programme with the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi

In 2010, the German Academic Exchange Service launched a call for a programme named “A New Passage to India” in order to motivate German higher education institutions to extend the academic cooperation to India and at the same time to enhance the knowledge of India by German students and doctoral candidates.

Since cooperation between the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi, which is one of the most notable universities in India, and the Global and European Studies Institute of the University of Leipzig was already underway, an application for the “New Passage to India” programme was submitted and was approved several months later.

Therefore, in 2011 and 2012 each year up to five German students of the master’s course in Global Studies as well as up to four German PhD students will have the chance to profit from a grant, which is provided by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research within the “New Passage to India” programme.

The sponsored students of MA Global Studies spend one semester at JNU and can choose their courses from a variety of MA/MPhil programmes. This enables students to gain new insights into Indian political and economic development as well as learn about different approaches to fieldwork for their master’s theses. The second component is the further expansion of an integrated doctoral training by offering common mentoring, research seminars and field studies. PhD students who integrate India in their studies can participate in research seminars at JNU for one semester and/or prepare their archive and fieldwork.

In the long run, the programme aims at the full integration of JNU into the Erasmus Mundus Global Studies Consortium and to develop a common offer for an interdisciplinary and transnational PhD programme in the field of Global Studies.
European Neighbouring Policy Grants for the EMGS Consortium

During the reporting period the EMGS Consortium profited not only from regular Erasmus Mundus grants to students of Global Studies but was also successful with its application for further stipends from the European Neighbourhood Policy pool. In 2008, altogether 5 students from Algeria, Morocco, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine were granted such stipends for their two-year study period and have thus been able to cover their living expenses with the help of this grant: Anastasia Baskina, Samira Bessai, Kateryna Gorlenko, Hafsa Kanoubi and Martian Mazureanu.

2. Research Prizes

GESI was especially successful in attracting internationally reknown scholars who profited from the funding of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The foundation supports excellent scholars from all over the world and are free to choose the hosting institution.

In 2009/10, David Simo, professor at the University of Yaoundé in Cameroon was awarded the first Reimar Lüst Prize, which is meant to honour the specific effort of the awardee to deepen academic cooperation between Germany and his home country or region. With Professor Simo a long-standing cooperation of a Cameroonian intellectual with various German universities was recognized, but with his choice to spend his research time mainly at GESI he underlined the importance of the exchange with Leipzig, resulting in the completion of master and PhD theses by African students in Leipzig as well as study and research periods of young Leipzig academics in Yaoundé.

A Humboldt Fellowship was awarded to Ruth Healy from the National University of Ireland at Galway for a comparative research project on imperial power in Western and East-Central Europe during the 19th century. She has spent the first period of her research already in 2011 both at GESI and at the GWZO.

A Georg Forster Fellowship offered by the Humboldt Foundation, which supports young academics from developing countries, was awarded to Hyacinthe Ondoa from Yaoundé who already completed his PhD with the German Studies department of the University of Leipzig and had spent three years at the Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences from 2002 to 2005. After returning to Cameroon he became an assistant professor at the University of Yaoundé 1 and is now back at GESI with an interdisciplinary project working between literary studies and the investigation of historical master narratives.
Index of Names

Aguiar, José Carlos: 25
Akesbi, Najib: 25
Alwart, Jenny: 76
Amstutz, Galen: 24
Aust, Stefan: 26
Aymard, Maurice: 31
Babayan, Anahid: 46, 66
Bachmann, Veit: 24
Bajpai, Anandita: 22, 46, 62
Baleva, Martina: 68
Barth, Volker: 37
Baskina, Anastasia: 92
Baumann, Claudia: 16, 46, 68
Baumert, Stefanie: 46, 78
Beckert, Sven: 24
Bessai, Samira: 92
Beutelschmidt, Thomas: 37
Blänkner, Reinhard: 23
Blumi, Isa: 47, 80
Boeckh, Katrin: 50
Bönker, Kirsten: 51
Bösch, Frank: 26, 37
Brahm, Felix: 36
Bramke, Werner: 32
Brandes, Detlef: 65
Breitsprecher, Ulrike: 46, 70, 74
Bright, Charles: 30
Brown, Justin: 50
Bruns, Claudia: 50
Burbank, Jane: 41
Casola, Laura: 46, 65
Castryck, Geert: 24, 47, 80
Chaudhury, Pradipta: 49
Conrad, Sebastian: 50
Constance, Douglas H.: 25
Damm, Petra: 45
Delphis, Claudine: 41
Dietze, Antje: 89
Dimou, Augusta: 73, 87
Duara, Prasenjit: 25
Dumbrava, Marina: 73
Dumbrava, Vasile: 73
Dykmann, Klaas: 24, 27, 46, 50, 72
Eckert, Andreas: 52, 84, 85
Elenskaja, Irina: 87
Engel, Alexander: 32
Engel, Ulf: iii, 5, 16, 33, 45, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 76
Eppele, Angelika: 51
Erlmann, Veit: 25
Espagne, Michel: 39, 89
Faure, Roman: 52
Fenz, Hendrik: 25
Fickers, Andreas: 37
Fischer, Thomas: 25
Francis, Sabil: 46, 77
Freiberga, Vaira Vike: 30
Freier, Alexander: 22, 64
Frey, Marc: 50
Friedrichs, Anne: 90
Fuchs, Eckhardt: 52
Ganzer, Christian: 87
Gardiner Barber, Pauline: 49
Garnier, Adèle: 46, 64
Garnier, Guillaume: 31
Gärtner, Peter: 22, 46
Gasior, Agnieszka: 68
Gebhardt, Oliver: 46
Gerstenberger, Debora: 46, 66
Giesel, Robert: 46
Glazebroek, Patricia: 49
Glodschei, Angela: 60
Goede, Arnd: 36
Gorlenko, Kateryna: 92
Gorska, Anna: 82
Grageda Bustamente, Aarón: 25, 49
Grimm, Thomas: 33
Guangyao, Jin: 49
Guth, Stefan: 23, 24
Hadler, Frank: iii, 21, 32, 33, 43, 47, 50, 52, 55, 60, 75, 81
Halemba, Agnieszka: 68
Hase, Thomas: 52
Häuser, Franz: iii
Healy, Róisín: 49
Healy, Ruth: 92
Heckel, Martin: 24, 80
Heé, Nadine: 50
Heinze, Lena: 48, 56
Helmedach, Andreas: 66
Henrich-Franke, Christian: 37
Hentschel, Christine: 76
Hidvégi, Mária: 47, 81
Hock, Beata: 82
Houben, Vincent: 52
Hunt, Nancy Rose: 25
Hurst, Ashley: 50
Inoue, Nabutaka: 25
Iseler, Maritta: 69
Jäger, Jens: 37
Jajesniak-Quast, Dagmara: 82
Jeggle, Christoph: 32
Jeschonek, Bernd: 33
Jilge, Wilfried: 47, 78
Kaiser, Wolfram: 50
Kalter, Christoph: 8
Kaltmeier, Olaf: 51
Kanoubi, Hafsa: 92
Karsgöl, Jessica: 37
Kaschner, Stephan: 18, 46
Keilbach, Martina: 48
Kenneweg, Anne C.: 68
Kerstin, Philippe: 25
Keske, Ines: 46, 69
Kläge, Janine: 57
Klein, Thoralf: 37
Kovács, Bálint: 66
Krämer, Hans-Martin: 50
Kretzschmar, Mandy: 27, 46, 72
Kuck, Nathanael: 46, 58
Kumar, Arun: 49
Kumpilova, Marieta: 78
Kurpiel, Ania: 67
Küttler, Walter: 33
Lange, Kerstin: 39, 46, 52, 74, 89
Lehner, Monika: 48
Lemmen, Sarah: 81
Lindenfeld, David: 10
Lindner, Kolja: 23, 24
Lindner, Ulrike: 51
Loeke, Konstanze: 16, 45
Löhr, Isabella: 51
Lorenz, Ulrike: 63
Loschke, Torsten: 36, 47, 53, 84
Lübke, Christian: 67
Mann, Michael: 34, 37, 47, 52
Mannathukaren, Nissim: 49
Manning, Patrick: 26
Markov, Irene: 33
Marung, Steffi: 23, 36, 47, 61, 79, 80, 82
Mattheis, Frank: 57, 59
Maufray, Sandrine: 89
Mazureanu, Martian: 92
McCarthy, Colin: 63
Meier, Astrid: 52
Meissner, Jochen: 33, 36, 52, 84, 85
Meisterson, Heli: 71
Mesenhöller, Mathias: 47, 81
Meyer, Jan-Henrik: 50
Michalkova, Rumjana: 68
Middell, Matthias: iii, 10, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 43, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90
Modrey, Eva: 37
Mücke, Ulrich: 30
Müller, Dietmar: 52, 62, 73
Müller, Markus-Michael: 24, 47, 81
Müller, Ronn: 56
Müller, Uwe: 82
Myeshkov, Dmytro: 65
Nanz, Tobias: 37
Naumann, Katja: 22, 26, 33, 34, 36, 47, 52, 53, 75, 80, 82, 86
Nel, Philip: 24
Newman, David: 30
Norel, Philippe: 32
Oesterle, Jenny: 50
Ondoa, Hyacinthe: 49, 92
Panda, Raj Kishore: 24
Paškovič, Lena: 87
Paul, Gerhard: 37
Pedregal, Rafael: 75
Porcu, Elisabetta: 22, 24, 47, 81
Prestel, Friedemann: 33
Rabaut, Pascale: 89
Rau, Johanna: 48
Rausch, Helke: 47
Rehbein, Jörn: 52
Reichert, Ramón: 37
Reinecke, Christiane: 51
Reinhardt, Victoria: 16, 47, 73
Renault, Marina: 71
Robionek, Bernd: 87
Rottenburg, Richard: iii, 56
Rozenblat, Evgenij: 87
Rubio, Felipe: 63
Sachsenmaier, Dominic: 48
Schaper, Ulrike: 50
Schlott, René: 37
Schnabl, Gunter: 24
Schöttler, Peter: 31
Schramm, Manuel: 50
Schriewer, Jürgen: 50
Schulze, Sabine: 58
Schumann, Christoph: 52
Schütte, Heinz: 53
Seffer, Kristin: 81
Seibert, Julia: 52
Seidler, Maren: 48, 60
Seiwert, Hubert: 25
Siegrist, Hannes: 50, 51, 62, 73, 86, 90
Sieveking, Nadine: 24, 81
Simo, David: 23, 24, 48, 57, 92
Simon, Vera: 51
Sippel, Sarah-Ruth: 24, 47, 81
Skordos, Adamantios: 82
Stegmann, Natali: 50
Steinbach, Udo: 25
Stephan, Manja: 25
Sternagel, Renate: 53
Struec, Sergej: 87
Sundhaussen, Holm: 65
Temper, Elena: 68
Thiemeyer, Guido: 52
Todorova, Maria: 87
Troebst, Stefan: iii, 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 32, 38, 45, 53, 55, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 78, 82, 87, 88
Un Nabi, Md Noor: 24, 81
Verley, Patrick: 31
Vidacs, Bea: 25
Von Scheliha, Wolfram: 47, 88
Vordermark, Ulrike: 50
Wardenga, Ute: 41
Weise, Martin: 45
Wemheuer, Felix: 83
Wenzlhuemer, Roland: 37
Winkler, Martina: 24, 41
Wolf, Johanna: 38, 47, 72
Zettler, Antje: 48
Zeuske, Michael: 23, 24, 33
Zierenberg, Malte: 51
Zinecker, Heidrun: 59
Zofka, Jan: 47, 55
Zöllner, Reinhard: 37
Appendices

PhD-students supervised by GESI-Staff

The Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences assembles various disciplines of the University of Leipzig and provides the framework for a structured and interdisciplinary PhD education. Within the wide spectrum of classes of the Graduate Centre, there are two programmes that are closely linked to the GESI due to content and focus. On the one hand, there is the DFG Research Training Group (1261) “Critical Junctures of Globalization”, which is currently in the second stage of funding and has up until today trained 32 postgraduate students. Six more postgraduate students enter the programme in 2011. On the other hand, there is the International PhD Programme (IPP) “Transnationalization and Regionalization”, with which since its foundation in 2001 have approximately 150 postgraduate students enrolled. During this time, 58 doctoral theses have been completed and defended. Within the framework of the “International Promovieren in Deutschland” promotional programme of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Graduate Centre was able to incorporate the binational postgraduate programme “The New Europe” in the autumn of 2010. The project “East-Central Europe in Transnational Perspective”, funded by the Saxon State Ministry for Science and the Arts, was also granted around the same time. GESI is currently reconsidering its policy of graduate training and prepares for a new curriculum in Global Studies and in European Studies making use of the accorded funding.

Ten PhD candidates supervised by the GESI professors Middell, Engel and Troebst could finalize and defend their dissertation successfully in the years 2009 and 2010, another two defended their thesis during the spring term 2011 while one more submitted their thesis.

For an overview of PhD projects supervised during the reporting period by GESI staff please see list below:
## PhD projects 2009-2011 supervised by GESI staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Title of PhD project</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babayan</td>
<td>Anahid</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Armenia on the Horizon of Europe: The Efficiency of European Organizations in Promoting Democracy in a Post-Soviet State</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajpai</td>
<td>Anandita</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>India's emerging role in a new world order in three arenas of Global Governance - climate change, the UN reform debate and regional security issues in South Asia.</td>
<td>Prof. Engel/Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumann</td>
<td>Claudia</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Europa im globalen Wettbewerb um Studenten. Transnationalisierung und Regionalisierung durch Hochschulpolitik in einem Multi-Akteur-System?</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumann</td>
<td>Dorothee</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Modernes Protektorat als Konfliktlösungsmodell? Fallstudie zu Politik und Funktion der Internationalen Verwaltung in Bosnien-und Herzegowina</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baumert</td>
<td>Stefanie</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Universitäten in der Globalisierung - Fallbeispiel Südafrika</td>
<td>Prof. Middell/Prof. Botha(Stellenbosch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beluli</td>
<td>Raim</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Fremde Demiurgen: Die deutschsprachige Albanologie und die Albanische Nationalbewegung 1878-1912</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casola</td>
<td>Laura</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Mercosur: Feasibility for the Development of the European Model of Integration</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupido</td>
<td>Mikhaila Alana</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Identity Politics and Nation Building in South Africa</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietze</td>
<td>Antje</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>The Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz in Berlin after 1989</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferati</td>
<td>Flora</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>The Role of Civil Society in Constructing the Kosovar Civic Identity, 1989-2008</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>Sabil</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>The University as a Critical Juncture: IITs and India’s quest for the ideal university</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freier</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Möglichkeiten und Auswirkungen des Sicherheitsmanagement von Multinationen in Rio de Janeiro.</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedrichs</td>
<td>Anne Julia</td>
<td>completed (2010)</td>
<td>Die Historiographien imperialer Nationalstaaten, Großbritannien und Frankreich 1919-1968</td>
<td>Prof. Middell/Prof. Siegrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganjalyan</td>
<td>Tamara</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Diaspora als Faktor imperialer Politik in Osteuropa. Armenier im Russischen Reich im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert. Diaspora als Faktor imperialer Politik in Osteuropa</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganzer</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Erinnerung an den Zweiten Weltkrieges in Belarus?: Die deutsche Besatzung 1941-1944 in Museen, Gedenkstätten und Denkmälern</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garcia Timón</td>
<td>Ana Belén</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die Einflüsse deutscher Universitäten auf die Gründung und frühe Entwicklung der Universitäten in den jungen Republiken Lateinamerikas 1900-1930</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnier</td>
<td>Adèle</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Reterritorialisation of asylum policies in Australia and Europe</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glodschei</td>
<td>Angela</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Südafrika in den Vereinten Nationen, 1945-2010</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorski</td>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Mirror Reflex. Immigrants from outside Europe in Socialist Poland and thereafter</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracie</td>
<td>Shaun</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Music and Globalization in relation to Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy and dynamics of civil society and the public sphere.</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Günther</td>
<td>Falk-Thoralf</td>
<td>completed (2009)</td>
<td>Afrika- und Lateinamerikaforschung in Deutschland zwischen Kaiserreich und Drittem Reich</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hentschel</td>
<td>Christine</td>
<td>completed (2010)</td>
<td>The Spatial Life of Security: Durban, South Africa</td>
<td>Prof. Siegrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidvégi</td>
<td>Mária</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Ungarn in der Weltwirtschaft 1867-1945. Die Rolle unternehmerischer Unterstützungen für die Kultur in der Erschließung des Staates in das Weltwirtschaftssystem.</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jirou</td>
<td>Dana</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Erinnerungskulturen und Konflikt dynamiken. Zur Bedeutung von Erinnerung für die Entwicklung von Gewaltkonflikten am Beispiel Nordossetien-Ingushetien</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keske</td>
<td>Ines</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die Europäisierung der Ausstellungstätigkeit im Lokal- und Regionalgeschichtsmuseum anhand ausgewählter Stadt- und Industriemuseen in Belgien, Deutschland, Frankreich und Lettland.</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kläge</td>
<td>Janine</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Changing Stateness in Africa: Practices and Imaginations from Cameroon and Ghana</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kretzschmar</td>
<td>Mandy</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>The Homo Europaeus and the Australian immigration policy after the end of the First World War until the abolishment of the White Australia Policy - Perception, communication and practicability of imaginings of the European in the Australian media and its influences on the immigration policy of Australia</td>
<td>Prof. Arrow (Sydney)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuck</td>
<td>Nathanael</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Antikolonialismus im Berlin der Weimarer Republik</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuhlmann Jenny</td>
<td>completed (2011)</td>
<td>Transnational activism of African political diasporas: the cases of Somalis in Denmark and Zimbabweans in the United Kingdom</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenehan Fergal</td>
<td>completed (2009)</td>
<td>Between Europe, Nation-State and Region - The Intellectual Re-Imagining of Space in 20th Century Ireland, Britain and Germany</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisakafu Jacob Joachim</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Peace and Security in Africa: Interface between African Union and Southern African Community</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loschke Torsten</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Area Studies und die Geschichte der Arbeit. Historiographie in Spanien und den USA seit 1970.</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenz Ulrike</td>
<td>completed (2011)</td>
<td>Regional Handelsabkommen verhandeln, regionale Ordnung transformieren</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makulilo Alexander Boniface</td>
<td>completed (2010)</td>
<td>State-Party and Democracy. Tanzania and Zambia in Comparative Perspective</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattheis Frank Thomas</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Regionale Integration in Südamerika und im südlichen Afrika im Vergleich.</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meisterson Heli</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Wie lernt ein Land Kulturpolitik? Kulturpolitische Lernprozesse in Estland nach dem gesellschaftlichen Umbruch und im europäischen Integrationsprozess.</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müller Olga</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Vom Sklaven zum Sklavenhalter - Sklavinnen und Sklaven als Akteure in Kuba in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nietsch Julia</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die Rolle der lokalen Zivilgesellschaft in Post-Konflikt-Demokratisierungsprozessen: Die Interaktion zwischen NGOs und Regierungsinstitutionen in Bosnien und Herzegowina und Kosovo</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthasarathy Sangeetha</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Food Security in India: Political influences of Farmers Organisations and development</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedregal</td>
<td>Rafael</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Internationalization as a challenge to the university: border-trascending mobility in Mexico and Germany from the 1970 to the present</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renault</td>
<td>Marina</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die Identität als Strategie: wie sich Staaten durch die Werbung global profilieren und gleichzeitig differenzieren</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richter</td>
<td>Anita</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Demokratisierung durch internationale Organisationen? Der Fall Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubio</td>
<td>Felipe</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Andean Migration and the (Re-)construction of spanish national Identity</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Afrikas neue soziale Räume in der globalen Ordnung: Die Politik von EU-Kommission und Human Rights Watch gegenüber Somalia, Somaliland und Puntland</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlütter</td>
<td>Kathleen</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die französische Hochschul- und Forschungspolitik seit 1968: Zwischen globalem Anspruch und lokaler Umsetzung (Arbeitstitel)</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekiwu</td>
<td>Denis</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Regionalism and Political Integration: prospects to end the Transnationalization of ethnic conflict through the East African Federation.</td>
<td>Prof. Engel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stach</td>
<td>Sabine</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Hidden Heroes. Gegenläufige Heldendiskurse im Sozialismus - eine Annäherung am Beispiel Jan Palachs, Oskar Brüsewitz und Jerzy Popieluszkos</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temper</td>
<td>Elena</td>
<td>completed (2009)</td>
<td>Belarus' verbildlichen. Staatssymbolik und Konstruktion(en) der Nation seit 1990</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukshini</td>
<td>Syle</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die deutsche Politik und die Kosovofrage 1989-1999</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinichuk</td>
<td>Hanna</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Regionalisierung zwischen Ethnisierung, Politisierung und Peripherisierung. Die ukrainischen Regionen Transkarpatien, Gebiet Odessa, Krim und Donbass/Dnepropetrovsk im Vergleich</td>
<td>Prof. Troebst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Johanna</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>Die Arbeiterbewegung am Ende der 1960er Jahre in Spanien, Großbritannien und die Bundesrepublik Deutschland</td>
<td>Prof. Middell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Publications

#### Academic Publications 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autorin/Autor</td>
<td>Werk/Vermerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulrike Lorenz</td>
<td>Space is what you make of it, Powisison 6 (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autorin/Autor</td>
<td>Titel und Veröffentlichungsdetails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoren</td>
<td>Titel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Academic Publications 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ulf Engel / Gorm Rye Olsen | Authority, sovereignty and Africa’s new regimes of territorialisation. Leipzig: Graduate Centre Humanities and Social Sciences of
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Gärtner / Monika Grabow / Muruchi Poma / Florian Quitzsch /</td>
<td>Bolivien im Umbruch. Der schwierige Weg der Neugründung. In Zusammenarbeit von Quetzal –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sven Schaller / Gabriele Töpferwein (Hrsg.)</td>
<td>Leipziger Lateinamerika Verein e.V. und Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung Sachsen e.V. Leipzig 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steffi Marung</td>
<td>Zivilisierungsmissionen à la polonaise: Polen, Europe und der Osten, in: Frank Hadler/ Matthias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middell (Hrsg.): Verflochtene Geschichten: Ostmitteleuropa (= Comparativ. Zeitschrift für</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Globalgeschichte und Vergleichende Gesellschaftsforschung, Heft 1/2, 2010, S. 100-123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martina Keilbach</td>
<td>Das Argument mit den Nachbarn. Die Bedeutung des internationalen Vergleichs am Beispiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>familienpolitischer Debatten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (1980-2006), Leipzig 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ines Keske / Enrico Hochmuth</td>
<td>Almer Mater und „Museologie“ non grata. Über die Akademisierung einer jungen Wissenschaft, in:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curiositas 9/10 (2010), S. 3-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Mattheis</td>
<td>MERCOSUR – A child of the post-Cold War world order?, in: Middell, Matthias und Engel, Ulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Mattheis</td>
<td>(mit Philippe de Lombaerde und Charlotte Vanfraechem): MERCOSUR in comparative perspective,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in: Franca Filho, Marcilio Toscano; Lixinski, Lucas and Olmos Giupponi, Maria Belén (Hrsg.),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Middell / Ulf Engel (Hrsg.)</td>
<td>World Orders revisited, Leipzig 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Middell / Frank Hadler (Hrsg.)</td>
<td>Verflochtene Geschichten: Ostmitteleuropa, Leipzig 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Middell</td>
<td>On the road to a transnational history of Europe, in: Winfried Eberhard/ Christian Lübke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Hrsg.), The Plurality of Europe. Identities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Title and Publication Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Middell / Ulf Engel</td>
<td>Global cities, new regionalisms, decline and re-emergence of the nation state, empire, G 20 or global governance – is there a point of convergence in the debate on changing world orders?, in: Ulf Engel/ Matthias Middell (Hrsg.), World Orders revisited, Leipzig 2010, S. 7-16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Middell</td>
<td>De la historia colonial de Latinoamérica a la historia global a través de la historia comparada de la revolución. La obra de Manfred Kossok, in: Luis Roura y Aulinas/ Manuel Chrust (eds),La ilusión heroica : colonialismo, revolución e independencias en la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autor/innen</td>
<td>Titel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stefan Troebst (Hrsg.)</td>
<td>Postdiktatorische Geschichtskulturen im Süden und Osten Europas. Bestandsaufnahme und Forschungsperspektiven. Göttingen 2010,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>