

Instituts-Kolloquium WS 2017/18

Dienstag 18-20 Uhr, Seminarraum des Instituts für Ethnologie

07.11. 2017 Philipp Schröder (Universität Freiburg)

“Ethnography along the New Silk Road - A Research Programme”

Abstract: Economic integration in-between China and Europe has reached a new stage. After the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991 was first followed by the spread of 'new capitalist forms' and the informal trade with consumer merchandise 'made in China', recently the focus has been shifting to larger-scale government interventions that highlight infrastructure investments and policy-harmonisation. In this presentation, I will outline a research programme to ethnographically approach China's 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI) or the Russia-led 'Eurasian Economic Union' (EAEU) as emergent assemblages of capital flows and legal frameworks, changing urban and commercial environments, human mobilities and exchange corridors, and encounters between all sorts of entrepreneurial and other social actors.

12.12. 2017 Kolloquium zur Lehre (intern)

16.01. 2018 Alexander Brust (Museum der Kulturen Basel)

„Sammlungen und das Aushandeln der Erinnerung: Aspekte der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Museen in der Schweiz und indigenen Gemeinschaften in Amazonien“

Abstract: Seit Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts treten vermehrt indigene Vertreter aus Südamerika direkt oder über die Vermittlung von Ethnologen in Kontakt mit Museen. Die Museumssammlungen erscheinen dabei als Archiv und Quelle für die Aufarbeitung der indigenen Vergangenheit. Gleichzeitig werden Museen als strategische Partner gedacht, um in Ausstellungen indigene Versionen ihrer eigenen Geschichte in globalen Kontexten zu vermitteln. Basierend auf den Erfahrungen des Museums der Kulturen Basel stellt der Beitrag Chancen und Grenzen der Zusammenarbeit zur Diskussion.

30. 01. 2018 Barak Kalir (University of Amsterdam)

“From Apartheid to Departheid: on abandonment, indifference and deportation as the 21st-century modality for governing noncitizens”

Abstract: We nowadays live in societies – in the global north but increasingly everywhere – where states govern populations by drawing a stark distinction within their sovereign territory between legal citizens and illegalized noncitizens. Illegalized noncitizens are often apprehended on the street or at home, abruptly uprooted from their family and community. They are detained for weeks or months and then deported against their will, sometimes to life-threatening conditions in warzones such as Iraq, Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan and Turkey. If not deported, illegalized noncitizens live in constant fear (of deportation) and in extreme marginality. They are basically abandoned by states and are left to die slowly in horrendous camps such as the Calais jungle, the Moria hotspot in Lesvos or mount Gurugu in Morocco. These severe sanctioning of illegalized noncitizens are applied above all to undocumented migrants or unauthorized asylum seekers whose only violation of the law is administrative in

character: the failure to secure an orderly registration with the state authorities. In this paper I seek to approximate an explanation not just for state authorities' securitized dealings with the "problem" of illegalized noncitizens (criminalization, detention, deportation, abandonment), but also for the more endemic silent complicity of the majority of the citizenry. Why do so few people concern themselves with deportations of illegalized noncitizens? Why do most people remain indifferent at best? And can critical anthropology play a role in advancing a public and political debate around this emerging modality of departheid? In approximating some answers to these questions I will draw on my recent fieldwork on the topic of deportation regimes in Spain, Israel and the Netherlands.