



# EWB 2023

## BORDERS AND BOUNDARIES

# BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

### 28-30. SEPTEMBER 2023 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY



CONSTANTINE  
THE PHILOSOPHER  
UNIVERSITY  
IN NITRA



CHARLES  
UNIVERSITY



Nationalism  
Studies Program

CENTRAL  
EUROPEAN  
UNIVERSITY

• Visegrad Fund

# Friday, 29.09 - Day 1

## MAIN ROOM

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM: Registration and Welcome Coffee

9:30 AM - 10:00 AM: Conference Opening

10:00 AM - 11:00 AM: Keynote Lecture:

- Reflections on a research project supported by the Visegrád Fund: Transgenerational Holocaust Memory in Central Europe - Richárd Papp

11:00 AM - 11:15 AM: Short Break

## ROOM 1

11:15 AM - 1:30 PM: Memory layers and Identity reflections

1. Research on the local and intergenerational Holocaust-memory in Hajdúdorog, a settlement in Eastern Hungary - Cintia Szabó

In my presentation, I would like to examine and interpret the generational changes and further inherited processes of Holocaust memory in a small town in Eastern Hungary, Hajdúdorog. Even though the Holocaust happened decades ago, it is essential to understand the contemporary meanings of the Holocaust, as anti-Semitism is still present in society. Hajdúdorog played an important role in the past and present of the Jews, as demonstrated by the fact that the Jewish population reached several hundred people and that a synagogue was built in the town, along with a ritual bath. As a result of deportations, there are no Jews left in the town, but the tomb of Rabbi Samuel Frankl, who was a significant figure in the life of the town's Jewish community, has become a place of pilgrimage. The memory of the Jews is preserved in the houses and the cemetery, but the lack of signs on the houses, the absence of the synagogue and the absence of a memory of the ghetto raise questions. My research is person-centered, and based on intensive fieldwork, examining three different generations to interpret the local and personal depths of Holocaust memory and the strategies of remembrance. The result of the research attempt to explore Jewish and non-Jewish patterns of memory and focus on the narratives of the present-day bearers of memory instead of the victims. I will also interpret the problems of taboo, forgetting and silencing surrounding the Holocaust and the motivations behind them.

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## 2. Creation of collective identity and memory in the local community of Lower Spiš through "Vertriebenen-Heimatbücher" - Dominika Lešková

The contribution is dedicated to the expellee organisations of Carpathian Germans and their activities, with a focus on their publishing activities. The author presents the forced migration of the German-speaking population from the present territory of Slovakia at the end and immediately after the Second World War to German-speaking countries and the post-war situation of the displaced Germans. In the post-war period, the organisation of displaced Germans was at first banned in all zones of Germany. This ban was lifted in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1948, but this did not happen in the German Democratic Republic. In this context, the author will point out the different opportunities that displaced Germans had to commemorate post-war forced migration and their countries of origin in these two German countries. In West German society, after the lifting of the ban, displaced Germans began to join in the forming organisations of displaced Germans and, among other activities, began to publish the so-called "Heimatliteratur", which preserved their memories of their lost homeland, town or village. In conclusion, the author will draw attention to the role of the "Heimatliteratur" in the construction of the collective identity and collective memory of the Carpathian Germans.

## 3. Between the borders of time: memory of the soviet past through the lens of the present - Nino Natroshvili

The presentation deals with influence of "memory and the mnemonic resources of the socialist past" on the positionality of ordinary working people, their class identification and current day political identity, people who according Burawoy have been "silenced spectators of transformations that engulf them." Are they really silenced spectators or do they compensate the precarity through various means, how is the local agency manifested and what are the meanings of work for them. I am interested in examining this interrelation of memory of socialist past to their present-day positionality, existence of nostalgia and memory, what living socialism meant for them, I want to create the nuanced picture of the contested nature of soviet past and post-soviet present.

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### 4. The Carpathian Mountains, Natural Wall or Unifying Hyphen? Borders and National Space in Hungarian and Romanian Textbooks used between 1945 and 1990 - Jérémy Floutier

If Transylvania represents a fairyland in both Romanian and Hungarian imaginaries it has also been the centre of intense national competition between Bucharest and Budapest for the control of the region over the last 150 years. The positions taken by the two scholarships in relations to the national space showed few common features and rather a deeply rival narration. Indeed, for Hungarians the Carpathians were traditionally considered as a natural fortress that framed the Hungarian borders, while for Romanians they embodied a hyphen which connected the three main Romanian lands. The purpose of this paper is to examine how the relationship to the borders in Hungary and Romania changed and how they were depicted between 1945 and 1990. In the years following World War Two, the communist parties seized power in both countries, helped by the Soviet Union. As part of the forced rapprochement, the national question was declared solved, and the border issue was frozen. From the late 1950s, on one hand Romania's national turn gradually changed the perception of the border and the national territory gained more and more room in the Romanian textbooks. On the other hand, the relative liberalization of the Kádár regime from the beginning of the 1960s also gave more room to the traditional interpretation of the Hungarian space. In addition, relations between the two parties deteriorated, so that the tensions and sensitivity to the issue increased from the 1970s onward.

### 5. "The Silent City": The Built Environment and Holocaust Legacies in Drancy - Isabel Kirsch

I am a recent graduate of Yale College in the United States, where I studied anthropology alongside classes in environmental history. I hope to present my current project, an extension of thesis research into my family history and Holocaust memory in contemporary French homes, archives, and the built environment. With the support of the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, I am now exploring the intersecting Holocaust and postcolonial legacies of the Cité de la Muette, a 1930s apartment complex in Drancy that became France's primary transit camp during the Holocaust and is now once again a residential building.



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While French law prohibits ethnically specific data collection, Drancy and other Parisian banlieues are known for their communities of immigrants and their descendants from the Francophone world, especially northern and western Africa. How do residents of the former camp building, now a public housing complex, make sense of their home's history and the commemorative train car outside? What lessons does the arc of the building – from a celebrated modern project, to a node in the network of Holocaust genocide, to an officially recognized monument and home of low-income families – hold today? I contend that Drancy's Holocaust history is not a thing of the past; instead, I wonder how this legacy lives on in the Cité de la Muette and can be considered alongside the building's role in debates about immigration and the broadly construed French national community.

## ROOM 1

### 2:30 PM - 4:30 PM: Traversing cultural boundaries in everyday life

1. Balkan as the bridge, bulwark or frontier? From Frontier Orientalism to Frontier Internalism - Matej Karásek

The Balkan is in European and Western imagination traditionally considered as the area of savagery, barbarism, chaos and violence. In Western discourses Balkan was –and still partly is- the area which does not entirely belong to Europe and its inhabitants are “incomplete Europeans”. Therefore, in both Western and Balkan representations Balkan stands between the constructed metageographical categories of West and Orient and thus is located in the liminal zone. Balkan, traditionally considered as in-between space, is related to images and motives that are frequently connected to liminality in European folklore narratives or rituals (e.g. bloodthirsty vampires or undead stuck between the worlds of life and death). On the other hand, in the Balkan, which was historically in the clash zone of great powers, was developed the discourse of the “crossroad” and “bridge” between the civilizations or the bulwark defending Europe against the Ottoman rule and Islam. The aim of the paper is to discuss possible theoretic attempts to explain sets of mentioned stereotypes about Balkan and its inhabitants (generally known as the balkanism).

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Author will also offer his own approach to the phenomena and he will offer his theoretical concept of “frontier internalism” for the explanation of the mutual relationship and influence between the Western stereotypes about Balkan and the identity discourses amongst the Balkan inhabitants.

## 2.Performing heritage: Between tradition and innovation - Terezie Řánková

Through performance as a tool of cultural analysis, the paper looks at the form of contemporary intangible heritage practices. Using performance as a methodological approach allows heritage practices to be understood as emerging in relational, contingent, and dynamic spaces (Coleman & Crang, 2002; Bærenholdt et al., 2004). This approach also applies to all intersections in events and their reworking. It also represented social interactions, material artifacts, and environments that provide and facilitate a specific atmosphere for the creative use of heritage. In using and mediating intangible cultural heritage, one of several disputes arises - where is the boundary between 'tradition' and 'innovation'?

For events registered as „heritage,“ there is a tendency to preserve these practices and thus suppress the cultural process (Claessen, 2002; Fog Olwig, 2002; Kurin, 2002; Sears, 2002), but at the same time, contemporary ideas and innovations, whether conscious or unconscious, emerge quite spontaneously. The concept of the performativity of heritage also challenges the notion of audience passivity and places the audience in the role of active actors in the performance of heritage (Smith, 2006). In this case, how does autopoiesis affect the form of heritage and the tension between 'tradition' and 'innovation'? This paper will discuss examples of selected intangible cultural heritage practices from the Czech Republic.

## 3.Organisation of early childhood care in a small village in Nógrád County - Sára Szabó

I would like to present my ongoing ethnographic research, which examines the organisation of institutional early childhood care in a small village in Nógrád County, Hungary. By examining the practices and narratives of the care institutions in the locality, as well as the relationships between the institution's employees and the families, mothers involved, the research explores how the organisation of care fits into the structure of the local society, local hierarchies and relations, and what kind of relationships it constitutes.

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Through this research, I would to shed light on a 'local response' to the global phenomenon of the crisis of care in an ethnically divided small village in a disadvantaged area of semi-peripheral Hungary. The main focus of the research is on how the challenges of the crisis of care affect the community's organisation of care, the functioning of institutions and work of the employees. In the everyday practices what patterns and expectations the institutions convey about how 'good care', 'good parenting', a 'good mother', a 'good child', and a 'good family' look like. How do they define the conditions of deservingness and construct gender, ethnic, and class inequalities. The research also focuses on the role of family policy: it explores how narratives about family image, gender roles, and childbearing are produced locally, and how state family policy measures and narratives create fracture lines and reproduce or modify the existing local relations.

## 4.Stability and transformation / form of ethnic identity - Kristína Cichová

The paper is based on work that dealt with the stability and transformation / form of ethnic identity on the example of Slovak – Hungarian ethnic coexistence. Its aim was to find out how moving to Budapest influenced the ethnic identification of Hungarians born and raised in Slovakia, whether and how the different layers of their identity are expressed. It eas consulting different layers of ethnicity in terms of language use, sense of home and family ties. My informators named all these phenomena. In the end, the stability of ethnic identity was especially demonstrated.

## 5.Behind the borders of reality: esoteric practices in contemporary society - Andrej Kapcar

Magic practitioners have always been a community not easy to research. Be it due to connotation related to the actions, the secrecy of the orders and schools, as well as the ambiguity of the practice, magicians have been often overlooked at the expense of other religious, or spiritual movements. This situation has slowly started to change in the 70s, with the increase of disinterest in the traditional religions, and the rise in interest for new, alternative forms of spirituality. In this milieu the highly syncretic practice of Chaos Magick emerged. The practitioners of this post-modern style of magic were captivated by its lack of hierarchy, authority as well as prescribed forms, with knowledge being available to everyone interested.

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The common denominator of these notoriously heterogenous practices is the changing of environment by transcending the borders of what is possible and what is not. Through cultural, psychological or social transgression, often connected with the breaking of taboos, the practitioners aim to change reality itself. This presentation will focus on the practice of Chaos Magic, its practitioners and the community that emerged from it.

6.Scars - between beauty and ugliness. Cultural perception of the scar - Katarzyna Bem-Kukulka

The aim of this presentation is to outline the cultural perception of scars based on the analysis of survey results and narrations collected during in-depth interviews. Katarzyna Bem-Kukulka presents an elaborate division of scars and discusses the borderline and ambivalence of this phenomenon in relation to the concepts of beauty and ugliness. The key to defining scars turns out to be the origin of their appearance and the assessment of the society. Keywords: scar, birthmark, body, anthropology of body.

## ROOM 3

### 2:30 PM - 4:30 PM: Workshop

From fieldwork to workplace: unlocking your anthropological skills - Aleksandra Turowska and Karolina Kania

Have you ever wondered how ethnographic skills and data-gathering methods are applied in different fields than classically understood anthropological fieldwork? We want to share this knowledge with you!

In this workshop, we will provide practical exercises and valuable insights on how to use your skills in a professional setting.

We'll begin with an overview of industries and disciplines that warmly welcome ethnographic skills and explain why they are so valuable. Next, we'll introduce some product and service design methods that derive from anthropological expertise. Through teamwork, we'll explore the opportunities available to researchers in today's competitive job market.

The hands-on part of the workshop will cover conducting research activities beyond academia: understanding the target audience, choosing the right research method, and presenting actionable and insightful results.

By participating in this workshop, you will discover how to apply your anthropological skills and leverage your expertise in a real-world context.



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## ROOM 2

### 11:15 AM - 1:30 PM: Cultural responses to environmental and borderland challenges

#### 1. Pollution in terms of transrelational ethnography. The case of the Głogów smelter - Bartłomiej Puch

The presentation deals with the topic of industrial pollution and the consequences resulting from it, using the example of the Głogów smelter and its surroundings. I problematise the notion of pollution, looking at the entanglement of this term in various socio-political networks. Referring to the work of other anthropologists (e.g. Little 2012, Jaffe 2016, Welker 2014), I redefine it, drawing on my analysis of the empirical material I have collected and enriching it with the thought of transrelational ethnography. Pollution has affected the entire local environment, equally affecting human and non-human actors. As part of my thesis, I am conducting ethnographic fieldwork in the village of Żukowice in Lower Silesia. The inhabitants of the village were displaced due to the harmful effects of the neighbouring copper smelter. The few residents who did not agree to leave their farms, who are my fieldworkers, remained in the village. An additional area of research is the Głogów copper smelter and the activities it undertakes to eliminate, or prevent, pollution. I am also interested in the practices and narratives of local officials. Research in the stream of multi-species ethnography is also an important element.

#### 2. Towards the anthropology of forest activism - Urszula Małecka

My proposal of the anthropology of forest activism is a combination of a critical description of the relationship between forest activists and the forest in a more-than-human perspective (Tsing 2013, 2015, 2019) and an analysis of strategic actions of forest movement, for which I use the tool of translation (Latour 1983). The more-than-human perspective allows me to bring out the more-than-human socialities co-created by my research partners and thus show relationships other than those based on profit, with the goal of inspiring the imagining of a more relational and inclusive world. This perspective shows the forest as a multispecies entity, and is therefore transnational, not limited by national boundaries.

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Through translation, I analyze the forest order in Poland – both the one created by the State Forests and dominant for many years in Poland, and the one that is taking shape after activists disrupted the State Forest network. I show the values given to the forests by the institution that manages them and the society that fights to protect them. The network of meanings built by the State Forests in Poland reinforces forestry as a national project, while the values given to forests by the forestry movement are universal. I want to show that a model of forestry that assumes a polyphony of visions of the forest can have a transnational character.

3. Vineyard in the shadow of the Iron Curtain. Viticulture and winemaking as forms of resistance and adaptation on the Vas-hegy (Eisenberg) in the XX. century - Iringó Tompa-Horváth

In my presentation, I'd like to summarize some results of my ongoing doctoral research. I conduct cross-border, comparative research along the Austrian-Hungarian border. The main site is the Vas-hegy/Eisenberg, where viticulture and winemaking have a thousand-year-old tradition. The completely homogeneous geographical and natural environment here is now bisected by a state border, and the territory of the hill is shared by two countries. Before 1920 there was no border here, the inhabitants could move freely through the landscape. The settlements maintained lively economic and social relations. After Trianon, the spatial structure changed, the previous relations were broken, and the border region became marginal. On the Hungarian side of the border, the situation became even more difficult after 1949. The building of the Iron Curtain and the Sovietization of the countryside sealed the fate of the Hungarian villages in the border region. The following decades were about surviving and finding a way out of collective struggle. During my fieldwork, it soon became clear that the vineyard played a fundamental role in surviving. It seems that on the Hungarian side of the border, the vineyard provided not only work and livelihood, but also shelter, some kind of freedom, and the possibility of resistance against the regime. In my presentation, I'd like to show why and how viticulture and winemaking on the Vas-hegy can be considered as local forms of everyday resistance and adaptation.

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## 4. Lemkos in Poland - Life on the Borderlands - Richard Keračik

The purpose of this contribution is to present the current situation of Lemkos in Poland. In Czech and Slovak academic discourse, the topic of Lemkos receives only marginal attention. The turbulent developments in Central Europe in the past century also affected the Lemkos. After World War II, the Polish authorities recognized the Lemkos as unreliable citizens and forced them to leave their historical Lemko territory. The minority policies of the Polish governments aimed at the disintegration of this community and assimilation policies resulted in the fact that from a community of 150,000 people in the first half of the 20th century, today we talk about an ethnic minority of approximately 12,000 individuals. The question of who the Lemkos are has been posed by ethnography since their establishment in Central Europe in the early 19th century. A clear answer is still unknown. Defining this religiously, linguistically, and politically diverse community was beyond the capabilities of the researchers of that time. The trend to define Lemkos based on apparent shared external characteristics continues to this day. Currently, according to Polish law, Lemkos hold the status of an ethnic minority. Based on field research and analysis of interviews with Lemkos, I will attempt to provide insights into how the Lemkos themselves perceive their belonging to their own group, in other words, the perception of group identity, and how they reflect this relationship in their language.

## 5. Navigating the crisis – Muslims on the Polish-Belarusian Border - Joanna Urbańska

The region of Podlasie has long been thought to represent interreligious coexistence, as the communities of Catholic and Orthodox Christians lived alongside each other as well as their Muslim neighbours – Polish Tatars. Although their presence dates back to the 17th century, studies show it did not have a major influence on general attitudes towards Muslims in Poland. Even though present only in very small numbers, Muslims were portrayed and thought of, as dangerous, evil and ultimately Other. A direct outcome of such narrations became visible when a humanitarian crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border unfolded in 2021. A group of refugees from Afghanistan has been unlawfully held near the border, their pleas for asylum ignored and their rights violated.

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Their appearance on the border marked the day when Muslim refugees were no longer only an imagined Other. It also posed a question about the image and position of all Muslims in Poland, including Polish Tatars who found themselves on the frontier of the crisis. Basing on field research conducted in the region and my own activist experiences, I would like to explore the processes of Othering of Muslims in Poland, whether they have been living in the country for hundreds of years or have just crossed the border from Belarus.

## ROOM 2

### 2:30 PM - 4:30 PM: Exploring borders in spiritual practices

#### 1. Crossing the line in the Slovak spring ritual „carrying away of death“ - Stanislav Gubančok

In my dissertation thesis, I am analyzing Slovak and Lithuanian spring rituals, which we could call “carrying away of death”. Straw effigy which has different regional names has a very similar structure in Slavic and Baltic folklore. This ritual is probably of older origin and the parallels we can find in annual feasts of ancient Rome also vanished Phrygians or Germanic tribes of continental Europe. A very important phase in this ritual practice is specific straw effigy which needs to be carried away from urban areas, after the ritual procession. This interdisciplinary topic is drawing the attention of ethnologists, historians, religionists, and linguists. In my presentation, I will try to explain the semantic field of particular aspects of this annual custom and the importance of liminality.

#### 2. Jesuit spaces in early modern Japan between 1549-1597 - Dávid Lédig

The topic of my presentation is the jesuit spacial presence in early modern Japan, during the jesuit mission, from 1549 to 1597. During this time period the mission occupied a variety of spaces in Japan in regards to criterias such as location, type, usage and ownership. These spaces included buddhist monasteries, catholic churches, houses (both rented and newly built), seminaries and school buildings, hospitals and as a rather unique case in the history of the order: the city of Nagasaki.



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Thanks to the regular, thorough and edifying correspondence of the Order, the Japan mission's presence in these spaces is well traceable through their yearly reports to the Jesuit headquarters in Rome, their other correspondences and through the edifying treatises written about Japan, the Japanese people and their own experience in the country. Primary sources like Luís Fróis' *Historiam de Japam*, Gaspar Vilela's, Luis d'Almeida's and Organtino Gnechi Soldo's reports and texts contain multiple instances regarding Jesuit space throughout the range of Jesuit presence in Japan.

Meanwhile the accusation and ownership of the city of Nagasaki by the Jesuits is a rather unique situation in the history of the order, which provides a very interesting intersection of European and Japanese spatial practices as the city's control was a joint venture between the Jesuit missionaries and local Japanese people.

### 3. The concept of superstition in the texts of early modern Catholic missionaries - Ondřej Pazdírek

Early modern (but also much later) Christian missionaries in various areas frequently used the term *superstitio* to refer to the non-Christian religious traditions they encountered and interacted with, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, and various folk religions. Although the modern reader may be tempted to see this term as a mere disparaging slur, it has in fact a specific and precisely defined meaning in the Catholic moral theology of the time. In this paper, I would like to analyze this concept in its historical context and to show how the use of the term reflects the interaction between Catholic Christianity and other religions in the context of early modern Christian missions in Asia.

### 4. Lived Religion and the Official Church: On the Question of Defining Boundaries - Bahdan Serdziuk

This presentation explores the intricate relationship between lived religion and the official Church, with a specific focus on the veneration of the Virgin Mary in post-communist Belarus. The study aims to shed light on the dynamics and boundaries that exist between individual religious practices and institutionalized religious structures.

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## 5. 'We're Walking the Ancient Path' – Old and New Traditions in Hungarian Neopaganism - Krisztina Bodzásné Csényi-Nagy

Neopaganism became more and more popular since its foundation in the 1960s. The reason for this phenomenon may be that it introduced alternative approach to life by reviving and romanticizing archaic pagan religions, and re-invent them with modern teachings (e.g. sanctity of nature, individualism).

In my paper I will introduce three neopagan religions studied in the past 10 years: Wicca, Ásatrú and Yotengrit. The main question is why neopagans decided to follow that particular religion, and how incorporate pagan practices in their everyday life.

I found that the borders of past and present are blurred in the religious practice of my neopagan informants. Their practices are invented traditions, in many cases they are incorporated into religious practice as part of reconstruction efforts. This desire to connect with an idealized past was a defining element in the narratives of almost all of my interviewees, in all three religions. But New Age practices (e.g., meditation, visualization, divination) also played a big role, especially in the case of Wicca and Yotengrit. These practices contribute to the re-enchantment of the world within the framework of religion, as well as help believers deepen their daily religiosity and harmony with nature.

**Keywords:** Neopaganism, past and present, New Age, Hungary, reinvented traditions

## 6. Shugden worship on a crossroad of capitalism and nationalism - Anudei Erdenebat

It is the conflict about whether or not to worship this protector and how this issue created a certain closed group. The origin of this conflict is not caused by Mongolia, but it is rooted in the conflict between outsiders or Tibetan refugees. In short, in 1960, the Naichung protector, the Tibetan government's talisman, warned the 14th Dalai Lama about the dangers of worshipping the Shugden protector. Since then, a book prohibiting the worship of Shugden protector has been published, and the 14th Dalai Lama has repeatedly made statements about not worshipping Shugden protector during his public lectures. Subsequently, Shugden worshipers were forbidden to listen 14th Dalai Lama's Dharma teachings.

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This Shugden problem, which arose among Tibetan refugees, arose among Gelugpa Buddhists in Mongolia after 1990. The debate on whether or not to worship Shugden puts forward its main argument from the understanding of the worship of property and wealth, which has been discussed in Mongolia since 1990 and is understood as a supporting ideology of capitalist society.

This study is about how the problem of the protector Shugden, which arose among the Tibetan refugees, has now affected the Buddhist people of Mongolia and how/what closed groups have created under the idea of nationalism and capitalism.

## 4:30 PM - 6:00 PM: Cultural Walking Tours

### Jewish quarter tour - with Eszter Halász

A guided city tour in the old Jewish quarter of Budapest, where you can gain insight into religious and cultural diversity, admire architectural gems, and explore the hidden corners of the streets. During the guided tour, Budapest's city center comes to life from a completely different perspective. We will walk through historical sites while learning about the Jewish religion and the cultural diversity of the streets.

### Street art tour - with Etele Mészáros

Join us and discover the hidden messages of the streets. During this tour, we learn about local and global street artists, and we delve deep into the sticker culture. This is how we learn about the current mood of society, culture, art, and movements.

### Visiting Liberty Square - with Péter Buchmüller

Szabadság tér has a long history dating back to the 18th century, prominent buildings of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy era, and especially recently, has become a uniquely important space of memory politics of the current government. By visiting the square, we could comprehend the history of Hungary in the past two centuries in a nutshell and have a better understanding of the memory politics of the present and the heated debates about it.

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## MAIN ROOM

09:30 AM - 10:00 AM: Registration and Coffee

## ROOM 1

10:00 AM - 12:00 PM: Spatial practices and encounters

1. Mapping borders and boundaries in two Barrios Populares of Guayaquil-Ecuador: an experience of social cartographies in context of violence(s) - Diana Vallejo Robalino

The constitution and subsequent configuration of popular neighborhoods in Latin America is a socio-cultural phenomenon proper to the urban development of these nations. Despite the number of years that have elapsed since the first informal settlements, we are far from being able to fully understand the complex realities that its inhabitants live and experience. In this context, understanding the socio-spatial production of the barrios in Guayaquil-Ecuador, from the shared experiences and historical trajectories of its inhabitants has been the challenge of my research project. The objective of this presentation is to show the findings related to the production of two social cartographies that helped us understand how the neighborhoods of Bastión Popular and Barrio Nigeria are experienced from the voice of their inhabitants, in addition to the bordering processes that they identify and that in turn (re)produce and/or condition their social practices in the neighborhood space. Social cartographies were the ideal and flexible methodological tool for the symbolization of abstract and concrete elements in the neighborhood territory, generating links between the meanings attributed to the neighborhood and the contextual features of the city.

2. What is the impact of the German border on the formerly German town Aš? - Jan Haken

This paper deals with the past of the West Bohemian town of Aš, specifically with the expulsion of Czech Germans from this region, the period of socialist dictatorship, and the events after Velvet revolution. It also examines the relationship of the local inhabitants to contemporary Germany and to the ethnic minorities that inhabit Aš.



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It attempts to provide insights into these themes through the interpretation of in-depth interviews with local narrators and explores how these contemporary and historical aspects have influenced the formation of the identity of contemporary residents as Czechs and residents of Aš. In addition, the paper asks more general questions about the relationship of the local population to contemporary Germany, especially what positives and negatives the locals see in living its proximity.

### 3. Baltic regional languages in question. The case of Samogitia and Latgale - Laura Vasiliauskaite

In Lithuania and Latvia, there are two known historical regions, Samogitia and Latgale, which still carry their names in current ethnographical and cultural maps. Though Baltic tribes, which once lived there, are long gone, existent differences still remain compared to the rest of their country. One of the strongest differences is the phenomenon of the so-called regional languages that are officially recognized as a variant of the state languages (Lithuanian and Latvian). Like the regions themselves, these language variants have their own history and written tradition. Many activists support the idea of dialects getting a status of a language, as well as linguistic revitalization, which is essential due to today's globalization. In this presentation, I would like to provide a short historical context of these regions, the formation of Samogitian and Latgalian regional languages, and show the current activism surrounding these regional languages.

### 4. Attempts to Politicize Public Space: Processes of Exclusion and Inclusion in Urban Renewal - Greta Rauleac

This paper examines the role of urban renewal within an antagonist political movement. It analyses the revitalization process of a square in a provincial town in Northern Italy, situated on the historical site of a factory associated with anti-fascist movements in the 1930s. Today the square houses various associations who formed a cooperative network for its restyling and civic engagement activities. In this paper, I focus one of these associations, "The People's City", who join with the stated intent of transforming the area into a site of political emancipation and mobilization.

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Through the analysis of the organization's day-to-day activities as they were observed over one-year-fieldwork, the paper investigates 1) how this encounter was pursued by the activists and with which outcomes; 2) how the cultural activities done in collaboration with other associations shaped the image of the square and with what effects to the political goal.

The analysis reveals that the organization's participation in the alliance network had adverse effects on their political aspirations, leading to the replication of existing community divisions. Their use of resistance movement iconography inadvertently excluded their intended target groups, particularly migrant precarious workers. Broadly, this paper considers the interactions between social classes in defining the use and the identity of public space.

### 5. "The Day of Folk Costume and Dance in the town Hajós": Examples of national identity and symbolic use of space - Alexandra Korom

As a result of the political regime change in Hungary '89 and the concomitant economic and social transformations, as well as the possibility of free self-organisation, the number of civil society organisations has increased. Furthermore, the Act on Right of Minorities '93 provided a legal framework for the Hungarian minorities to legitimise their individual and communal interests, and to cultivate their culture. The need for self-assertion and self-representation in the local space became more powerful in the groups that were established, based on the possibilities provided by the Act. In my presentation, I will present the possibility of preserving national identity through the symbolic use of space of a group based on the highlighted examples of an event of a local Swabian association in Hungary. The event in analysis does not take place in a specific enclosed space, but uses the open urban areas of the city. In the methodology of my research, I consider the interdisciplinary perspective, in addition to dance anthropology methods, research approaches of proxemics and environmental psychology to be relevant. The study of the relationship between the preservation of national identities, social relations and the use of space is made even more fascinating by the multiethnic context in which the researched community exists. I interpret the event as a cultural phenomenon, along which the local attachment and national identity of the Swabians of the town of Hajós can be formulated.

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## 6. Liminal spaces of protest: the UN Buffer Zone in Cyprus - Andrew Michael Cragg

For almost fifty years, the so-called “buffer zone” between the Republic of Cyprus and the unrecognised Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has constituted a liminal space, a no-man’s land of varying size and impenetrability. Numerous summits and conferences have been held to try and negotiate the reunification of the island, all thus far without success. As such, access to most of the buffer zone remains strictly forbidden, while the buildings within have largely been left to rot due to the lack of human settlement and preservation. Despite its inaccessibility, the buffer zone has itself played host to a series of protests and protest movements, with—on occasion—deadly consequences.

In my presentation, I intend to conceptualise the buffer zone as a liminal space with significant symbolic power. Moving a protest into this area immediately increases its impact, escalating tensions and drawing greater media attention to the protesters’ cause. To do this, I will look at three key examples of protest within the buffer zone: the Women Walk Home initiative, the deaths of Tassos Isaac and Solomos Solomou, and the Occupy Buffer Zone movement. All of these protests were made against the division of the island, and all entered the buffer zone to make their arguments, albeit with different aims, actions, and consequences. By looking at the Cypriot case, I hope to broaden our understanding of symbolic power of protest in liminal spaces.

12:00PM – 1:00 PM: Networking Lunch

ROOM 1

1:00 PM – 3:00 PM: Social interactions: power, gender and community

1. Group dynamics, power relations and core values in two food rescue groups - Diána Dunai

This presentation draws upon the discipline of cultural anthropology and utilizes the method of participant observation to explore the group dynamics, power relations, core values, beliefs, and ideologies of a food rescue group from Budapest and another from Barcelona.

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By examining these elements, this study investigates how they can manifest as boundaries within the groups for example in the form of hierarchical boundaries, communication barriers and the lack of inclusivity.

### 2. Thin blue line and creme de la creme officers. On constituting the identity of the Polish police officer - Katarzyna Woźny

The “thin blue line” phrase refers to the concept of the police separating a righteous society from moral decay and the world of crime . “Uniform, gun, gas and handcuffs – we are like a scalpel that removes rotting tissues!” – raps 811811, Polish rapper group formed by police officers.

During the 2020 protests in Poland, the polarization of the police with the public was growing more and more apparent. In the mainstream media there were voices raised about massive police abuse, stating that the police are the oppressors. On the other hand, one after another, also appeared articles quoting police officers, who explained that, while they do not necessarily agree with the actions taken by the authorities, they have obligations to the state and intend to follow them - as guardians of public order.

Inspired by these narratives, and the double role police must play, this research is an attempt to understand how the Polish police officers are being formed and how they perform police identity, Conducting research at a police station, I observed how police officers sanction their actions on a daily basis, what do they face, what do they expect from their job and how they situate themselves in society. This study is also a record of the functioning of the institution from the inside, through which one can understand Waddington’s (1999) words about how fragile of an institution the police are and how constant confirmation of the justness of their actions they need.

### 3. Psychedelics Unveiled? The contrast between esoteric and exoteric approach within the global psychedelic subculture - Tancredi Marrone

With the advent of the Psychedelic Renaissance the use of mind-altering substances has gained a controversial albeit optimistic reputation. It is credited with solving existential crises, untreatable depression and also provide spiritual introspection. The use of psychedelics is moreover used by new religious movements as a form of sacrament.



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This however has come at the cost according to some groups of misunderstanding the value of psychedelics. This is considered especially when relating to cultures that use these substances as part of their spiritual practices such as the case of ayahuasca in Brazil and psilocybin or mezcal in Mexico. This presentation will address the factions in this debate and explore the world of psychedelic usage, the value and meaning of its spiritual purpose.

### 4. Women in Circus Jo-Joo - Josef Kubát

Presentation will show basic aspects of living of women in one traditional circus family. First memories, inclusion into circus craft, school education, relationships between respondents and their (grand)parents, siblings, friends, school mates, teachers, colleagues, partners and descendants. Strategy of socialization process and reaction to current challenges like Covid-19, inflation, death of first after communist generation and so on.

### 5. An ethnographic approach to Palestinian women in Abu Dis, West Bank: practices & representations - Virginia Sanchez

My presentation proposal is based on my master's thesis entitled: "An ethnographic approach to Palestinian women in Abu Dis, West Bank: practices & representations." The main objective of my thesis was to analyze the everyday life of Palestinian women by observing them and participating in their doings. I have explored how women develop themselves within the context of, on the one side, the military occupation of their land by Israel, and on the other, the specific social and religious circumstances in which they are immersed. The analysis will be presented in the presentation from a gender and decolonial perspective: In the first place, I would like to contextualize and describe the impact of the occupation of the Palestinian territory by Israeli forces experienced by women. Secondly, describing and analyzing how is being a woman in Palestine according to gender, religion, and age markers. And to conclude, identifying and analyzing from an intersectional perspective the ways in which their personal accounts and social markers such as ethnicity, nationality, religion, and gender impact their social relationships. It is significant to mention, that when I propose to analyze the everyday lives of Palestinian women,

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I do not suggest an exhaustive description of the activities they perform from the time they wake up until the end of their day, but trying to focus on the representations and meanings they assign to their actions.

### 6. “Compañeras” In-Between: Political subjectivities and geopolitical boundaries in a feminist ethnoscape - Lucie Naudé

Based on a multi-sited ethnographic study, this contribution explores the subjectivities and experiences of critical feminist NGO workers from Colombia and the global North. From the setting of aid chains criticized by feminist and postcolonial scholars/activists since the 1990s for reproducing geopolitical asymmetries, these feminist subjects aspire to build relations of transnational solidarity amid political contradictions and global frictions in this unequal feminist ethnoscape.

Through narratives of “feminist self”, they take part in a political community with other feminist subjects, imagined through the generic concept of “las mujeres” and the emic use of the idea of “compañeras”. Their pragmatic practical attempts to find the best way to work together and care for one another despite structural and institutional constraints situate them as “professional activists” in this political community.

This contribution studies the production of feminist subjects “in-between” by mobilizing ethnography as a resource to undo the good feminist subject. It addresses recent debates about the sustainability of a feminist political community, challenged globally by visceral fragmentations about power relations within contemporary feminist movements. It enters into dialogue with a broader literature on the political subjectivities of actors at the intersection of hegemonic and counter-hegemonic discourses.

### ROOM 2

#### 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM: Minority experiences and cultural identity

##### 1. Ethnolinguistics vitality of Hungarian minority in west Slovakia - Lujza Kovalčíková

In my presentation, I will present the results of field research, which is part of my dissertation thesis focused on the ethnolinguistic vitality of the Hungarian minority in Slovakia.

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As part of the contribution, I document the ethnolinguistic situation of the Hungarian minority, measure the use of Hungarian in individual (private and social) language domains and other language activities of the respondents, map the respondents' interests in the Hungarian language, and capture the shape of the language landscape in selected areas. I answer research questions regarding the influence of language on the ethnic identity of the respondents and the use of the Hungarian language in individual domains. The research itself took place within two regions of western Slovakia. The first locality is the district of Senec, which belongs to the areas forming the northern Hungarian language border. The second location is Rye Island. In addition to the results themselves, in the text, I explain the theoretical starting points, and the combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, specifically sociolinguistic questionnaire, interview, and observation. Based on the presented results, methods, and theoretical starting points, in the end, I capture and evaluate the tendencies of the minority towards gradual assimilation or the consolidation of the Hungarian identity and language.

### 2. From Slavery to Stardom: A Mystical Ethnic Group in Morocco - Meryem Madili

Morocco is known for its cultural and ethnic diversity. This presentation spotlights mystical ethnic group in Morocco who baffled many people from all over the globe; descendants of slaves who traced their origin to Sub-Saharan countries (Mali, Guinea, Ghana, Senegal, Niger). It also refers to a spiritual type of music that can be used as a method of healing with special rituals. The Gnawa are part of an ethnically and historically complex hybrid community that gradually emerged in the late nineteenth century with the slow disintegration of Moroccan slavery. Through travel, exchange, and negotiation, these former slaves merged aspects of various cultural influences from Sahelian and North Africa and, by the late nineteenth century, their identity crystallized, and they started to market their culture. Gnawa rituals and beliefs centre on the 'lila' or 'derdba', two names for an all-night, trance-based, spirit possession ceremony. The event engages the senses to incite possession trance in paying clients, in some invited family or friends, and potentially in other spectators who are present. The types of possession beliefs and trance activities that feature in this ritual share many similarities with other African and syncretic practices.

Keywords: Gnawa, ethnic group, Morocco, slaves, Sub-Saharan

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### 3. The racialization of the Roma in Poland – between social classes and identities. Outlining the complexity of fieldwork - Hubert Tuback

Based on participant observation, (1) among Roma from the ghetto in the Wrocław settlement, (2) among Roma activists and researchers, (3) small town Roma community. I want to show the processes of racialization by focusing mainly on everyday practices of racialization and discrimination.

The Roma in Poland are not a homogeneous group, they are diverse, and this diversity is recognized mainly by themselves and researchers. The dominant society perceives the Roma as a homogeneous group with stereotyped characteristics. This influences the institutional replication of exclusion through the stereotype that sneaking out of the system is a trait of Roma, but this is often due to a lack of ability to find their way in the system. This generates racialized hierarchies of access to administration. In my research area (1), this is met by anti-discrimination programs, which sometimes exacerbate the problem. I consider how everyday acts of discrimination and racialization are performed.

In addition, the deterioration and replication of racialization processes in Poland has also been influenced by gypsy studies. Facing this issue is a group of activists and researchers (2) largely of Roma origin, who are trying to decolonize earlier narratives and introduce a critical analysis of race.

In analysing the above phenomena, I want to focus on the processes of constructing the radical otherness of the Roma. I want to trace racialization in Poland and reflect on its main causes.

### 4. "La bellezza dell'integrazione". On cultural projects for refugees in Catania - Sonia Sadowska

In 2021 I conducted research in Catania (Sicily) that focused on a cultural project for refugees called "La bellezza dell'integrazione" (the beauty of integration) organized by the local association Isola Quassud. I sought to understand how a project that spanned three years, required significant financial resources, and involved local institutions could be accomplished by only two individuals. This study conducted a critical analysis of local cultural projects dedicated to refugees by delving into the notions of constructing illegality, rethinking the concept of integration, and deconstructing the modern definition of a refugee. Additionally, it contextualizes the observed project within the broader framework of European border control and the politics of securitization.

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### 5. Ethnographic, qualitative, and reflexive insights into Roma experiences in higher education - Diana Aburas

Recently, a growing phenomenon has emerged, minorities worldwide are voicing their long-silenced narratives. This research, with its qualitative approach and efforts to collect testimony from Roma, seeks to give voice to an under-researched minority who is highly marginalized in higher education as with other aspects of society.

In responding to marginalization and developing coping mechanisms Resilience is an important component. The American Psychological Association defines resilience as the process and outcome of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioral flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands.

The paper will attempt to answer questions such as: Have Roma students developed bridging or bonding forms of social capital as coping mechanisms? How has resilience assisted? Do Roma in higher education feel liminal? How does being in a higher education environment and or as beneficiaries of affirmative measures impact on identity performance? The paper will explore the research methodology for my doctoral research and present some tentative answers to the questions posed.

### 6. The Multicultural Vojvodina (The Autonomous Province of Serbia). Slovak minority of Vojvodina from an ethnological perspective - Karolína Gibalová

The Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in Serbia is a distinctly multi-ethnic region. Vojvodina is home to 26 nations and national or ethnic groups, which makes it a highly multi-ethnic environment. Each ethnic group nurtures a specific culture and traditions that are recognized as having significant potential for development, particularly development of cultural tourism in Vojvodina. The paper will deal with the position of the Slovak minority in multicultural and multi-ethnic Vojvodina from an ethnological perspective. The paper draws on field research.



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## ROOM 2:

### 1:00 PM – 3:00 PM: Navigating digital boundaries, media and culture

#### 1. Norms in Video Games - György Sipos

My research focuses on the norms in certain video games. As opposed to the real world, in video games norms are not necessary for the function of society or communities because there are other ways to enforce behaviours. Despite the lack of need for norms, there are countless instances where we can still observe seemingly unnecessary rules that players adhere to. As it is a working paper, there is no final conclusion yet, but it can already be stated: It is not enough to play video games well, you must also adhere to unwritten rules that make your participation in online communities desirable.

The research focuses on two particular games: Minecraft and Counter-Strike: Global Offensive. From a gameplay perspective, these are very distinct games, requiring different behaviours. There are different ways to reward wanted behaviours and also punish unwanted behaviours. It is also interesting that playing video games is not a necessity, it is a free time activity. Players could just decide (sometimes they do) that instead of trying to enforce proper behaviour, they could just leave and not play anymore, but many times they do not do that. The further I go with this research the wider it gets, and what seems to be very simple on the surface, turns out to be a vast area of research that is still uncovered.

With rise of artificial intelligence and virtual reality, researching immersive entertainment such as video games becomes more important with every single day.

#### 2. 'Nowhere (wo)man': theoretical explorations into the political economy of <digital> eroticism - Maximiliano Albornoz Torres

What is the limit between reality and fiction? Is there an epistemological frontier between the real and the virtual? Is reality a synonym of truth? Is virtuality a lie? How much is reality and how much is imagination in eroticism? These are some of the questions that guide this work, which starts from the tensions raised in them to transcend the disciplinary limits of anthropology and navigate in philosophical and theoretical concerns.

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The irruption of digital technologies in the new millennium forces us to recast conceptual frameworks and disciplinary boundaries in order to provide a sharper framework of interpretation; and amidst so many airs of renewal, I believe it is pertinent and necessary to expand the frontiers of anthropology in the form of interdisciplinary dialogues. Therefore, this paper will largely expose my ethnographic and digital fieldwork around consumers of erotic content on the internet, as a continuum with certain differences and similarities with other sexual markets in general, and with pornography as an industry in particular.

Notwithstanding this background, the main objective I am interested in developing here will be the notion of the 'political economy of digital eroticism', to account for the fact that this particular sexual and erotic market is inscribed in economic, political and cognitive dynamics on a larger scale that refer to the processes of subjectivation of subjects in relation to post-industrial and technological capitalism.

### 3. Digital Curation and Digital Humanities Methods in Ethnology and Social Anthropology in Slovakia : Validating the Possibilities of Application to Ethnomedical Data Sources - Barbora Siváčková

In line with the theme of this year's event, I would like to introduce and present my PhD project, which focuses on the relationship between new and old research methods and their applications:

#### Digital Curation and Digital Humanities Methods in Ethnology and Social Anthropology in Slovakia : Validating the Possibilities of Application to Ethnomedical Data Sources

Digital curation and digital humanities represent a common framework for preserving, promoting and making accessible digital collections. The transformative potential of DC and DH lies in specific research methods that offer a change in the quality of the knowledge produced. The greatest benefit of these methods is the ability to process large sets of resources, to qualitatively analyse large volumes of data, and to do so on a platform of interdisciplinary collaboration. The project involves two levels of research: vertically, it is oriented towards the processing of ethnomedical data sources by DC procedures and their subsequent analysis by DH methods. Horizontally, it focuses on the research of DC and DH methodology and its application in the conditions of scientific collections of the Institute of Scientific Collections of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

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### 4. Humour Across Borders: Reconfiguration of Soviet Jokes on Chinese Social Media - Leiyi Lin

Since the birth of the Soviet Union, scholars have been working hard to explain the rise and fall of a socialist exemplar. And jokes, as underground entertainment with a hidden transcript criticizing the government, are considered a cultural factor leading to tiny, everyday revolutions in the Soviet Union. Despite the death of the Soviet Union, Soviet jokes transcend the border between past and present and find their place in 21st-century China when Chinese netizens adopted and reconfigured Soviet jokes in their everyday communication on social media.

My research follows the introduction and reconfiguration of Soviet jokes on Chinese social media and looks into their social roles not only as sources of laughter but also as constructive parts of the society where we could better understand how people verbally present and deliver their emotions, opinions, and identities in a shared space. In my presentation, I argue that the reconfiguration of Soviet jokes in China is, on the one hand, a creative, witty practice against domination in everyday life; and that the reconfiguration of Soviet jokes via social media could also set up virtual borders when networked practices of foreign humour supersede the forms and contents of jokes themselves.

### 5. Digital Ethnography and Utilization of Big Data in Social Science Research at the Intersection of Health Sciences - Anggi Irawan

In contemporary research, the amalgamation of digital ethnography and big data has gained significant traction within the realms of social science, particularly in the context of health sciences. This convergence presents a novel approach to understanding complex socio-cultural phenomena through the exploration of online social spaces facilitated by technological advancements. The juxtaposition of digital ethnography and big data offers new avenues for exploring intricate dynamics within the domain of health sciences.

Digital ethnography, a contemporary iteration of traditional ethnographic methods, involves the meticulous study of online social spaces as a consequence of the progressions in data technology. This method has evolved in recent years, prompting diverse attempts to investigate virtual landscapes within ethnographic research, resulting in a variety of methodologies designated by distinctive nomenclatures.

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his study underscores a systematic exploration of digital ethnography's implementation in the intersection of social science and health sciences research. The investigation unfolds across four fundamental stages: information retrieval, item selection, data analysis, and consolidation. The research aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of its scope and application of digital ethnography in health research.

Through a meticulous content analysis utilizing both deductive and inductive coding, this study distinguishes four primary categories of ethnographic research methods within the digital context: social media ethnography, contextual digital ethnography, meta digital ethnography, and cross-media ethnography. The categorization is determined by the magnitude of data (Small vs. Big Data) and the nature of fieldwork (meta or contextual), offering a nuanced framework for comprehending the intricate interplay between technology, society, and health sciences.

To demonstrate the efficacy of the digital ethnography and big data approach within health sciences research, this study draws from two seminal research works. The first study, titled "Analysis of Content, Social Networks, and Sentiment of Front-of-Pack Nutrition Labeling in the European Union on Twitter," employs content analysis and network sentiment analysis to scrutinize nutrition-related discussions on social media platforms. The second study explores the application of the Internet of Things (IoT) paradigm to facilitate a diary study within a specific community, showcasing the innovative utilization of technology-enhanced research methods.

In conclusion, the amalgamation of digital ethnography and big data represents a pioneering approach in the realm of social science research, particularly within health sciences. By systematically delineating the methodology, categorization, and practical application of this convergence, this study contributes to the burgeoning field of digital research methodologies, underscoring the potent role of technology in reshaping the landscape of scientific inquiry.

**Keywords:** digital ethnography, big data, digital health

### 6. Depictions of the Other in popular print media at the turn of the century - Gyuris István Viktor

Research of the 'Other' has often been relegated to the sidelines, examined within strict disciplinary limits.

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Significant works have been made in this field, however understanding the relationship between the European public and the depicted 'Other' mostly concluded only to colonial propaganda. What could then be the right framework to understand these topics in those countries where colonial interests were out of the equation? Reader and consumer audiences in landlocked Central European countries were eager to 'see' beyond their immediate surroundings. There is an emerging field of research in these Central European countries, that examines the complex relations between the public that had no experience of the outside world and the different enterprises which offered to bring the 'Exotic' into domestic borders (Staged Otherness – Ethnic Shows in Central and Eastern Europe, 1850–1939. 2022).

Nonetheless, most of the 'cultural encounters' in this period were not happening between real life people. Imported goods were sold with pictures of faraway lands and their people, calendars were filled with stories about the American Indians or African tribes.

The complex relations between the domestic audiences and the imagined 'Other' can be examined only by interdisciplinary approach. Different fields: historical anthropology, visual anthropology, history of mentalities, history of the printing media, postcolonial studies can offer worthy contributions to this discussion.

3:00PM - 3:15 PM: Short break

3:15 PM - 4:30 PM: Workshops

### ROOM 1

Political Anthropology: Border of Everything / Brink of Chaos - Miklós Szabó

Political anthropology, a subfield of anthropology, has long examined the intersections between politics and culture. However, in recent times, it has become increasingly apparent that almost everything has become politicized, presenting unique challenges to scholars and practitioners in the field. This workshop aims to explore the complexities and implications of this phenomenon, inviting participants to critically analyze the consequences of an increasingly politicized world through the lens of political anthropology.



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## ROOM 2

**Mental mapping and (counter)cartographies: Socio-spatial subjectivities and the City - Fernanda Maes and Diana Vallejo**

Social cartographies are an innovative interdisciplinary methodological tool that social scientists, artists and researchers from a variety of disciplines can use to map the ways of symbolizing space. It is a process of creation that subverts the place(s) of enunciation(s) to challenge the dominant narratives about the territories, from the knowledge and daily experiences of the participants. Through graphic and visual support, this method facilitates the mapping of imaginaries, feelings, ideologies, perceptions, and other spatial subjectivities, in order to comprehend space(s) and place(s) holistically, both from verbal and visual data. The workshop aims to give the participants theoretical and methodological insights to think on their research interests from a territorialized perspective. In the session, with the mediation of the workshop holders, the participants will carry out a mapping exercise in relation but not limited to the following topics:

- Gender, race and intersectionality
- Public/private spaces and socio-spatial (in)justice
- Social and cultural memory
- Migration, nationalism and ethnicity
- Politics, social movements and political ecology

Afterwards we will hold a brief discussion to brainstorm and reflect on the possibilities this method provides to each of the participants' research. The workshop is limited to 12 participants. Ideally, applicants should be in ongoing research by the time of this workshop.

## ROOM 3

**Linocut Workshop: Borders of your own psyche: What's in your head? What images do you see? What limits you from creating? - Małgorzata Brzeczka, Beata Bratkowska, Katarzyna Bem-Kukulka Zuzanna Horzela and Hanna Kolodenska**

**What's in your head? What images do you see? What limits you from creating?**

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For what do graphic designers need a spoon and a piece of floor? The DEHA Art-Scientific Group would like to take you on a journey into one of the most interesting printing techniques - linocut. Using this technique, artists are able to prepare reproducible (to some extent) prints. With the help of the right tools, Graphic Designers transfer their designs from matrices to any surface!

4:30 PM - 4:45 PM: Coffee Break

## MAIN ROOM

### 4:45 PM - 6:00 PM: Roundtable Discussion

#### **Borders and Boundaries in Anthropology: Challenges and Perspectives**

For an engaging wrap-up of this conference, we will have our final roundtable discussion, moderated by our organizers, where we bring together a diverse group of renowned professors from our partner universities. They'll be sharing their experiences in the ever-evolving world of anthropology, offering insights into applied research methods, the art of critical thinking, and the magic of interdisciplinary collaboration, where we dive deep into what it means to be an anthropologist and a teacher in the 21st century.

The discussion is followed by a celebratory evening as we conclude the conference with renewed insights and a sense of community!

Thank you for being part of this enriching intellectual exchange.