

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
 GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEMBER, 2004  
 ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

<p><b>ANDREEV,</b> SVETLOZAR</p> <p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Legitimacy problems of borders and states in SEE during the EU fifth enlargement</b></p> <p>Today there exists a complex relationship between an enlarging European Union and a group of countries forming a sub-region on the south-eastern fringes of the European continent, commonly referred to as the Balkans or South-Eastern Europe (SEE). The difficulty of “including” the other and preserving one’s own identity at the same time is one of the central questions in the relationship between the EU and the SEE countries. From the viewpoint of the current EU member states and probably Slovenia, which is to become a member of the Union as of 1 May 2004, the Balkans represent something ‘near’ geographically, but very ‘different’ politically, socially and economically. From the viewpoint of most SEE states, the ‘road to Europe’, which they believe, or hope, to be ultimately part of, passes through the strengthening of the nation-state, local democracy and the economy, rather than the opening of borders to the uncontrolled transfer of goods, services and values from the much more powerful and wealthy neighbouring states and international actors. This paper attempts to look at the legitimacy problems associated with borders in SEE. It not only tries to provide an internal, regional perspective, but also tries to link this issue to the ongoing enlargement of the EU eastwards. This paper primarily looks at the set of legitimacy problems linked with the transformation of borders in SEE and Europe. However, it pays attention to related issues such as the evolving nature of statehood and citizenship as a function of borders. Finally, it is worth noting, that parts of the analysis of some of these problems are accompanied by policy recommendation, which intend to shape the debate about the borders in SEE and the EU during and after the current enlargement.</p>
<p><b>BALCSÓK,</b> ISTVÁN</p> <p><b>DANCS,</b> LÁSZLÓ</p> <p><b>KONCZ,</b> GÁBOR</p> <p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Bridge or iron curtain – a new external border of the European Union from the viewpoint of local people</b></p> <p>The purpose of the presentation is to describe the characteristics, intensity and the different forms of cross-border relations along the Hungarian-Ukrainian borderline, which becomes the external border of the European Union on May 1, 2004. The presentation don’t make an effort to simply illustrate the current situation, but tries to present the main tendencies of co-operation from the change of regime in 1990 till the establishment of Schengen rules. The presentation summarizes the effects of the EU enlargement and makes a forecast for the following years, based on the results of the questionnaires and interviews completed on both sides of the Hungarian-Ukrainian border. In the course of research the authors concentrated on the opportunities of transboundary connections of the people living near the border, especially focusing on temporal changes of cross-border traffic and its reasons, furthermore the legal and illegal spheres of commercial and other relations that basically determine the subsistence of the people in that region. Likewise, the authors emphasize the main issues bothering the ethnic Hungarians in Transcarpathia, such as crossing the border or the radical changes of the law regulation determining the conditions of residence, learning, employment, etc. in Hungary and therefore in the EU as well.</p>

<b>BARANYI , BÉLA</b>         <b>3</b>	<b>An enlarging Europe – new functions of the eastern borders of Hungary</b> <p>The presentation focuses on the issues of the border location and the cross-border relations along the eastern state borders of Hungary. The analysis is closely related to the European integration processes, the separating or connecting role of the state borders and the new external functions of the Schengen borders. As a result of the accession to the European Union in May 2004, border regions in double peripheral situation on each side of the Hungarian–Romanian and the Hungarian–Ukrainian border ('periphery of the periphery') will find themselves on the external border of the EU. Along the Schengen borders, the easement of the existing and reproducing problems and tensions is even more important than elsewhere. In addition to the analysis of the character of the co-operation of the border regions, the gateway and mediating roles and cross-border regional, economic, social, cultural, institutional and ethnic relations in general, the presentation also introduces the regional integrations, including the already existing Euroregions (Carpathians Euroregion, Danube–Maros–Körös–Tisza Euroregion) and the new euroregional organisations, the so-called small-scale Euroregions (Interregio, Hajdú-Bihar–Bihar and Bihar–Bihar Euroregion), and also other possible forms of interregional co-operation (co-operations among micro-regions, municipalities, centre towns and twin towns). Besides the issues of the Hungarian–Hungarian and interethnic relations, the analyses deal with the expected consequences of the construction of the Schengen border guarding system, the new dimensions, the characteristics and the prospects of the cross-border relations, with special regard to the treatment of the situation after the Schengen norms come in effect.</p>
<b>BEST, ULRICH</b>         <b>4</b>	<b>The limits of border studies as a critical practice</b> <p>In Europe, "new border studies" has emerged as a practice looking at borders as social constructions, as lines of connection, in flux and negotiated. Border studies therefore seems to have changed, together with a changing society. In this paper, however, I would like to critically reflect the practice of border studies. What is the role of border studies in changing power structures? Drawing on a review of "old border studies" in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a number of similarities with "new border studies" emerge. Borders seem to have always been considered as lines that are in movement, dynamic, changing. Borderlands have always had the air of ambiguity, fluidity, and contestedness. More importantly, however, border researchers have always claimed to write about borders of connection, as lines of peaceful permeation. They have nevertheless often combined this with a practice that was instrumental to the state, closely linked with imperialist politics. What is the contemporary role of border studies? I suggest that it is a feature of (post)modern societies to embrace transgression. Looking at the changing constitution of borders in Europe, I suggest the discourse on cross-border cooperation is again instrumental to the state. Border studies thus needs to reflect its role in new structures of power. I suggest a potential border studies as a situated, historically specific, and critical practice that is involved in an analysis of the own lines and the lines of others.</p>

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
 GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEMBER, 2004  
 ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

<p><b>BONCHEVA,</b> ANTONINA</p> <p><b>ANGELES,</b> MANUEL</p> <p><b>GAMEZ,</b> ALBA</p> <p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Borders, integration and convergence in NAFTA and selected European economies</b></p> <p>Societies and economies around the world are becoming more integrated. Integration is the result of reduced costs of transport, lower trade barriers, faster communication of ideas, rising capital flows, and intensifying pressure for migration, all of which, in the view of some observers, may one day lead to a borderless world. At the same time, integration has generated anxieties about rising inequality, shifting power, and non uniform development. The neo-classical model suggests the convergence either of the level of per capita income, or its rate of growth. Depending on the circumstances, convergence may be absolute, implying that less developed countries will grow faster than richer ones; or convergence may be conditional, under which postulate different types of economies will converge to the same rate of growth, but not necessarily to the same level of income. It is to be noted that convergence may occur without resulting in similar patterns of income distribution. Convergence, however is not automatic, much depends on the types of macro-economic policies in place, the degree of competition, the education levels of the workforce, and other factors. Recognising that comparative analysis may shed light on the usefulness of the different types of policies, such as the use of EU structural funds, the paper draws lessons for further North American integration, building on the experiences of four relatively less-developed EU countries (Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Greece) and the three NAFTA members (the United States, Canada, and Mexico). Employment, wage, and income differentials are addressed in relation to capital and population flows.</p>
<p><b>BREDNIKOVA,</b> OLGA</p> <p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Meanings and images of the modern Russian border. Cases: Russian-Estonian and Russian-Mongolian borderlands</b></p> <p>In the paper I would like to reconstruct and to compare some meanings and images of the state border in Russian-Estonian and Russian-Mongolian Borderlands. Few words about uniqueness of the modern borders of Russia, which are formed as a result nation state building on the post-soviet space. I believe that borderland is unique place for the border researchers where it is possible to observe processes construction and destruction of borders at the same time. On the one hand, on the post-soviet space nation-states are built actively. And thanks to the process the new borders are formed and become stronger. Besides the border takes roots in the people heads, structure their conceptions of the world, define people identities. On the other hand, sociologists and other social scientists note and write about globalization processes, ignoring, crossing and even destroying borders. For example, now we can speak about transnational life strategy of people ignoring borders. These processes of the border construction and destruction at the same time take place in the context of common memory about the Soviet past, and in the situation of close social networks and the rich social relations connecting inhabitants of the both sides of the border. In contrast to the sense of the frontier between two nation states, other senses are ascribed to the modern state frontiers on the post-Soviet space. Today the frontier has been connected with people's life world via different categories: of time (past/present/future), geographical categories (the East/the West, Europe/Asia) and categories of culture (e.g.: traditional category of "dirt" as regards alien) and so on. I intend to discuss some particularities of imperial and post-imperial discourse and power relations across the state border between Russia and Estonia and Mongolia.</p>

<p><b>BUCKEN-KNAPP,</b> GREGG</p> <p>7</p>	<p><b>The borders of solidarity: the politics of labor migration in Sweden</b></p> <p>Similar to many other European settings, Sweden is facing the combined effects of an upcoming retirement wave and a low birth rate, which are expected to result in a labor shortage across all sectors of the economy. Since spring 2002, the question of whether labor migration is an appropriate solution to this coming crisis has been one of the most prominent issues on the Swedish political agenda. Yet, unlike their social democratic counterparts in Scotland, the UK as a whole, or Germany, the governing Swedish social democrats have been sharply resistant to calls for an increase of labor migration from non-EU countries. I argue that this restrictive stance is best understood by considering the cumulative weight of three factors: the strength and position of the country's dominant trade union (LO), the historical legacy of Sweden's previous experiences with labor migration in the 1950s and 1960s, and a perception by the social democratic government that high rates of unemployment among refugees acts as a constraint on any plans to liberalize immigration policies. Data for this paper are drawn from a wide range of primary documents and interviews with key policymakers and representatives of relevant interest groups.</p>
<p><b>DI MARTINO,</b> LUIS ALBERTO</p> <p>8</p>	<p><b>In search of an institutional framework for the eastbound cross-border diffusion of Northeast Italy's industrial districts model of industrial development</b></p> <p>During the 1970s, when the Fordist model of industrial development was in crisis in most industrial countries, Central and Northeast Italy's industrial districts (IDs), based on local networks of SMEs located in small towns, continued to grow. Since the 1980s economists and sociologists described the core of this model as "flexible specialization" contrasting it to the "rigid vertical integration" of Fordist large companies. But at that time, some industrial districts were already in crisis as they couldn't cope with the continuous expansion of European and global market integration. During the 1990s this process gained momentum and Italian IDs suffered an unavoidable process of transformation (which in each ID has its own characteristics) based on the transfer to foreign countries of parts of its production process, a redefinition of their relations with foreign markets and the transformation of their approach to technological innovation. The internationalization of IDs brought Italian companies to Central and Eastern European countries which are in the process of integration into the European Union and which are looking for a model of industrial development. The Italian model, based on the socio-cultural roots of local communities, could be a more fertile terrain for long term economic development than to depend on foreign investment brought by multinational companies. My paper explores the institutional framework that would help to diffuse this model at regional and local levels in Eastern European countries, in order to avoid an IDs internationalization based on short term cost-cutting investments and to promote their internationalization as an alternative to globalization based mainly on the expansion of multinational companies.</p>

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
 GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEMBER, 2004  
 ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

<p><b>DRESSLER,</b> WANDA</p> <p><b>CIEHOCINSKA,</b> MARIA</p> <p>9</p>	<p><b>The deficit of theories on border issues after the 11 Sept. 2001, and NATO enlargement in the CEECs</b></p> <p>The NATO has changed (diminished/increased) the psychological tensions along the borders caused by implosion of the previous bipolar world order. The EU requirements for border issues are well known and accepted in general, and the procedures are clear. The case of CEECS has shown that the NATO has anticipated and enabled the shifts towards the new world geostrategy. To the insiders of CEECS there was the 11 Sept. 2001 disaster has accelerated a shift towards a new world wide geostrategy/shift in geopolitics, which have changed the requirements put on the functioning of state borders. Moreover, the necessity of mutual actions of the democratic world has forced to look at globalization on the one hand, and solidarity of the free nations on the other hand. Under new conditions, the functioning of borders is perceived as an indicator for the world security evaluation. However, the attention is paid to the solutions on the state/national and regional level. For the ceecs the local level of border issues seems to be not enough carefully examined. The border issues of the local level, outside the main transportation corridors, are the weakest point which still are waiting for an appropriate solutions.</p>
<p><b>HAKAMIES,</b> PEKKA</p> <p>10</p>	<p><b>Settlers on the border</b></p> <p>Soviet Union acquired from Finland territories on Karelian Isthmus and Ladoga Karelia in 1940 and again 1944. The administration of Soviet Union had to resettle the empty area, reorganize its infrastructure and integrate the area into Soviet political, economical and cultural structures. The aim of the paper is to study the experiences of the new Russian inhabitants in the years following the annexation, basing on the interviews and oral history of the local people. Main themes of the study are how people moved to the area, how they began their life in new circumstances, went familiar with the surrounding and how they explained everything strange they met on the former Finnish territory. Also the image of the invisible Finns among the Russians is a topic of my study. Theoretical background of my paper is in the cultural geography and in geographically oriented cultural anthropology, partly in the cognitive anthropology.</p>

<p><b>HALLIK, MARTIN</b></p> <p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>A twisted road to settlement of borders with Russia</b></p> <p>Entangled border disputes can be resolved mostly together with some other foreign policy matter. What foreign policy matters are more important than properly settled borders? How have the historical border treaties influenced current border disputes between Estonia and Russia, the new external border of EU? Does the relentlessness in these matters come from laws, pragmatic economic calculation or domestic political attitude? The aim of the paper is to draw parallels and analyze border dispute between Estonia and Russia. The extent of Russian borders has increased and decreased. Therefore it provides an excellent ground to draw comparisons. A comparison of economic and military importance of the areas under dispute between Russia and her neighbors is useful for an assessment of the value of the territories. The Northern Territories (the Kurile Islands) and East of Narva, for example, had a clear military importance in the past, but not now. Many domestic-political factors are serious obstacles for border-dispute resolutions, like laws stating the range of borders and domestic-political attitudes in the population. Intensiveness of media coverage indicates clearly how important the border problems are for the public. Still, the likelihood of a resolution of the disputes exists very clearly.</p>
<p><b>HOLTOM, PAUL DAVID</b></p> <p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Revising Kaliningrad's relationship with Königsberg: from negative 'Other' to synthesised Self</b></p> <p>In 2005, the 750<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Soviet/Russian city of Kaliningrad will be commemorated, in accordance with Vladimir Putin's Presidential decree. However, it is only for the past 58 years that a city occupying Kaliningrad's spatial co-ordinates has carried this particular name. Before being transferred to the USSR in 1945, a city known as Königsberg occupied this space. Yet, despite the best efforts of the USSR to erase all signs of a non-Soviet/Russian presence in the area before 1945, through name changes (1946) and repopulation, the heritage of Königsberg is being seized upon by Kaliningrad's inhabitants as they seek to define their place in contemporary Russia and Europe. This paper will discuss some of the recent 'revisions' of Kaliningrad's Soviet-era constructions and perceptions of East Prussia and Königsberg. In particular, it will focus upon the way in which scholars from Kaliningrad State University's history faculty have used archival and oral history research methods to provide a more 'Königsberg-friendly' account of Soviet-era Kaliningrad's 'settlers'. This paper will discuss some of their complex, at times seemingly contradictory, research findings. It will argue that over the past 15 years, there have been attempts to reconcile, positively engage with and potentially synthesise Königsberg's heritage with the development of a Kaliningrad regional identity.</p>

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEMBER, 2004  
ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

<b>KAWKA, RUPERT</b>          <b>13</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economic development along the former inner-German border 1980-2002</b></p> <p>A highly discussed question in the context of the present EU-enlargement is the future economic development of the border regions. A great uncertainty exists whether these regions will suffer from the integration or whether they will profit more than other comparable areas in the hinterland. The uncertainty is mainly due to a lack of historical examples for integrations of two economically unequal countries. Therefore a closer look on the German unification in 1990 and its consequences for the border regions may enlighten this problem, as this case is an exception in this respect. The paper will dedicate to this question and shows the regional economic performance before and after unification, i.e. from about 1980 to 2002. The main topic is whether the former inner-German border had and still has an effect on their development or whether the poor economic performance is mainly due to other factors like the rural character of the regions or the outdated sectoral structure. A result based on a statistical analysis of quantitative data is that the regions on the eastern side of the border benefited more than other East German areas from the integration. Nevertheless, this development was not on the costs of the former West German border regions.</p>
<b>KELLETT, ANDREW JAMES</b>          <b>14</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Fifteenth point: history, culture and personality in the mapping of post-WWI Europe</b></p> <p>This paper will examine the ways in which irrational considerations—history, culture and personality—affected the drawing of Central and Eastern Europe's borders after World War One. It focuses on the British statesmen and intellectuals directly involved in the Paris Peace Conference—Lloyd George, Balfour, and others—and their attitudes towards Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece and the Zionist movement. It will argue that these statesmen were guided by more complicated and interesting forces than mere geopolitical interests. This irrational diplomacy includes, but is not limited to, 'Occidentalism' and borderlands between 'East' and 'West'; notions of civilizational 'missions'; and perceived cultural affinities between Britain and the aforementioned 'nations'. Finally, I will examine the ways in which the four smaller nations' delegates presented their respective cases in Paris. One argument of this study is that the delegates were able to speak in ways which played up what the British already thought. Thus it might be said that the smaller nations had more leverage in Paris—of an intellectual and cultural sort—than has previously been argued. As well I would argue that the irrational element played a greater role in the creation of nations and borders at this most crucial of diplomatic moments.</p>

<b>KOLBE-WEBER, CARSTEN</b>          <b>15</b>	<b>Natura 2000 - cross-border coordination at the new internal border of the EU</b> <p>As of the moment of accession, the European environmental acquis communautaire will be applied to the new member states. It includes the EU Habitats Directive from 1992, which is targeted towards a coherent European network of protected areas called Natura 2000. A large number of habitats and species of Community interest can be found on both sides of the borders between EU accession and member states. The respective areas can potentially be designated as Natura 2000 sites. However, asymmetric administrative structures as well as different information and perceptions can hamper cross-border efforts towards a coordinated designation of Natura 2000 sites. The paper informs about the state of implementation and the cross-border coherence of the Natura 2000 network from the perspective of the EU and the three countries Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany, about the problems of establishing the Natura 2000 network on national level and the coordinating along the future internal EU borders (actors and institutional settings, cross-border / transnational European concepts of connectivity of biotopes), about solutions and requirements for political actions. The paper is based on an ongoing research project of the Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development in Dresden, Germany.</p>
--	---

<b>KONONENKO, VADIM</b>          <b>16</b>	<b>What is new about Russia-EU new border?</b> <p>Traditionally, EU-Russia interaction across Russia's Northwestern border has been perceived more positively than the rest of EU-Russia agenda. Since the end of the Cold War, Europe's North has been attached a label of a peaceful encounter between Russia's and EU's mutual interests to stability and prosperity of the region. When Finland's accession into EU in 1995 had made Russia-EU common border a reality, this 1000 -km- long boundary between sovereignties had acquired the meaning of the bridge rather than a barrier. Yet the developments in the EU-Russia border-making have always been a subject to debate. Are EU and Russia engaged in building a new cooperative and genuine common border regime or something different? The forthcoming EU enlargement and widening of EU-Russia common borderland through accession of four new EU member states that share their borders with Russia<sup>1</sup> does not give an answer to that question, but only adds uncertainty. What kind of border will EU and Russia be making after May 2004? This article will try to contribute to this debate by showing how Russia and EU common border might be reshaped in the mid-term future. It will focus on the issue of enlargement and its impact towards EU-Russia border.</p>
--	--

<sup>1</sup> Namely Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. The latter two embrace Russia's European exclave Kaliningrad.

<p><b>KOTILAINEN,</b> JUHA</p> <p><b>ESKELINEN,</b> HEIKKI</p> <p><b>17</b></p>	<p><b>Capitalising on local cross-border opportunities? Exploring the only twin town at the Finnish-Russian border</b></p> <p>Along the thinly populated 1340 km long Finnish-Russian border, there is only one urban cross-border area. Imatra (Finland) and Svetogorsk (Russia) are an archetypal divided settlement with joint history until the WWII. The local economies of both towns are strongly dominated by their industrial legacies. In recent years, investment programmes at the American-owned Svetogorsk paper mill have enabled the Russian town to recover from crisis relatively well and even establish independency as a local administrative unit. On the Finnish side, the losses of jobs in traditional industrial sectors have kept the number of inhabitants decreasing for decades. Since the mid-1990s, the two towns have been aiming to capitalise on opportunities deriving from their unique location at the border between the European Union and the Russian Federation. The paper investigates the motives, driving forces and obstacles for the initiatives for local cooperation. Although, to date, integrated cross-border structures have remained nearly nonexistent, and some side-effects such as criminality and ethnic prejudice may be intensifying, these local cooperation activities form a good laboratory for observing and testing the objectives and practices of a “Wider Europe”. The paper concludes by discussing the findings from the local scale in this broader political context.</p>
<p><b>LEIZAOLA,</b> AITZPEA</p> <p><b>18</b></p>	<p><b>Exploring border tourism in the Basque country: drinking, shopping and the making of national identities</b></p> <p>This paper aims to focus on border tourism and its implications in cross-border contexts, particularly in the interaction between local population and tourists in the Basque Country. The demise of internal borders in the EU has enhanced the economic potential of such activities in local and broader settings. The coming of the euro, together with the dismantling of custom duties have made more visible the advantages of border-shopping, giving a boost to cross-border leisure. As a result, exchanges and contacts across the Pyrenean border have substantially increased. Not only border tourism continues to be a significant economic resource, if not the main, but it contributes more than ever to the making as well as to the maintenance of stereotypes. In the borderlands, national identity as defined by nation-states is at stake, reinforced or on the other hand openly criticised. In the Basque borderland, where a shared identity based on cultural grounds straddles the border, such identity representations and social categorizations can be defined in antagonistic terms, or live together. This paper aims to explore the paradox of border identities, focussing on the ways in which border tourism contributes to erase differences across the border, transcending it, or on the hand, leads to the reinforcement of distinct identities.</p>

<p><b>LIIKANEN, ILKKA JUHA</b></p> <p>19</p>	<p><b>Bordering Finland, bordering Europe: national and European in the definitions of Finnish eastern border</b></p> <p>The paper studies the concept of border in Finnish historical literature. The aim is to analyse conceptual changes in the definitions of the Finnish Eastern border, especially to what extent the border has been defined in national terms as a demarcation based on ethnicity, language and national culture and to what extent it has been understood in broader supranational terms as a frontier between two civilizations, religious and cultural spheres. Based on this historiographical analysis the paper aims to draw conclusions on the political use of historical arguments in present day discussion about Finnish Eastern border as an external border of the EU. The analysis is based on the examination of key texts of the founding fathers of national historical tradition as well as major contributions to the theme published in Finnish Historical Journal (Historiallinen Aikakauskirja) during early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The preliminary analysis suggests that the national and European conceptualizations of the border can not be understood as two separate discourses but that both dimensions have been intertwined in the definitions of Finnish Eastern border from the beginning. The emphasis and character given to these dimensions has, however, varied from time to time and from different political context to another. In this sense it is possible to typify different discourses which can be recognised even in the political discussion of today.</p>
<p><b>MALTONI, BRUNO</b></p> <p>20</p>	<p><b>From the Iron Curtain to Schengen. Change of perception on the Italian-Slovenian border (1957-1997)</b></p> <p>The paper is based on a research made on the Trieste local newspaper "Il Piccolo", considering selected years from 1957 to 1997. The aim of the paper is to underline how the border's perception is going to change according to the main variations in the international scenario. The perception of the border along the Italian-Slovenian frontier shifts from the Cold War, featured by a strong attention to political and strategic issues, to the Schengen Agreement, mainly oriented to the control of illegal migration flows, via the Osimo Treaty, which formally stopped the quarrels on the formal definition of the Italian-Slovenian border, but, at the same time, gave birth to a mass movement in Trieste against the application of the Treaty. According to all these political, economic and cultural changes, in the common opinion the word "border" includes different meanings: from the military border to the cooperative frontier. All these mutations are observed through the evolution of the dialectic of the border, as presented in the Italian local newspaper.</p>

<b>MASSO,</b> ANU  <b>21</b>	<b>The formation of imagined borders: Estonian social space in the context of joining European Union</b> The paper deals with the development of spatial orientations in Estonian transitional society. The main assumption of the analysis is that changes in spatial orientation and identities could be one of the indicators for societal cohesion and for inter-regional coherence. We expect in the paper that the boundaries do not cross inasmuch with the real space, but rather with virtual contacts and imagined personal cultural space. By the agency of quantitative empirical analysis, we are going to find the answers to the next questions: (1) what describes the cultural distances and inter-regional boundaries in imaginations of Estonian population; (2) could the shift in state (and regional) borders under post-modernizing conditions lead uni-dimensionally to the (further) fragmentation of previous collective identities and whether it also promotes the (trans)formation of political, cultural and regional allegiances into new forms.
<b>MIHAYLOVA,</b> DIMITRINA DIMOVA  <b>22</b>	<b>The new borders of Europe. Closure: permeability and political subjectivity at the Bulgarian-Greek border</b> This paper analyses the contemporary transformations of political subjectivity of Pomaks who live along the Bulgarian-Greek border. The borderlanders' practices simultaneously support and subvert two neighboring nation-states in the process of renegotiating various forms of identification (religious, ethnic and national) with new cultural, socio-economic and political strategies. I focus predominantly on the Bulgarian side of the border and show how social identifications are being politicized in the course of recent community mobilization against central and local state policies; in the context of re-opened borders and border crossings, and the Pomaks' 'domestication' of the European Union. The transformations of social identifications are signs and effects of transforming relationships between the Pomak minority and the Balkan nation-states. I explore how the frontiers of moral and social orders become encoded with multiple meanings, how static borderlines could be surrounded with dynamic frontiers and how institutions of power in local and national society are negotiated in everyday life. The study addresses the lasting and mutually defining relations between people and states in everyday life, and particularly, the lasting powers of the state in a globalizing world despite numerous challenges of its legitimacy. The ethnographic data has been collected during 14 months of fieldwork on the Bulgarian Greek border. This paper is based on participant observation, life stories and interviews.

<p><b>MIHELJ, SABINA</b></p> <p>23</p>	<p><b>To be or not to be a part of 'Europe': appropriations of the imagined borders of 'Europe' in Slovenia in the 1990s</b></p> <p>The paper starts from a conceptualisation which distinguishes institutionalised borders and imagined borders. While all borders are imagined and can be invoked or be used as frames in the production of representations in particular contexts, only some of them are institutionalised and become an unavoidable feature of reality for people dealing with these institutions. The main aim of the paper is to explore the dynamics between institutionalised and imagined borders through two case studies: the arrival of Bosnian war refugees to Slovenia in 1992 and the increase in non-registered migration in Slovenia in 2000/2001. The paper first identifies the various imagining of the borders of 'Europe' appearing in Slovenian mass media representations of Bosnian refugees in 1992 and of non-registered migration in 2000/2001. Then it looks at how these imaginings were used to legitimise the introduction of specific legal measures which resulted in the institutionalisation of specific divisions between the refugees, the asylum seekers, and other migrants on the one hand, and the inhabitants of Slovenia on the other. Finally, the paper wishes to suggest that in both case studies, mass media acted as instruments of the nationalising state, and aimed to preserve the consistency of a specific imagining of the Slovenian nation (including its history, geography, and its relation to the state) as it was constituted and to an extent institutionalised through the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the establishment of Slovenia as a sovereign state.</p>
<p><b>MOLNAR, JUDIT</b></p> <p>24</p>	<p><b>A Comparative study of cross-border connections in three Hungarian borderlands – with Austria, Slovakia and the Ukraine</b></p> <p>With European Union enlargement on 1st May 2004, these three borderlands exemplify three different types of border transformation: Austria-Hungary from an external EU border to an internal EU one; Slovakia-Hungary from 'non-EU' to 'internal EU'; and Ukraine –Hungary from 'non-EU' to a new external EU border. In this context comparative research into the changing situations of people living on both sides of these three different borders can be revealing about the contemporary processes of EU expansion, integration and exclusion. In this study, which is mainly based on household surveys, the main focus is on the purposes, characteristics and frequencies of cross-border flows and contacts before enlargement, and what they imply for the transformed situations after enlargement. In two of the three borderlands there are significant Hungarian minorities across the border in Slovakia and in the Ukraine, often with family and friendship links in Hungary, and these links raise wider ethnic, cultural and identity questions in addition to the functional and commercial aspects of cross-border connection. While some borders are effectively depoliticised, others take on new political significance, and in some cases the importance of sub-state regional borders is also increasing. In order to ensure that these various borders function in positive ways, the characteristics of the borderlands must be analysed and taken into account.</p>

<p><b>NIKIFOROVA,</b> ELENA D.</p> <p><b>KAISER,</b> ROBERT</p> <p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>The town of Narva at the Estonian-Russian border: local project of the European integration</b></p> <p>The reshaping of postsoviet space had a particular impact on Narva, the town on the Estonian-Russian border with predominantly Russian population and vital ties with neighbouring regions of Russia. Separated from Russia by the strict political border, Narva was discursively alienated from the rest of Estonia and perceived at the state scale as a Soviet-minded, potentially disloyal town, dominated by Soviet activists, mafia and other sources of instability. The symbolic 'expulsion' of Narva from the body of the Estonian nation-state makes Narva activists seek for attracting the attention of European and other global actors to redefine the meaning of the locality and the status of its inhabitants on other, non-national scales. This paper examines the Narva local project of integration into Europe and focuses on the work of local elites on territorial and symbolic de-(re)construction of the place of Narva. Analyzing observations at cultural events, museum exhibitions and interviews with Narva activists and regular people conducted in the summers of 2003 and 2004, this paper explores how the place of Narva is being renegotiated and renarrated anticipating the arrival of the European Union.</p>
--	---

<p><b>NIÑO CONTRERAS,</b> LYA MARGARITA</p> <p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>Indigenous migrants women´s mobility: factors and intangible resources</b></p> <p>Borderlands studies conducted during 1980´s among indigenous migrant population population at San Quintin´s Valley and Tijuana have focused on the precarious life and working conditions of the population. During the 1990´s, researches studied mainly the political organization in Oaxaca. Recently, reterritorialization phenomena are being researched, concentrating on cultural persistence. However, we do not know much on change and the factors bringing about change in the lives of indigenous women that are settled in San Quintin and Tijuana, B.C. México. This paper seeks to explain social mobility, the intangibles resources and factors that indigenous women use for obtaining education, housing, income and employment. This presentation derives from my current doctoral research (in process) of the empowerment of indigenous migrant women.</p>
--	--

<p><b>PIJPERS,</b> ROOS</p> <p><b>27</b></p>	<p><b>EU-enlargement and fear of mass migration: about the sense and non-sense of migration forecasting</b></p> <p>Academic research on transnational migration is not adverse to numbers. Quantitative migration forecasts (guesstimates of future patterns of migratory movements drawing on past patterns) abound. The enlargement process of the European Union has brought forward yet another large series of migration forecasts. Fear of mass east-west migration after enlargement has been widespread, and so were concerns about these migrants' impact on employment, housing, social security, multicultural society and so forth in present member states. The aim of this paper is not to challenge the usefulness of engaging in migration forecasts as such, as a strict social-constructionist perspective would prescribe. It does, however, seek to explore underlying grounds, which are sought in (western) society's desire to border and order social space. It is argued that the 'tangible' numbers migration forecasts produce, provide a certain justification for restrictive migration policies, both order-enhancing and fear-decreasing. The rationale for carrying out migration forecasts therefore is not just research for policy, since they also address a latent desire to keep the social order within a formally de-bordered nation-state 'pure'. The paper places methods, outcomes and policy influences of major forecasts of east-west migration against a background of (geographical) literature on aesthetics, order, exclusion and difference in</p>
--	---

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEMBER, 2004  
ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

(European) social space.

**SALTER,**  
**MARK**

**28**

**At the threshold of security: a theory of international borders**

After September 11, 2001, a great deal of public and policy attention has been devoted to border security, passports, and the global mobility regime. This article examines the context of the global regulation of movement of individuals and the evolution of the passport in particular. It then examines the current American border security architecture. The creation of the Homeland Security Department reflects a sea change in the view of the border, and these new policies are evaluated in regard to three cases: the U.S./Canada border, the document/examination policies at the American borders, and the European Schengen mobility regime.

**SÄRE,**  
**MARGIT**

**29**

**Cross-border co-operation in the Estonian-Russian border region: cross border policies regulations and structures**

Major changes took place in European political map in 1990s, when several new states were established or re-established, such as Estonia in 1991. Since the beginning of 90s the first attempts for the formalization of cross border cooperation between the former Soviet block and Western European countries - in the region where the former iron curtain stood - were made. For the former communist countries transboundary cooperation has been a way for transforming the border from a line of separation into a place for communication between neighbors and integration to EU, also to overcome negative prejudices between inhabitants resulting from historical heritage. It is said that Estonian-Russian interstate relations are the most complicated and emotionally loaded of Estonia's all foreign affairs as centuries-long historical experience leaves no room for illusions concerning its neighbor's intentions. The actual situation of cross border cooperation in this region is strongly affected by the atmosphere of unsatisfactory interstate relations and unresolved problems at the intergovernmental level, such as the absent state border treaty, double taxation of Estonian export to Russia, disputes on rights of Russian minority, living in Estonia. Estonian-Russian CBC is also characterized by poorly developed institutionalized cooperation. It could be said that neither Estonian nor Russian central government have shown very big interest for promoting cooperation and more active have been regional and local actors. Several non-state actors: such as NGOs, environmental institutions, schools have been initiating successful CBC projects and though this contributed to the sustainable development and soft security in this new EU external border area.

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEBER, 2004  
ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

<b>SAYBASILI, NERMIN</b>         <b>30</b>	<b>Crossing borders</b> <p>I want to talk about a particular kind of social figure who is there and not there at the same time. I will argue immigrant, refugee, or asylum-seeker, like a 'ghost', has been made unlocatable in a world and become part of a 'spectral' reality. If the 'specter' represents the inherent instability of reality (Derrida), then it is capable of making us feel that something is going wrong in the present. Its act of haunting has the force to put the familiar social and political structures into crisis through the mediations it actively creates. I want to propose an urgent need to acknowledge 'ghost citizens', along with Karamustafa's work <i>Couriers</i>. Immigrants, refugees or asylum seekers embody a community of the 'multitude' that does not merge against its will within a central organization. Along with the film <i>In This World</i>, I will also argue that borders, these 'performative spaces' have to be relentlessly produced through the perpetual tension between the limitation and the transgression of this limitation. However, the 'marked' body of immigrant disrupts the drawing of lines of exclusion, for there is no more line to draw in order to exclude them, for their movements actively produce a counter-cartography in which to operate.</p>
<b>STARMAN, HANNAH</b>         <b>31</b>	<b>Anti-Semitism in the ten new member and accession countries of Eastern and Central Europe: facts and prospects</b> <p>The year 2004 was marked by exceptional attention paid to the issue of anti-Semitism in the European Union: the January Stockholm Forum was dedicated to genocide and the Holocaust featured prominently in the forum's programme; in February, Romano Prodi organised a high-level conference designed to tackle mounting anti-Semitism in the EU, and in April the OSCE conference on anti-Semitism in Berlin brought together high-level officials, academics and activists to discuss the ways to combat anti-Semitism in the EU. Departing from these recent debates on mounting anti-Semitism in the EU, the paper will tackle the issue of anti-Semitism in the new member states of Central and Eastern Europe, including Romania and Bulgaria (CEECs). Following a synthesis review of the existing research on anti-Semitism, the available data on anti-Semitism (court cases, police reports, statistical data, etc), and the applicable legislation, the paper will address the problems that underlie the research and monitoring of anti-Semitism in the CEECs, namely absence of any clear or workable definition of anti-Semitism, absence of relevant legislation and consequently, jurisprudence, and discuss both the EU attempts to legislate and raise awareness in the CEECs with regards to anti-Semitism and the ways in which such efforts could be interpreted on the receiving end.</p>



<p><b>TOPALOGLOU, LEFTERIS</b></p> <p><b>34</b></p>	<p><b>Borders and integration in enlarged EU: a 'border typology'</b></p> <p>Political borders in Europe have ceased to exist, however new economic divides, in some cases more complex, have replaced them. Present theoretical approaches do not allow for a clear interpretation of the impact of integration upon border areas. Methodologically, the formation of a <i>border typology</i> is of vital importance, in order to create a theoretical model which would be able to adequately interpret the spatial dynamics occurring at border regions. The paper evaluates the role and significance of the EU countries' border regions in the enlarged EU - 27 framework, employing static and dynamic analysis, in NUTS III spatial level. It also attempts to estimate an econometric regional growth model in order to understand and analyze the determinants of regional growth in different type of border regions.</p>
<p><b>WITSCHAS, SABINE</b></p> <p><b>35</b></p>	<p><b>Cross-border mapping - geodata and geonames</b></p> <p>Scientists of the Leibniz Institute of Ecological and Regional Development Dresden (<a href="http://www.ioer.de">www.ioer.de</a>) did research on a number of cross-border projects during the past years. The projects referred mostly to the German-Polish and German-Czech border and focused on cross-border urban or regional development, planning of infrastructure and nature protection. Generally, the spatial analysis is supported by the means of geoinformation systems (GIS). Mapping cross-border areas reveals the task of the transnational harmonisation of <i>geodata and geonames</i>: <i>Geodata</i> have to be comparable in various aspects: content (general data quality like reliability, criteria of content), geometric/geodetic aspects (digitizing models, digitizing scale, projection), and technical specification (file format). Data availability and copyright restrictions affect the mapping and publishing process. Maps of cross-border areas are usually bilingual maps. The usage of <i>geonames</i> as endonyms (Warszawa) or exonyms (Warsaw, Warschau) is not regulated by binding definitions, but there are certain recommendations. International and national boards promote standardisation of geographical names and offer support for right spelling and pronunciation. However, technical implementation like the application of special type fonts and diacritics still lacks convenience. The paper will present shortfalls and attainments.</p>

ASSOCIATION FOR BORDERLANDS STUDIES 2004 EUROPEAN CONFERENCE  
**BORDERS IN A NEW EUROPE: BETWEEN HISTORY AND NEW CHALLENGES**  
 GRAZ, AUSTRIA, 15 – 19 SEPTEMBER, 2004  
 ABSTRACTS  
**FINAL VERSION**

<p><b>ZAGO,</b> MORENO</p> <p><b>POCECCO,</b> ANTONELLA</p> <p><b>36</b></p>	<p><b>Cross-border co-operation in the Balkans-Danube area: from a peace-making instrument to a general rule for civil society</b></p> <p>The scientific literature generally agrees in listing several main factors as cause for disjunctions and probable conflicts in the area: political instability; poor effectiveness of foreign investments; economic assets, in some cases, completely destroyed; economic reforms that – in many cases – are yet to be implemented; high degree of poverty and high unemployment rate; widespread corruption and other forms of criminal activities. The pressing needs that border communities have to respond to at local and national levels, with the support of the international community, may be summed up as follows: stabilisation of democracy; protection of human rights; economic development. From the analysis of 18 border areas, the author will focus the attention on few key points emerging on cross-border co-operation that may be summed up as follows: state centralisation; structural shortfalls; transitional economies; weakness of civil society and illegal economies; environmental issues. Finally, by the Swot analysis application to each border areas, three specific – not alternative - intervention strategies are proposed to implement the regional cooperation and development: strengthening strategy, overcoming strategy and mobilisation strategy.</p>
<p><b>ZHURZHENKO,</b> TATIANA</p> <p><b>37</b></p>	<p><b>'Europeanizing' the Ukrainian-Russian border. Regional security, migration and cross-border cooperation</b></p> <p>Despite the fact that the Ukrainian-Russian border geographically has hardly to do anything with the EU, it has become the subject of EU's growing attention. The concept of a 'Wider Europe-Neighborhood' in fact creates the new periphery of the enlarged Europe by categorizing the neighboring countries first of all in terms of their potential threat for European security (nuclear safety and other environmental threats, organized crime, transmissible diseases, etc.). The aim of the EU in regard to the Eastern border of Ukraine is to monitor illegal migration and to help reduce the migration flows by improving the efficiency of border control. Taking into account the ambivalent status of the Ukrainian-Russian border (the most recent example is the conflict on Tuzla island in October 2003), the EU policy can contribute to solving the politically painful issue of demarcation and establishing more controllable borders with Russia. How this will affect the situation on the Ukrainian-Russian border (one of the most busiest in the NIS in terms of cross-border traffic)? Will the enlarged EU be interested not only in security issues but also in supporting economic and humanitarian cross-border cooperation on this border? This also concerns the new Euroregions, which emerge from the of overlapping processes of European and post-Soviet integration.</p>