



Sammanfattningar av postdok-projekt beviljade 2023/ Summaries of postdoctoral projects approved in 2023

Projekttitel/Project title: Lawyer's practical knowledge of children's rights principles towards sustainable society – Experiences of Sweden and Serbia

Projektleddare/Project manager: Milena Banic

Sammanfattning/Summary:

Sustainable society implies investing in children and reaching effective implementation of the rights of the child. It requires professionals that have a practical knowledge to apply legal norms into concrete practices. However, recent studies show a lack of knowledge among lawyers regarding effective implementation of children's rights. Research in Sweden and Serbia show that is very challenging for lawyers to follow the basic principles of the rights of the child.

The purpose of this research is to construct a framework of lawyer's practical knowledge in children's rights and investigate the scope of existing practical knowledge of lawyers in this field in both Serbia and Sweden. Research questions: What kind of normative and practical knowledge do lawyers need in interpretation, application and concretization of legal norms and children's rights principles? What gaps in the lawyer's practical knowledge pertaining to children's rights are recognized by different professionals in Sweden and Serbia? What kind of support system is needed for the development of lawyer's practical knowledge.

This project includes: 1. Theoretical part focused on conceptualization lawyer's practical knowledge for child rights implementation and 2. Empirical part focused on exploration of existing knowledge, gaps and challenges in lawyers' practical knowledge in Serbian and Swedish context and mapping out similarities and differences that emerge within different systems and legal frameworks.

Projekttitel/Project title: The Other Victims of Auschwitz: The Murder of Sick Prisoners in Upper Silesian Forced Labour Camps for Jews

Projektleddare/Project manager: Susanne Barth

Sammanfattning/Summary:

The project examines the Holocaust in Eastern Upper Silesia, a territory annexed by Nazi Germany from Poland after the invasion of 1939. Out of the local Jewish population of 120,000, about 50,000 died as a result of their internment in forced labour camps set up by Himmler's Special Commissioner Albrecht Schmelt from October 1940. A major factor for their high mortality was the selection of sick and emaciated prisoners for the gas chambers of Auschwitz,



or their murder in the camps by cold water, leading to drowning or hypothermia. As the so-called "Schmelt camps" operated in a legal vacuum, there were different perpetrators than in the concentration camps: German order policemen and ethnic German auxiliaries from Bessarabia served as guards, and male and female Upper Silesian civilians as camp leaders. The project investigates how this unregulated space was used to try out new, radical killing methods and how it permitted parts of the mixed Polish-German population of Upper Silesia to prove their alleged "Germanness" by collaborating in these crimes. Agamben's theory of the Nazi regime reducing Jews and other groups to "bare life" without civil rights, who could be killed without punishment, will be used to analyze the delegation of the state's prerogative to destine prisoners for death to civilian Schmelt camp leaders. The collaboration of ethnically diverse male and female perpetrators will be contextualized within the concept of "cross-identity performance."

Projekttitle/Project title: Music and Sustainability as Affective Assemblage: The Baltic Sea Festival and its Engagement with Scientific Research on Environmental Sustainability of the Baltic Sea Region

Projektledare/Project manager: Elin Kanhov

Sammanfattning/Summary:

This project investigates in what ways music may affect how scientific results on environmental sustainability are communicated to and affectively experienced by a wider audience. It studies the past and present activities of the Baltic Sea Festival, a classical music festival that takes place in the Berwald Hall in Stockholm each year. The festival is unique in its kind in combining music concerts with raising awareness of environmental sustainability of the Baltic Sea region. I shape a theoretical notion of affective assemblages as more-than-emotional networks that points to how this festival creates intersections between musical and scientific approaches to sustainability, and thereby initiates new ways of affectively engaging with sustainability of the Baltic Sea region. Through a qualitative method and semi-structured interviews with organizers, participants, and attendees, I study how science communication on sustainability is affectively engaged with at the festival. I examine the intersections between musical repertoire, performances and musical experiences; talks and seminars on sustainability held at the festival; and music-science collaborations such as the Baltic Sea Festival Science Lab project. This project contributes with new perspectives on the study of music festivals, and can point to the pivotal role such events, as affective assemblages, may have in creating collective and trans-national engagement in issues such as sustainability.



Projekttitle/Project title: Waterfront visions: Baltic and Black Sea urbanism after postsocialism **Projektleddare/Project manager:** Vassilis Kitsos

Sammanfattning/Summary:

This research proposal focuses on waterfront development in Baltic and Black Sea port cities. Up until recently, international literature has tended to address urban transformation of Eastern Europe from the perspective of post-socialist transition. There exists little research that frames this transformation from the perspective of policy mobilities with transformative material outcomes and in relation to regional change. I suggest a research design that (1) focuses on Gdańsk and Constanța, two major regional hubs and the largest ports of Poland and Romania, respectively (2) highlights the discourses around selected waterfront development projects, and (3) situates them in a context of international policy transfers and regional adaptations to rupture. This research will offer insights to Eastern European urbanism as a dynamic landscape of knowledge transfers that is of interest to international scholarship. For that, I will build on my dissertation and introduce theoretical concepts to analyze four projects, either implemented or currently debated, in the selected two port cities. Employing multi-sited ethnographic methodologies, interviews and discourse analysis, my research builds on the theoretical framework of policy mobilities to unpack the ways with which stakeholders and coalitions of actors address the question of a good urban life in theory and practice, region-based knowledge diffusion and, perhaps, insights into emerging notions of territoriality.

Projekttitle/Project title: Marxism as an Event in Philosophy: Slovenian and Yugoslav readings of Marx between 1960–1990

Projektleddare/project manager: Lea Kuhar

Sammanfattning/Summary:

The proposed research project addresses the question of the relationship between Marxism and philosophy, a complex issue that has been addressed by many philosophers in the 20th century in various ways. The project brings an innovative approach to this question by examining it from the perspective of Slovenian and Yugoslav history of Marxism and philosophy, which has not been adequately researched to date. The objective of the proposed research project is twofold. Firstly, it will provide a detailed analysis of the conceptual development of Slovenian and Yugoslav philosophical readings of Marx, focusing on three periods: the Marxist-humanist philosophical movement of the Praxis School (1960-1970), the Slovenian philosophical readings of Marxism-Leninism (1970-1980), and the emergence of the philosophical school known as the Ljubljana Lacanian School (1980-1990). The project will argue that these three philosophical readings present three different ways of addressing the specificity of Marx's thought in the Slovenian and Yugoslav contexts. Secondly, the project will show that the Yugoslav and Slovenian official Marxist doctrine, primarily dialectical materialism, produced the opposite of



what it intended: instead of creating a new materialist science that would surpass the need for philosophy, it generated a completely new approach to philosophical thinking. In this regard, the project will follow Étienne Balibar's thesis that Marxism is an event in (Slovenian) philosophy.