

# ECMI SUMMER SCHOOL



EUROPEAN CENTRE  
FOR  
MINORITY ISSUES

10<sup>th</sup> Annual Summer School

## National Minorities in Border Regions

### “Minorities and Referendums: Shaping or Being Shaped?”

Joint initiative of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) and Coppieters Foundation

23 – 30 August 2020

Venue: Dansk Centralbibliotek for Sydslesvig  
Norderstr. 59, Flensburg



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**DISCLAIMER:** This Summer School is a joint initiative of the European Centre for Minority Issues and Coppieters Foundation. This event is financially supported by the European Parliament. The European Parliament is not liable for the content of the conference or the opinions of the speakers.

## Welcome to the 2020 Summer School on National Minorities in Border Regions!

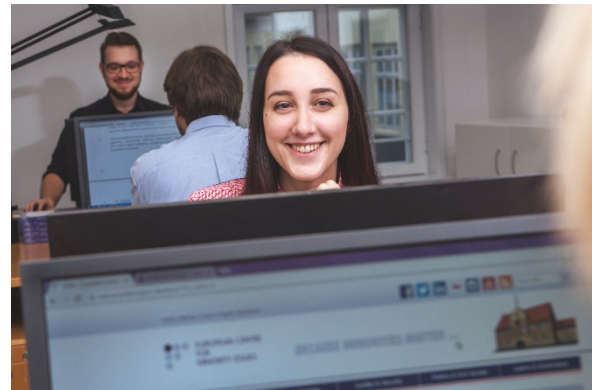
The ECMI and Coppieters Foundation team is excited to welcome you to the 10<sup>th</sup> annual Summer School on National Minorities in Border Regions, which is this year held in cooperation with the Coppieters Foundation and with support from the European Parliament and Dansk Centralbibliotek for Sydslesvig. The Summer School returns to Flensburg this year after two years abroad, to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1920 plebiscites that determined the German-Danish border. In 2020, a year full of uncertainty and drastic changes, we are very grateful to our partners, lecturers and students for their cooperation in bringing this year's programme to fruition.

### Background on this year's topic

The use of referendums as a tool of self-determination has both strong historical and contemporary relevance in the field of national minorities. 2020 sees the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the plebiscites which redrew the border between Germany and Denmark, wherein minorities both influenced and were affected by the outcome. These plebiscites were a result of the end of WWI and were part of a broader array of self-determination referendums in Europe in 1920 and 1921 that formed part of a larger geopolitical reshuffle in which a number of today's national minorities were created. Alongside this, in recent years the issue of self-determination through referendums has resurfaced particularly in the context of Catalonia and Scotland, and in the last decade self-determination has been brought into focus in geopolitical situations around the world. As the border itself undergoes transformations in response to political pressures and worldwide emergencies, this centennial provides a pertinent opportunity for examination, reflection, and discussion of referendums as democratic tools in a time when democracy is facing new challenges and threats. How have the lessons of the last 100 years influenced forms of autonomy and self-determination today? What does the future of the German-Danish border region hold, and what might its successes and difficulties teach other border regions? And how are political landscapes affecting both minority communities and referendums across Europe and beyond?

## About the ECMI

The European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) was founded in 1996 by the governments of Denmark, Germany, and Schleswig-Holstein. Aiming to facilitate respect for diversity in all aspects of society, the objective of the ECMI is to address majority-minority concerns and the problems arising from these from a European perspective. Promoting high-quality research, policy analysis, training and co-operation in the minority field, the ECMI seeks to bridge the gaps between theory and practice, research and politics, mainstream politicians and minority activists. This is pursued through interdisciplinary theoretical and empirical studies and practical activities and initiatives that improve the understanding of the dynamics of minority issues, promote new agendas and have an impact on the development of EU policies. Drawing on the synergy between standards, research and action, the ECMI (supported by its regional office in Kosovo) is Europe's leading institution to implement the roadmap for minority empowerment. The ECMI's purpose is to provide actors with new knowledge and tool-kits that empower them to mitigate differences and encourage participation in civic fora for fostering democracy, intercultural dialogue and awareness, and social cohesion.



## About the ECMI Summer Schools

Since 2011, the ECMI Annual Summer School has trained over 150 young scholars and practitioners from all over Europe and around the world, who have advanced their knowledge on diversity management, border region challenges, and human and minority rights. Welcoming participants and lecturers in Flensburg and introducing them to the history and achievements of the German-Danish border region of Schleswig-Holstein, the Summer School has fostered cooperation and networking not only among participants, but also between local, regional and international partners. The cooperation between the ECMI and the alumni is active, involving the alumni network in various ECMI activities, publication series, projects and information exchange.

## Partnerships

For the past 10 years the ECMI Summer School has been organized in cooperation with various regional institutions in the Danish-German border region as well as other organizations. The University of Flensburg, the City of Flensburg, the Regional Government of Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, the Robert Bosch Foundation, the Akademie Sankelmark, the ZEIT Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius, the office of the Schleswig Holstein Minister-President and the Jaruplund Højskole are some of our strong supporters from the previous years.

The 2020 Summer School is a joint initiative of the ECMI and the Coppieters Foundation, with financial support from the European Parliament for the third consecutive year. The Summer School is generously hosted by the Dansk Centralbibliotek for Sydslesvig.



## About the Coppieters Foundation

Coppieters Foundation is a think tank focusing on European affairs. It develops new ideas and produces knowledge on the management of cultural and linguistic diversity, collective and minority rights, multi-level governance, decentralization, state and constitutional reform, statehood processes, self-determination, migration, peace studies and the protection of human rights in Europe.

It aims to influence decision-making process at the European level and create a legal framework that allows for better protection of diversity, equality and anti-discrimination of minority groups, enhanced implementation of the principle of subsidiarity and the right to self-determination.

It aims to drive the EU towards an alternative institutional structure that is more democratic, more respectful of collective rights of unrecognised European peoples; to play a role as a platform for dialogue between academia, European institutions (the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Committee of the Regions) and other political actors; to transform scientific knowledge in the fields of political science, economy, sociology, philosophy and history into usable concepts for political action to help well informed decision making; and to feed the European Free Alliance with politically relevant concepts, ideas, data and knowledge, both in the institutional sphere and in EFA's action sphere outside European institutions.

## About the venue

The lectures and workshops will be hosted by the Danish Central Library in Flensburg, in its picturesque Blå Sal conference room. The library was founded in 1891 and is located in the heart of Flensburg's old town. Due to the border shifting throughout history, the city of Flensburg was and is a "city of two cultures". The coexistence of the German and Danish minorities on both sides of the border is considered to be one of the most successful models for minority protection throughout and beyond Europe and its border regions.

As part of the research cooperation between the Danish Library in Flensburg and the ECMI, the library facility also hosts the ECMI Library, a specialized collection of over 3000 academic publications and books on minority issues.

For further information about the venue, please visit: <https://www.dcbib.dk>

## Accommodation & Getting Around

### Getting to Flensburg

The closest major airport to Flensburg is Hamburg Airport, and the easiest way to get from Hamburg to Flensburg is by train. [Schleswig-Holstein tickets](#), which allow groups of up to five people to travel together, will allow you to travel on all regional trains (not ICE or IC) in Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg. To get from Hamburg Airport to Hamburg Main station (Hamburg Hbf) you can take the S-Bahn: the S1 is the only line from the Hamburg Airport S-Bahn station (referred to on the signs as a white capital S in a green circle). There's a train going every 10 minutes.

Once you're at Hamburg Hbf, the direct train to Flensburg is called RE7, leaving Hamburg Main station each hour at XX:43h from different platforms (You can check either on the info display in the station or online at [www.bahn.de](http://www.bahn.de)). This train is often coupled with another train going to Kiel, and the trains separate at a station called Neumünster – please ensure you are in the correct carriage. The Deutsche Bahn app is a good resource to have for planning travel routes and receiving notifications of delays

There are also Flixbus routes between Hamburg Airport and Flensburg – though these are infrequent – and between Hamburg Hbf and Flensburg. These will bring you to Flensburg train station.

### Flensbed Hostel

#### Address

Bahnhofstraße 28  
24937 Flensburg

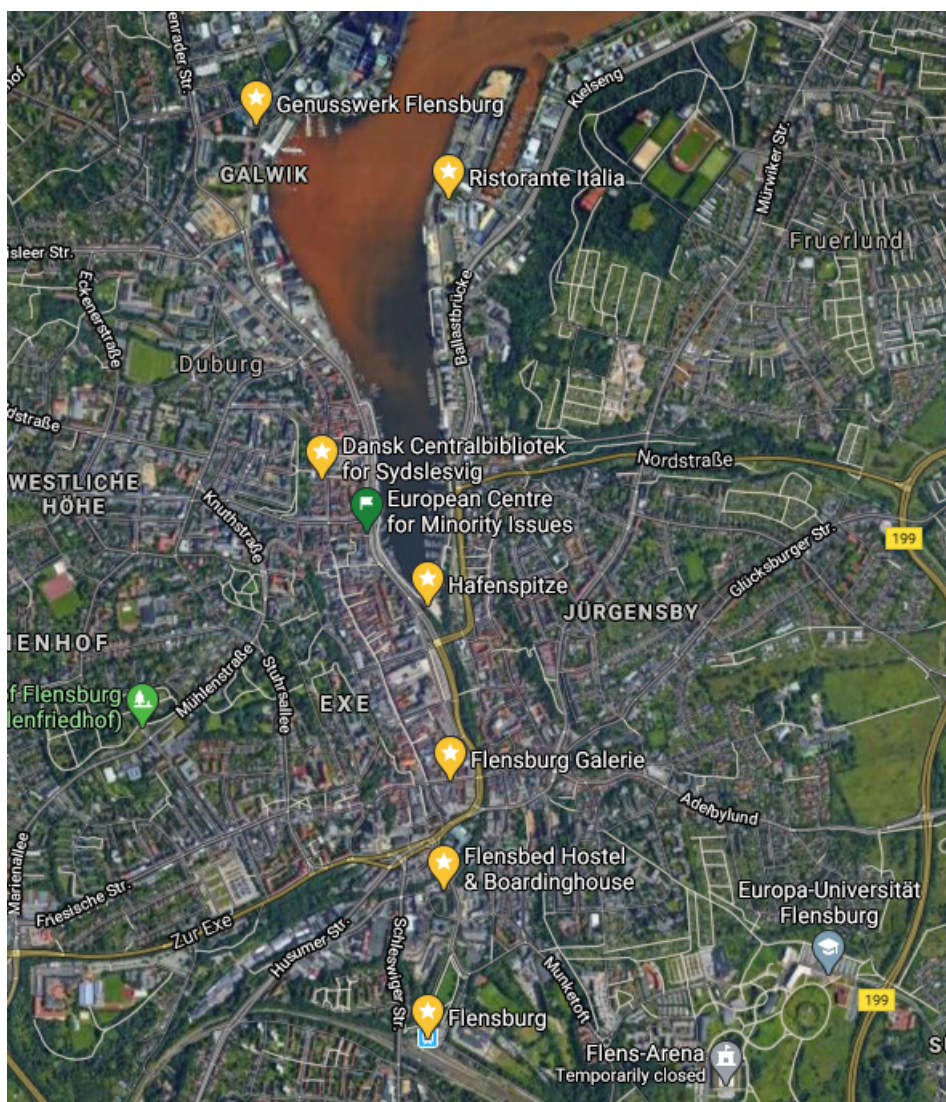
Phone: +49 (0)461 - 80 72 85 10

Website: <https://www.flensbed.de/>

### Directions to the venue from the hostel:

The walk to Dansk Centralbibliotek from the hostel directly through Flensburg's main street takes about 20 minutes.

There is also a bus (Line 1) going from nearby Munketoft or Deutsches Haus bus stops to Schiffahrtsmuseum. The timetable for Bus 1 can be found [here](#).



## Daily Timetable

| DAY   | MORNING SESSION   | LUNCH       | AFTERNOON SESSION  | EVENING ACTIVITIES                                       |
|---|---|-------------|--|--|
| <b>Day 1</b><br><b>Sun 23/8</b><br><i>Orientation</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>ECMI                                  | <b>Arrivals</b>   |             | 16:00-18:00<br><b>Welcome</b><br>Icebreakers and introduction to the programme<br><i>Summer School Team</i>  | From 18:00<br><b>Free evening</b>                        |
| <b>Day 2</b><br><b>Mon 24/8</b><br><i>Minorities: Conceptual Foundations</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>Danish Library | 9:00-9:30<br><b>Official Opening</b><br><i>Marta Bainka &amp; Simone Lange</i><br><br>9:30-11:00<br><b>Opening Lecture</b><br>Ethnicity, Nationalism and Ethnopolitics: A Framework for Analysis<br><i>Vello Pettai</i><br>11:00-11:30 Coffee Break<br>11:30-13:00<br><b>Lecture</b><br>Old and New Minorities: an interdisciplinary debate<br><i>Caitlin Boulter</i> | 13:00-14:00 | 14:00-15.30<br><b>Lecture</b><br>Protection of National Minorities in International Law between Bilateralism and Multilateralism<br><br><i>Ljubica Djordjevic</i><br><br>15:30-16:00 Coffee Break<br><br>16:00-17:30<br><b>Workshop</b><br>Exercise on representation<br><i>Summer School Team</i> | From 19:00<br><b>Opening Dinner</b><br>Ristorante Italia |
| <b>Day 3</b><br><b>Tue 25/8</b><br><i>Historical Foundations</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>Danish Library             | 9:00-10:30<br><b>Online Lecture</b><br>From the Interwar Period to Brexit: Plebiscites and the Thorny Road to Democratising International Politics<br><i>Volker Prott [mod: Klaus Petersen, DCBIB]</i><br>10:30-11:00 Coffee Break<br>11:00-12:30<br><b>Lecture</b><br>German and Danish Minorities, 1920-1955<br><i>Mogens Rostgaard Nissen</i>                      | 12:30-13:30 | 13:30-16:00<br><b>Science Slam</b><br><br>16:00-16:30 Coffee Break<br>16.30-18.00 City tour (Post-colonial focus)  | From 18:00<br><b>Free evening</b>                        |
| <b>Day 4</b><br><b>Wed 26/8</b><br><i>Schleswig Visit</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>Schleswig                         | 8:30-9:15 <b>Depart ECMI HQ (meet 8:15)</b><br>Trip to Schusterkate (bridge) to see Danish-German border<br><br>9:15-10:00<br>Travel to Schleswig<br><br>10:00-11:30<br>Tour of Danevirke Museum  | 11:30-14:15 | 14:15-15:30<br>Visit to A.P. Møller Skolen<br><br>15:30-18:00<br>Haithabu Viking Museum<br><br>18:00-19:30<br>Odin Biergarten  | 19:30-20:15<br>Travel back to Flensburg                  |



| DAY   | MORNING SESSION   | LUNCH                                   | AFTERNOON SESSION  | EVENING ACTIVITIES                                |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Day 5</b><br><b>Thu 27/8</b><br><i>Contemporary Referenda</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>Danish Library       | 9:00-10:30<br><b>Online Lecture</b><br>Self-determination, National Minorities and Human Rights: The Catalan Case.<br><i>Maria Neus Torbisco Casals [mod. Sergiusz Bober]</i>                                 | 12:30-13:30                             | 13:30-15:30<br><b>Documentary session:</b> Welsh and Basque independence movements<br><i>Sergiusz Bober &amp; Craig Willis.</i>  | From 17:30<br><b>Free evening</b>                 |
|   | 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break  |   | 15:30-16:00 Coffee Break   |   |
|   | 11:00-12:30<br><b>Lecture:</b> Does sovereignty matter in the 21st century? The debates around the Scottish independence referendum of 2014.<br><i>Sergiusz Bober</i>   |   | 16:00-17:30<br><b>Workshop</b><br>Poster Session<br><i>Craig Willis</i>  |   |
| <b>Day 6</b><br><b>Fri 28/8</b><br><i>The Closed Border, 2015-2020</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>Danish Library | 9:00-10:30<br><b>Panel Discussion</b><br>Refugees and Minorities: the 2015 Border Closure<br><i>Moderator: Rejhan Bosnjak with Fawzi al-Dubhani, Dyke-Maximilian Spura, Tilla Rebsdorf and Dorte Andersen</i> | 12:30-13:30                             | 13:30-15:00<br><b>Meeting</b> at Flensborghus with representatives of Danish and German minorities<br><i>Jens Christiansen and Harro Hallmann</i>                            | From 19:30<br><b>Free evening</b>                 |
|   | 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break  |   | 15:00-15:30 Transfer to MS Viking  |   |
|   | 11:00-12:30<br><b>World Café</b><br><i>Rejhan Bosnjak, Fawzi al-Dubhani, Dorte Andersen, Dyke-Maximilian Spura and Tilla Rebsdorf</i>   |   | 15:30-19:30<br><b>Trip to Glücksburg</b><br><i>Optional visit to Schloss Glücksburg until 18:00, return by MS Viking at 18:30</i>  |   |
| <b>Day 7</b><br><b>Sat 29/8</b><br><i>Self-determination/autonomy</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>Danish Library  | 9:00-10:30<br><b>Online Lecture</b><br>What's hidden behind human rights violations in Crimea?<br><i>Alim Aliev [mod. Polina Sulima]</i>  | 12:30-13:30                             | 13:30-15:00<br><b>Online Lecture</b> Full Independence or Increased Self-Government? New Caledonia and Comparative Insights<br><i>Elisabeth Alber [mod. Aziz Berdiqulov]</i> | From 19:30<br><b>Closing Dinner</b><br>Genusswerk |
|   | 10:30-11:00 Coffee Break  |   | 15:00-15:30 Coffee Break   |   |
|   | 11:00-12:30<br><b>Online Lecture</b><br>Self-determination in South Tyrol: Institutions, Ethno-nationalism, and Sense of Belonging<br><i>Andrea Carlá [mod. Caitlin Boulter]</i>                              |   | 15:30-17:00<br><b>Workshop</b><br>Simulation Debates<br><i>Summer School Team</i>  |   |
| <b>Day 8</b><br><b>Sun 30/8</b><br><i>Wrap-up</i><br><br><b>VENUE:</b><br>ECMI                                | 10:30-13:00<br><b>Wrap-up:</b> Discussion, feedback and evaluation, certificates, and coffee<br><i>Summer School Team</i>   | <b>End of programme/<br/>Departures</b> |  |   |

## Summer School Team

### Caitlin Boulter



Caitlin Boulter is a Researcher working on the Minority Map and Timeline of Europe (MMTE). She also works on various workshops, conferences, and publications, including co-editing the volumes “Minority Rights in Europe: New Ideas and Approaches” and “Extending Protection to Migrant Populations in Europe: Old and New Minorities”. She has co-organised the ECMI Summer School since 2017.

Caitlin graduated from the Erasmus Mundus MA Euroculture programme at Uppsala Universitet and Georg-August Universität, Göttingen in August 2015. She holds a BA in International Studies (Germany) and a BA in Communications (Media Arts and Production) from the University of Technology, Sydney. She is currently working on her PhD at the Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences at Humboldt University, Berlin, examining the connection between recognition and belonging for old and new minorities in Germany. She has been a visiting researcher at the Institute for Minority Rights at Eurac Research in Bozen/Bolzano.

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### Aziz Berdiqulov



Aziz Berdiqulov is an alumnus of the OSCE Academy in Bishkek's MA Politics and Security Programme. Aziz's research interests include ethnic minorities, democratization issues, elections, international development and regional integration. Previously he was working as the Programme Assistant on the Good Governance and Anti-Corruption issues with the OSCE Office in Tajikistan. He is currently working at the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) as a Researcher with the Minority Map and Timeline of Europe (MMTE). Aziz speaks English, Russian, Tajik, and Uzbek.

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## Craig Willis



Craig works full-time for the ECMI as a Researcher, primarily focusing on the role of national minorities in regional development and on minority language media across Europe. This includes a focus on the socioeconomic aspects of linguistic minorities such as Celtic language speakers in the British Isles. In addition, a second research pole is focused around the policy of Universal Basic Income and how redistributive policies would affect national minorities. This is covered from an EU-wise perspective but also focuses on arguments of justice and empowerment.

Alongside his research, Craig's organisational responsibilities at the ECMI concern the International Conference "Minorities and Self-Determination - 100th Anniversary of the Post-World War I Plebiscites, the ECMI Summer School, plus editorial responsibility for a new expert interview series on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on minority language media. He was previously the lead coordinator of the ECMI Spring School.

A graduate of MA / MSc European Studies at Europa Universität Flensburg and the University of Southern Denmark, Craig is now enrolled as a PhD candidate at the Europa Universität Flensburg. His previous studies include a BA Business Management from the University of Brighton, UK.

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## Leonie Hensel



Leonie is working as this year's ECMI Summer School Assistant. Alongside her work at the ECMI, Leonie is currently finishing her Masters in Culture, Language, Media at Europa-Universität Flensburg, whereby she is focusing on cultural encounters, international inequalities and culture of remembrance. Her recent extracurricular activities have included attendance of a Summer School in Kosovo on the country's past, presence and future, the completion of a semester abroad in Spain, and most recently working as an intern in the Office of International Affairs at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais in Brazil. In her spare time, she devotes herself to the exposure of colonial continuities in Flensburg, working in a team of students on a postcolonial city walk.

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## Ignasi Centelles



Ignasi Centelles is the Coordinator of Coppieters Foundation. He has extensive experience in the fields of communications, project management, and EU affairs.

He has worked in the Eurobubble for more than 10 years and has done projects for the European Commission (DG Enlargement and the European Agency for Reconstruction - of the Balkans - when they actually existed) the European Parliament, other international organisations of the UN system and civil society associations.

He is an expert in state and constitutional reform in multi-level systems of governance, management of diversity in complex societies, and the protection of minority rights. He is a member of the political science association of Catalonia, the Union of European Federalists, and the European Association of Communication Directors.

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## Julie Duval



Julie Duval is the Project Manager at Coppieters Foundation, previously at the Unrepresented Peoples and Nations Organisation. She has worked in the field of human and social rights, indigenous peoples and minority rights at European and International level in Brussels for the last few years.

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## Lecturers and Speakers

### Vello Pettai



Vello Pettai has been Professor of Comparative Politics at the University of Tartu since 2005. His research has appeared in a range of international academic journals including *Nations and Nationalism*, *East European Politics and Societies* and *Nationalities Papers*. He has also published five books, most recently co-authoring the monograph *Transitional and Retrospective Justice in the Baltic States*, (Cambridge University Press, 2015). From 1997 to 1999 Pettai served as Chair and Representative of the President of Estonia to the country's Roundtable on National Minorities, where he led a series of initiatives related to Estonia's compliance with the Framework

Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as well as the problem of stateless children. Following this work in the policy domain, Pettai continued to operate as an expert on minority integration as well as teach courses on ethnopolitics.

At the University of Tartu, he served twice as head of his department, during which he oversaw an extensive internationalization of both personnel, research funding, and academic activities. Pettai has also served as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee of the European Consortium for Political Research and as Chair of the High Council of the European University Institute. He obtained his PhD in Political Science from Columbia University (USA) and spent two years as a DAAD Guest Professor at Leuphana University Lüneburg. He speaks six languages, including German, French, Russian, Estonian and Latvian.

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### Ljubica Đorđević-Vidojković



Ljubica Đorđević-Vidojković is a Senior Research Associate and head of the cluster "Justice and Governance. Her main research interests focus on European legal framework on national minority rights, in general, and on language rights, participation of national minorities in public affairs, justiciability of national minority rights, and anti-discrimination, in particular.

Ljubica holds a PhD and a LL.M. Eur. Integration both from the Faculty of Law, TU Dresden (Germany), and a LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University in Niš (Serbia). Before coming to the ECMI she was an associate professor in public law at the Faculty of European Legal and Political Studies (FEPPS) in Novi Sad (Serbia). At the FEPPS she held the posts of the vice-dean (2011-

2017) and the chairman of the public law department (2014-2017). Ljubica is a member of the Serbian Association for Constitutional Law, and a member of the National Minority Council of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Serbia. She was active in the Ethnicity Research Centre based in Belgrade.

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## Volker Prott



Volker Prott is lecturer in modern history at Aston University in Birmingham, UK. Before joining Aston in 2018, he was lecturer in modern European history at the University of Melbourne (2015–2017) and post-doctoral research and teaching fellow at Tübingen University (2013–2015). Prott obtained his PhD from the European University Institute in Florence in 2013. His fields of research include the history of nationalism, ethnic violence, borders, humanitarian politics, and the use of social theories in history. His first monograph, *The Politics of Self-Determination: Remaking Territories and National Identities in Europe, 1917–1923* was published by Oxford University Press in 2016. He is currently working on a project entitled *Foreign Interventions in the Cold War*, comparing the Congo Crisis of the early 1960s and the Indo-Pakistani conflict in 1947–50 and again in 1971.

Contact: [v.prott@aston.ac.uk](mailto:v.prott@aston.ac.uk)

## Mogens Rostgaard Nissen



Mogens Rostgaard Nissen, PhD, is head of the research department at the Danish Central Library of Southern Schleswig, and has previously been associate professor of history at the University of Southern Denmark. In recent years, he has primarily dealt with the history of the Danish and German minorities as a part of the Danish-German borderland, and with Danish-German history in general. In 2018 he released the biography “Karl Otto Meyer. Politiker, publicist, polemiker”, about the Danish-minded politician and editor, Karl Otto Meyer. He is now working on a project concerning the two minorities' political cooperation over the last decades.

Contact: [MRN@dcbib.dk](mailto:MRN@dcbib.dk)

## Maria Neus Torbisco Casals



Neus Torbisco-Casals is Visiting Professor at the International Law Department of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, where she teaches courses relating to human rights, international law and political justice. She is also a Senior Research Fellow at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy and Associate Professor of Law at Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona.

Her primary research areas are human rights, minority rights and theories of justice, anti-discrimination law and policy, gender equality and cultural diversity. More recently, she has also conducted research on international courts and diversity, on trust and democratic theory and on indigenous claims and the politics of self-determination. She has published several articles and chapters on these topics and has presented papers at conferences in Europe, and North and South America.

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## Sergiusz Bober



Sergiusz earned his doctorate in political science at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow in 2010 with a thesis on the doctrinal sources of the Argentine federal system. He also holds an M.A. in Law from the same University (2003). Furthermore, between 2003 and 2006, he studied Latin American Cultural Studies in Krakow. His research background primarily covers the areas of discourse analysis, federalism, human rights, philosophy of politics, political ideologies, nationalism, regionalism and social justice.

Within the field of minority studies, Sergiusz is particularly interested in participatory mechanisms established for national minorities on central, regional and local governmental levels; political parties/civic movements of national and ethnic minorities (in their organizational and ideological dimensions); discourses about national and ethnic minorities produced by both minority and majority groups; identities of minority groups; minorities striving for official recognition (e.g. Silesians in Poland) and minorities' engagement in cross-border cooperation.

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## Alim Aliev



Alim Aliev is the program director of Crimean House, and a human rights defender, manager of educational and cultural projects, researcher, and media consultant. He is the co-founder of the NGO "Crimea SOS", and co-author of the book "Mustafa Dzhemilev: Unbreakable" about the leader of the Crimean Tatar National Movement. Alim is a member of the supervisory boards of several Ukrainian NGOs, and the coordinator of the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar literary contest, book and festival "Crimean Fig", as well as one of the authors of the exhibition "Amazing Stories of Crimea" in Mystetskyi Arsenal. He is the curator of Crimean discussions at the Book Arsenal, Lviv Media Forum, BookForum Lviv, and a participant and speaker of Crimean advocacy missions in the Council of Europe, European Parliament, OSCE, UN Security Council, and political institutions of the EU and the USA, and a member of PEN Ukraine. Alim holds a Master of Political Science from Taurida National V.I. Vernadsky university, and graduated from the European diplomatic summer school in Czech Republic. He is also an Alumni of the Open World program in 2014, and of the "Responsible Leadership Seminar" in Aspen Institute Ukraine in 2019.

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## Andrea Carlà



Andrea Carlà (PhD in Politics, New School for Social Research, New York - Postgraduate studies in Diplomacy and International Relations, University of Bologna) is Senior Researcher at the Institute for Minority Rights of Eurac Research in Bozen/Bolzano (South Tyrol – Italy). He was previously a Visiting Fellow at the Fondazione Bruno Kessler – Research Center on International Politics and Conflict Resolution (Fbk-CeRPIC), Trento, Italy, and he taught at the University of Dayton, USA. His research focuses on the interplay among ethnic politics/minority protection, migration politics and security issues. He is the co-editor of Migration in Autonomous Territories. The Case of South Tyrol and Catalonia (Brill-Nijhoff: 2015) and authors of articles in academic publications such as Ethnopolitics and JEMS. He also serves as one of the Principal Investigators for the AMIF funded research project VOLPOWER: Volunteer and Empower: Enhancing Community Building and Social Integration through Dialogue and Collaboration amongst Young Europeans and Third Country Nationals (12.2018-12.2020).

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## Elisabeth Alber



Dr. Elisabeth Alber is a Senior Researcher at the Institute for Comparative Federalism of Eurac Research. She researches, teaches and publishes on federalism and democracy, minority rights and territorial autonomies, intergovernmental relations and policy-making in multi-level systems (with focus on education, language, cross-border cooperation and financial relations). Most recently, she acts as a consultant regarding democratization and decentralization processes in Myanmar, Ukraine, and Moldova. Trained in comparative politics and comparative constitutional as well as regional law at the Universities of Turin, Turku and Innsbruck, she also worked as visiting fellow at universities and research centres in Germany, the US, Spain, Australia and Northern Macedonia. In November 2018, she was visiting fellow at the Law Faculty of the University of New Caledonia. Among other projects, in Eurac Research she co-leads the program Federal Scholar in Residence of Eurac Research ([www.eurac.edu/federal scholar](http://www.eurac.edu/federal scholar)).

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## Klaus Petersen



Klaus Tolstrup Petersen, born 1979. Masters Degree in history and social sciences from Aarhus University in 2007. Is currently working as historian and head of The Schleswig Collection at The Danish Library in Flensburg. Klaus' research has mainly focused on the political history of the Danish minority in Germany after 1864 and he has amongst others published the book "Gustav Johannsen og moderniseringen af danskheden i Sønderjylland" (2017).

Contact: [KTP@dcbib.dk](mailto:KTP@dcbib.dk)

## Rejhan Bosnjak



Rejhan Bosnjak is a PhD Candidate in History at University of Southern Denmark. He graduated in 2015, with master's degrees in History and Religious studies. His PhD dissertation examines the Danish minority from a contemporary historical perspective. The aim of the dissertation is to give a detailed account about the self-perception within the Danish minority at the beginning of the 21st century, on both an organizational as well as an individual level, by examining crucial identity aspects within various focal points. His areas of research includes among others minority studies, identity studies and church history. He currently works as a Project Officer at Museums Sønderjylland. Contact: [r\\_bosnjak@hotmail.com](mailto:r_bosnjak@hotmail.com)

## Fawzi al-Dubhani



Fawzi al-Dubhani is from Yemen and 38 years old. In Yemen, he studied Business Management, and Graphics and Multimedia. He also has a diploma of two years from a French school in Paris -ENSG- of Architectural documentation by using photogrammetry technic for Heritage.

In Yemen, from November 1995 till June 2015 he worked in the field of cultural heritage. He was employed by the Ministry of Cultural and Tourism for eight years, and then worked for a different international organizations and projects in Yemen - Dutch, American, German, French, and Italian. His last two jobs in Yemen included projects officer with the Social Fund for Development in the Cultural Heritage Unit, and coordinator of the Italian restoration school IVBC where he was also responsible for the photography documentation of the restorations projects of the school in Yemen.

From July 2015 till October 2015, he was here in Europe for a work trip in Italy and Spain, but due to the conflict in Yemen and closure of Yemeni airports he was unable to return home. He has been in Germany since October 2015, and from December 2015 until October 2019 he lived and he worked in Flensburg, working and volunteering for the Refugee Help Office, Sportpiraten, Stadt Flensburg, Ramsharde and the Comenius school.

Contact: [fawzi.aldubhani@gmail.com](mailto:fawzi.aldubhani@gmail.com)

## Dyke-Maximilian Spura



Dyke-Maximilian Spura's interest in working with migrants, refugees, and displaced persons stems back to his childhood and youth. With his family he moved often from city to city and country to country. He grew up in Germany, the USA, and Norway. While moving in complete safety and luxury he wishes to provide a sense of the same to those escaping war and persecution.

He graduated High School in Norway after which he moved to the United States for his University education. He completed a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and a Masters in Education. He returned to Germany after 8 years in the United States and realized how truly important family is in creating a home. This motivates him in pursuing his work on a daily basis.

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## Tilla Rebsdorf



Tilla Rebsdorf was born and raised in the Danish border town Padborg, and recently retired after more than 20 years as a local journalist, covering news and local events for the Danish minority newspaper, Flensborg Avis.

A lifetime in the region has given her a natural relationship with the borderland and the history, following respective rules in both countries. Since 2017 she is the proud owner of two passports: Danish and German. Her heart beats for two nations in the everchanging region with varying degrees of border control due to circumstances in other parts of the world. Even in 2020, “the year of the reunion”, Tilla sees how we are still challenged by the differences in Government rules and regulations, such as more recently the pig-fence along the green border and Covid19. Privately she is a grandma, still trying to make a difference, but now only active on Facebook.

Contact: [tilla@rebsdorf.de](mailto:tilla@rebsdorf.de)

## Dorte Andersen



**Dr. Dorte Jagetic Andersen** is senior researcher in the Centre for Border Region Studies, with a background in European Ethnology and European Continental Philosophy. Her main research interest concerns identity-formation in areas influenced by the presence of geopolitically drawn borders, and she has published extensively and made major theoretical and empirical contributions within the field of border studies.

For a long period, she focused her research on conflict and their resolution(s) and has been preoccupied with ethnographic studies in the border regions in the former Yugoslavia, including Istria, Neum-Neretva and the Vukovar area in Slavonia. Here she has studied how images of regional belonging reconciling tense relations between past, present and future were appropriated in local responses to the violent conflicts of the 1990s, thus working as counterweight to developments of nationalism, which are widespread in these regions. More recently her contributions in the field of border studies and conflict-resolution include research on Northern Ireland and multiple expressions of borderlands resilience more broadly. She also works in projects studying how borders and identity express in European civil society mobilization as well as among cross-border commuters in the Danish-German border region.

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## Synopsis of the 2020 Summer School

The following part of the brochure presents the abstracts of academic lectures and presentations delivered by some of our guest speakers.

**ALL Compulsory Readings are available at:**

[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11PaivlDtifMyaGS\\_YFSegYgJq23bm5FP](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11PaivlDtifMyaGS_YFSegYgJq23bm5FP)

### **Ethnicity, Nationalism and Ethnopolitics: A Framework for Analysis**

***Vello Pettai***

9:30-11:00, Monday 24<sup>th</sup> August 2020

National minorities are often linked to a wide range of other social and political phenomena. Firstly, minorities are about ethnic identity; they constitute their own social-communicative communities and can be studied as purely sociological phenomena. Secondly, they may be seen as struggling for political power in order to protect or advance their community; this dimension is often called nationalism. Thirdly, they may be in competition with other groups for a certain set of community rights and recognition; this kind of interaction can be seen as ethnopolitics. This lecture will try to flesh out these three levels of analysis, and thereby make the overall study of minorities more comprehensible when comparing across groups, regions and international frameworks.

### **Old and New minorities: An Interdisciplinary Debate**

***Caitlin Boulter***

11:30-13:00, Monday 24<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The term “new minorities” is generally used to differentiate between minorities that either have formal recognition under state law and/or have been resident in a territory for an extensive period of time (sometimes called autochthonous minorities), and groups of people that have formed within a state due to migration from around the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards. While the former groups are primarily understood to have become minorities in their respective states due to moving borders, the latter “new” minorities are the result of moving populations. The structures for recognition and minority rights protection in Europe were created with autochthonous minorities in mind, however there is a shift in both the academic and political fields of minority issues towards understanding how new minorities fit into the diverse landscape of Europe.

Not only does the new landscape of nationalities, ethnicities, languages and religions have ramifications for migrant groups, it also affects the relationship many autochthonous or traditional minorities have with their state and majority society. The distinction between old and new minorities has already begun to blur, and this has produced resistance in many arenas, as well as provoking new research and debates. In this lecture, we will examine some of the conceptual issues with the old/new minority dichotomy and explore contemporary perspectives on the nexus between old and new minorities.

Compulsory Reading:

BRUBAKER, ROGERS (2009). "Ethnicity without groups". In S. May, T. Modood, & J. Squires (Eds.), *Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Minority Rights* (pp. 50-77). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

CREPAZ, KATHARINA (2016). "'Old' vs. 'new' minorities – an identity-based approach to the distinction between autochthonous and immigrant minorities". *Migration Letters*, 13(2), pp. 203–213.

MEDDA-WINDISCHER, ROBERTA (2016). "New minorities, old instruments? A common but differentiated system of minority protection". *International Community Law Review*, 13(4), pp. 361–391.

## Protection of National Minorities in International Law between Bilateralism and Multilateralism

**Ljubica Djordjevic**

14:00-15:30, Monday 24<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Protection of national minorities has traditionally been perceived as within the realm of state sovereignty and states were, and to various extents still are, reluctant to open up for international regulation in this area. The principle of "quius regio, eius religio" has played a decisive role in understanding state sovereignty in regulating, for better or for worse, (religious) diversity of population.

20th century has brought a big breakthrough in internationalization of minority rights, albeit with limited and cautious opening of national legal orders. First phase in internationalization of minority rights was marked with minority treaties in aftermath of the First World War. Second phase was marked with the introduction of the minority provision (Article 27) in the ICCPR of the UN, as a modest, but significant step towards multilateral approach in minority protection. In Europe, the rise of the multilateral approach occurred in the 1990s, with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as the milestone. Dominance of multilateral approach has not diminished bilateral approach and bilateral agreements remain to be an important framework for minority protection. The rise of nationalism and populism in 2010s affects states' perception of sovereignty and international relations in the way that it weakens multilateral approach in general, but also with regards to minority protection.

The aim of the lecture is to present main developments in international law relevant for national minority protection, the context in which these occurred and their main features. A special focus is put on bilateral and multilateral aspects of minority protection in international law.

Compulsory Readings:

PATRICK MACKLEM. "Minority Rights in International Law." *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, Volume 6, Issue 3-4, July-October 2008, Pages 531–552. <https://academic.oup.com/icon/article/6/3-4/531/654430>

ASBJØRN EIDE. "The Framework Convention in Historical and Global Perspective." In: Marc Weller (ed.) *The Rights of Minorities: A Commentary on the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005. <https://opil.ouplaw.com/view/10.1093/law/9780199207626.001.0001/law-9780199207626-chapter-2>

ECMI. *20 Years of dealing with Diversity: Is the Framework Convention at the Crossroad?*, 2018. [https://www.ecmi.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ECMI\\_FCNM\\_Focus.pdf](https://www.ecmi.de/fileadmin/user_upload/ECMI_FCNM_Focus.pdf)

**From the Interwar Period to Brexit: Plebiscites and the Thorny Road to Democratising International Politics [Online Lecture]**

**Volker Prott, moderated by Klaus Petersen**

9:00-10:30, Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Plebiscites on territorial borders are a tool of modern politics: they promise to shift sovereignty from rulers and elites to the people. As such, they were first used in the wake of the French Revolution, when the populations of regions occupied by French troops were asked—and later increasingly coerced—to affirm their accession to France. Driven by classical liberal ideas of self-determination, advocates of territorial plebiscites envisaged a world of sovereign polities governing their own affairs, including the fundamental decision over borders and national allegiance. As happened in revolutionary France, however, rulers soon recognised the legitimising potential of the new tool and began to counter the risky empowerment of the people by using—or refusing—plebiscites to strengthen their states and their own power. At the level of international politics, in turn, many diplomats, experts, and policymakers came to see plebiscites as an elegant instrument to resolve intricate territorial disputes in a democratic and cost-effective manner. In not a few cases, they have been bitterly disappointed, as plebiscites often seemed to exacerbate rather than help avoid painful negotiations and a messy political process—the Brexit vote of 2016 is a case in point. Even so, for all the shortcomings of territorial plebiscites, recent history indicates that the alternatives are hardly more attractive, ranging from the perpetuation of a state of conflict to outright annexation and war.

This lecture explores the use and abuse of territorial plebiscites in the 1920s, placing the interwar experience in the wider context of 'plebiscite politics' in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. It begins with a brief discussion of current concepts of territorial plebiscites in political science and international relations theory to help us understand the issue in more precise analytical and quantitative terms. The lecture then focuses on the plebiscites that were—and some that were not—carried out in the wake of the First World War. It shows that while the international system was, for the first time in modern history, conducive to plebiscites, it was also fraught with ideological and practical limitations.

In the final part, the lecture compares several cases of actual or planned plebiscites from the 1940s to the present day. It concludes that historically, the bar for a ‘genuine’ plebiscite—one largely representative of people’s preferences—to be carried out has been high, while the long-term effects of even such ‘genuine’ plebiscites have been rather mixed.

Recording of the lecture is available [here](#).

### Readings

GERMANN, MICHA, “Pax Populi? A Re-Assessment of the Conflict Resolution Potential of Referendums on Self-Determination”, unpublished manuscript, 2020 (<https://michagermann.github.io/publication/germann2020b/Germann2020b.pdf>)

KARCH, BRENDAN, “Plebiscites and Postwar Legitimacy”, in M. Payk and R. Pergher, eds, *Beyond Versailles: Sovereignty, Legitimacy, and the Formation of New Politics after the Great War* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2019), pp. 16–37.

LAPONCE, J.A., “National self-determination and referendums: The case for territorial revisionism”, *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 7(2), 2001, pp. 33–56.

LOWE, KRISTI AND KELSI SUTER, “The Trouble with Referendums”, *Politico*, July 2016: <https://www.politico.eu/article/brexit-direct-democracy-trouble-with-referendums-eu-leave/>

TAUB, AMANDA AND MAX FISHER, “Why Referendums Aren’t as Democratic as They Seem”, *New York Times*, 4 Oct 2016: <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/05/world/americas/colombia-brexit-referendum-farc-cameron-santos.html>

## **German and Danish Minorities, 1920-1955**

### ***Mogens Rostgaard Nissen***

11:00-12:30, Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The Danish minority in South Schleswig and the German in North Schleswig were a consequence of the referendum in 1920. Both minorities were secured a number of minority rights via the respective countries’ liberal constitutions, but until 1945 there was a pronounced difference in how the minorities were treated in practice. Under the Nazi regime, the German minority significantly supported Nazism, while the Danish experienced a strong repression. In the post-war years, the Danish minority boomed, while the German was under severe pressure with extensive internment and confiscation of property. With the Copenhagen-Bonn Declarations of 1955, the fundamental rights of both minorities were secured.

## Self-determination, National Minorities and Human Rights: The Catalan Case

*Dr Neus Torbisco Casals, moderated by Sergiusz Bober*

9:00-10:30, Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The recent rise of the pro-independence movement in Catalonia, which culminated in a bitterly disputed independence referendum on October 1, 2017, has thrown Spain into a grave constitutional and social crisis. With a population of about 7.5 million people, Catalonia has its own language, culture and distinct history. The majority of Catalans regard themselves as a distinct 'nation' and voted for pro-independence parties in 2015; polls suggest that an estimated 70% of Catalans think they have "the right to decide" their political status through a democratic referendum. The events leading up to October 1st, when Catalans were summoned by their government to vote in an independence referendum that had been declared unlawful, made this political crisis apparent to the world. The turn to the judiciary to tackle it has resulted in the criminalisation of the pro-independence political leaders and a backlash against human rights –especially the right to political expression in favour of the right to self-determination, which has marked the hardening of the conflict. A range of senior Catalan figures remained under preventive detention without bail for more than two years and were finally convicted to lengthy jail terms (a total amount of 100 years). The ousted President, Mr. Carles Puigdemont, and some members of his former cabinet flee to Brussels and Geneva after a symbolic proclamation of independence by the Catalan Parliament.

In this lecture, I will highlight key issues of political justice, democracy and human rights raised by claims of self-determination by national minorities taking as a background the Catalan case. I will emphasise common misconceptions - such as the link of secessionism to populism - that obscure a much more complex picture of the re-emergence of minority nationalism in democratic contexts, linked, in part, to the renewed value of collective identity and self-determination in our era of globalisation. In this context, the problem with a 'rule of law' approach is that it simply circumvents critical issues of political legitimacy and human rights, which cannot be reduced to legality. To be sure, as I will argue, arguments of domestic legality have a limited force in a context where the institutions in charge of applying the law have lost credibility in the eyes of minorities, which perceive them as biased in favour of the dominant majority. Domestic law, in this situation, offers an inadequate framework to tackle a broader issues of inter-cultural inequality and systemic institutional subordination. Hence, in the Catalan case, the strategy of criminalising the conflict pursued by the Spanish government is unlikely to be successful.



## Does Sovereignty Matter in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century? The Debates around the Scottish Independence Referendum of 2014

**Sergiusz Bober**

11:00-12:30, Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> August 2020

In this lecture we will analyse how the notion of sovereignty has been conceptualized, criticized, and interpreted during the still fairly recent Scottish independence debate, which took place in the period preceding the independence referendum of 18 September 2014. The pronouncements on sovereignty / independence present in the intellectual output of three groups will be discussed: academics; politicians and political activists; and public intellectuals. The lecture should create the opportunity to answer the following questions: Is sovereignty perceived as relevant in the interdependent 21st century world? To what degree states remain still capable (cross-border issues and the need for international cooperation notwithstanding) of shaping their internal and external policies? Who is the holder of sovereignty, is it the Scottish nation in Scotland's case? These questions will provide insights necessary for addressing a more general one: why sovereignty - and independence - are still considered goals worth of pursuing (frequently through referenda) in the contemporary world?

### Readings

BOBER, S., "The Concept(s) of Sovereignty in the Scottish Independence Debate", *Horizons of Politics* 5(13), 2014, pp. 11–39.

DEVINE, T.M., *Independence or Union. Scotland's Past and Scotland's Present* (Allen Lane, 2016).

### Additional Readings

<https://opil.ouplaw.com/view/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e1472>

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/sovereignty/>

## Panel Discussion: Refugees and Minorities – the 2015 Border Closure

**Moderator: Rejhan Bosnjak, Panellists: Fawzi al-Dubhani, Dyke-Maximilian Spura, Tilla Rebsdorf, and Dorte Andersen**

9:00-10:30, Friday 28<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The panel discussion brings together experts and practitioners working in the Danish-German border region in the fields of minority studies, refugee and asylum seeker aid, and border studies, to discuss the changing dynamics of this region in the wake of the geopolitical events of 2015 and 2020 that led to the German-Danish border closing.

In the panel discussion, we will discuss the context of the so-called "migration crisis", the local response to the border closure, Flensburg's minority community, and the ongoing legacy of using the border as a political tool.

## World Café

11:00-12:30, Friday 28<sup>th</sup> August 2020

During the World Café session, participants will have the opportunity to talk to the panellists in small groups, rotating among the speakers to talk in more detail about their experiences, work, and research.

## Meeting at Flensborghus

*with Jens A. Christiansen and Harro Hallmann*

13:30-15:00, Friday 28<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The Summer School will visit historic Flensborghus, seat of the Danish minority in Germany, to speak with Jens A. Christiansen, Secretary General of the Sydslesvig Forening (SSF), and Harro Hallmann, Head of the Secretariat for the German minority in Denmark. Participants will have the opportunity to hear about the work of both minorities in their respective countries, and to discuss their contemporary situation.

## What's Hidden Behind Human Rights Violations in Crimea? [Online Lecture]

*Alim Aliev, moderated by Polina Sulima*

9:00-10:30, Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> August 2020

In general, more than 1500 cases of human rights violations have been documented in Crimea during the 6 years since the illegal annexation. But this is only the "visible part of the iceberg". What's hidden behind these violations? What's the new reality on the peninsula? How to help people suffering under the occupation?

## Self-determination in South Tyrol: Institutions, Ethno-nationalism, and Sense of Belonging [Online Lecture]

*Andrea Carlà, moderated by Caitlin Boulter*

11:00-12:30, Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> August 2020

This lecture reflects and discusses on self-determination claims and the use of referendum to pursue them focusing on the case study of South Tyrol and its institutional arrangements to govern diversity. Annexed by Italy after WWI and characterized by the presence of a German-speaking population and a small Ladin-speaking minority, and a complex power-sharing system, South Tyrol has often been referred to by both practitioners and scholars as a model to deal with ethnic diversity and resolving ethnic tensions. Indeed, contrary to other European regions, claims for the separation of South Tyrol from Italy or its reunification with the Austrian Tyrol are not predominant. Addressing scholarship on causes, strength and outcomes of secessionist movements and claims for independence, the lecture will discuss why separatist claims are less prevalent in South Tyrol, providing insights on the impact of institutional arrangements on demands for referendum on self-determination. The lecture will also draw on few comparisons with other cases of self-determination like Catalonia and Scotland.

The lecture is divided in three parts. First, I provide an overview of the history of South Tyrol and self-determination claims in the province. Then, I discuss scholarship and theoretical approach on secessionist movements and effects of institutions and policies on ethnonational issues. Third, I describe the institutional arrangements put in place by Rome to manage ethnonational diversity in South Tyrol and analyse their impact on South Tyrolean linguistic groups and self-determination claims in the province.

### Readings

ANDREA CARLÀ, "Institutions, Ethno-nationalism, and Sense of Belonging: Comparing separatist tendencies in Catalonia and South Tyrol", *European Yearbook of Minority Issues*, 11 (2012): 91-121.

### Additional Readings

JASON SORENS, "The Cross-Sectional Determinants of Secessionism in Advanced Democracies", *Comparative Political Studies* 38(3) (April 2005): 304-326.

ANDRÉ LECOURS, "Sub-state Nationalism in the western World: Explaining Continued Appeal", *Ethnopolitics* 11(3) (September 2012): 268-286.

GÜNTHER PALLAVER, "South Tyrol's changing political system: from dissociative on the road to associative conflict resolution", *Nationalities Papers* 42(3) (2014): 376-398.

## **Full Independence or Increased Self-Government? New Caledonia and Comparative Insights [Online Lecture]**

**Elisabeth Alber, moderated by Aziz Berdiqulov**

13:30-15:00, Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Even though independence referendums today are by and large little used, after the Scottish independence and Brexit vote they have come to the fore as a mechanism with the potential to disrupt the status quo and change political direction. In several island enclaves in the Pacific, discourses on and implications of independence referendums most recently are in full swing. In that part of the world, independence referendums are linked to not yet concluded decolonization processes and form part of a larger geopolitical reshuffle with a number of autochthonous minority groups that call for self-determination.

New Caledonia is not only one of the most remote parts of metropolitan France, but it also enjoys a special status within Overseas France. The Nouméa Accord of 1998 between the French Republic and New Caledonia provides the island in the Melanesian part of the Pacific with a sui generis degree of autonomy, and with the promise to hold a series (sic!) of referendums of independence to end the long-lasting violent campaigning by separatists from the indigenous Kanak people. On 4 November 2018, the first independence referendum was held, out of three that are envisaged: 56.4 percent voted for the status quo, 43.6 percent for independence. The result was much closer than expected and opened the door to the second referendum that is planned for October 2020.

The politics of contestation and all implications deriving from independence referendums in the Pacific add valuable insights to the literature on territorial autonomies and minority rights. New Caledonia, for example, justifies the use of concepts like federalism and shared sovereignty, despite the unitary and indivisible nature of the French State. So do other political subnational systems in the region in relation to the geopolitical powers they are associated with.

Readings:

GERARD PRINSEN AND SÉVERINE BLAISE, “An emerging “Islandian” sovereignty of non-self-governing islands”, *International Journal*, 2017, Vol. 71(1), 56-78

CARINE DAVID, “The road to sovereignty for New Caledonia? Analysis of the November 2018 consultation on self-determination. *Small States and Territories Journal*,” University of Malta, 2019, 2

## Activities

### Workshop: Representation and national minorities

16:00-17:30, Monday 24<sup>th</sup> August 2020

During this non-formal educational activity, we'll have a chance to explore the ideas of representation, contemplate exclusion and inclusion of minorities in participatory mechanisms, and try to apply the knowledge from the first day's lectures in every-day life .

### Science Slam

13:30-16:00, Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The Science Slam is a forum in which participants present their research in a simple and entertaining way, with a time limit of four minutes. For more information on the Science Slam, please see the attachment “Science Slam Information”.

### Post-Colonial Tour of Flensburg

16:30-18:00, Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Flensburg is famous for its beautiful courtyards, powerful merchants and for its rum, however in this city walk we will take a critical perspective on Flensburg's success. During our path through the old town we will highlight and discuss the exploitation and oppression of what is now known as the United States Virgin Islands (Saint Croix, Saint Thomas and Saint John). The walk will inform us about Flensburg's participation in the colonial trade and talk about how the colonial era shaped the city and the former colonies. Finally, we will reflect on how this history relates to our own present and future.

## Day Trip to Schleswig

Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> August 2020

We will spend all of Wednesday visiting the historic town of Schleswig, including a number of museums and significant sites. From 11:30 until 14:15 participants will be free to explore the town and eat lunch in Schleswig's town centre; the bus will drop us off at Gottorf Castle, which is a 20-minute walk from the central shopping street. From there, it is about 8 minutes' walk to the central bus station (ZOB), where the bus will pick us up. [You can find a map at this link](#) to show the walking route from Gottorf to the restaurants district and to the Schleswig ZOB.

## Visit to Danevirke Museum

10:00-11:30, Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Danevirke (Danewerk) is the largest archaeological site in Northern Europe and has been a UNESCO World Heritage site since June 2018. It is a combination of ramparts, walls and wetlands that runs across Schleswig-Holstein and marks the former southern border of Denmark. The museum is located directly on the main wall of the Danevirke and a short distance from the most important buildings in the history of this early medieval fortification.

The museum contains a permanent exhibition on the Danevirke and an information exhibition on the entire world heritage area of Haithabu-Danewerk. In addition, two other exhibitions document the importance of the Danevirke in the German-Danish war of 1864 and the history of the Danish minority from 1864 to the present day.

## Visit to A.P. Møller Skolen

14:15-15:00, Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> August 2020

AP Møller School is a so-called community school with a high school superstructure ("Gemeinschaftsschule mit Oberstufe") and belongs to the Danish School Association for South Schleswig, which through its own schools and day care institutions ensures learning and development for Danish minority children and young people. The Danish schools are not language schools, but rather convey Danish language and culture to the members of the Danish minority. We will speak with the Principal of the A.P. Møller Skolen, Prof. Jørgen Kühl, about the role of the school in the Danish minority in Schleswig.

## Visit to Haithabu Museum

15:30-18:00, Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> August 2020

The Viking Museum Haithabu is one of the most important archaeological museums in Germany. On the outskirts of the former trading metropolis of the Vikings, the exhibition presents spectacular archaeological finds and places them in the historical context of the

time around 1000 years ago. Original finds, models and modern media bring the everyday life of the residents to life in the museum.

A beautiful promenade leads into the middle of the historic site, where seven houses and a landing pier have been reconstructed based on original finds. Here visitors can experience how the people of Haithabu lived in the early Middle Ages.

### **Documentary Session**

13:30-15:00, Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Two short documentaries will be screened on the independence movements (and referendums debates) in Wales and the Basque Country, in order to demonstrate comparisons to Scotland and Catalonia. Together these four cases then form the basis of the Poster Workshop.

### **Poster Workshop**

15:30-17:00, Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> August 2020

Students will be split into group work to design a series of posters relating to referendum campaigning in the instances of Catalonia, Scotland, Basque Country and Wales. Additional guidance will be provided through a handout, but the students will also use their knowledge gained during the prior sessions to apply empirical cases to a theoretical situation.

### **Visit to Glücksburg**

15:30-19:30, Friday 28<sup>th</sup> August 2020

On Friday afternoon we will take a trip on the MS Viking to Glücksburg, a small seaside town and the location of the historic Glücksburg Castle, the former residence of one of Europe's most well-known royal families. On the way we will travel close to the Danish coastline, and circle the Ochsenseln (Ox Islands) on the Danish side of the fjord. Once in Glücksburg, we'll have the opportunity to enjoy the waterside and wander through the forest around the castle before returning to Flensburg with the MS Viking.

### **Workshop: Political debate simulation**

15:30-17:00, Saturday 29<sup>th</sup> August 2020

"You have accepted an invitation to the political debate on national TV where you are supposed to present a short speech on the topic of minority policy" - that's how we'll start this playful activity to let you use all the knowledge on minority issues you'll have gained by Saturday. A little bit of role-playing and stepping out of one's comfort zone is never a bad idea!

## Useful Contacts

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