

18.00–19.30 UHR  
SEMINARRAUM ERDGESCHOSS  
APOSTELGASSE 23, 1030 WIEN

**20. MÄRZ 2019**

Nikolas Pissis | Berlin

*Transfer und Überlagerung. Wissenskonfigurationen in der Zeit der griechischen „homines novi“ im Osmanischen Reich (1641–1730)*

**27. MÄRZ 2019**

Andrei Cușco | Iași / Chișinău

*Total War, Ethnic Mobilization, and Population Politics in the Russian-Romanian Borderlands: The Cases of Bessarabia and Bukovina (1914–1920)*

**3. APRIL 2019**

Tijana Krstić | Budapest

*Locating Ottoman Sunnism in the “Age of Confessionalization”, 1450s–1750s*

**11. APRIL 2019**

**ORT: CO-WORKING-SPACE DER ERSTE STIFTUNG, AM BELVEDERE 1, 1100 WIEN**

**Buchpräsentation und Podiumsdiskussion**

Caroline Hornstein Tomic – Robert Pichler – Sarah Scholl-Schneider

*Remigration to Post-Socialist Eastern Europe. Hopes and Realities of Return*

**24. APRIL 2019**

Iva Kurelac | Zagreb

*Pragmatic Challenges in Neo-Latin Manuscript Studies: Working on Manuscript Material and Working on Facts*

**15. MAI 2019**

Jovo Miladinović | Berlin

*Mobilization of Manpower at the End and during the Change of Empires in the Multi-Confessional Borderland Sandžak (1900s–1920s)*

**29. MAI 2019**

Eckehard Pistrick – Florian Bachmeier | Köln / Schliersee

*Rituale der Abwesenheit – Visuelle Anthropologie im post-migrantischen Albanien*

**5. JUNI 2019**

Angela Kóczé | Budapest

*Gendered and Racialized Roma in the Restructured Welfare in Post-1989 East Central Europe*

**DONNERSTAG, 6. JUNI 2019**

Stef Jansen | Manchester

*The Border Paradox of Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

**12. JUNI 2019**

**Buchpräsentation**

Rexhep Ismajli – Wilfried Fiedler – Heiner Eichner

*Publikationen der Kosovarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*



# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW VORTRÄGE

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# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW

## VORTRAGSPROGRAMM

### MÄRZ – JUNI 2019

Österreich und der Balkanraum sind seit Jahrhunderten eng miteinander verflochten. Als wichtiger kultureller, gesellschaftlicher und politischer Bezugsort für die Gesellschaften des Balkans war und ist Wien auch ein Zentrum der wissenschaftlichen Beschäftigung mit dieser Region.

Der 2017 eingerichtete Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung am Institut für Neuzeit- und Zeitgeschichtsforschung (INZ) greift diese Forschungstradition auf und versucht in seiner multidisziplinären Ausrichtung neue Akzente zu setzen.

Die Vortragsreihe „Balkanforschung an der ÖAW“ versteht sich dabei als Forum, auf dem Wissenschaftler/inne/n ihre Ergebnisse einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich machen und zur Diskussion stellen können.

*Austria and the Balkans have been intertwined for centuries. As an important cultural, social and political hub for the Balkan societies, Vienna remains a center of scientific engagement with this region. The “Research Unit Balkanforschung” established in 2017 at the Institute for Modern and Contemporary History Research (INZ) continues this research tradition and aims to set innovative trends through its multidisciplinary orientation.*

*The lecture series “Balkan Research at the ÖAW” is conceptualized as a forum for researchers to make their results accessible to a broader public and to open them up for discussion.*

Für weitere Informationen zu Schwerpunkten und laufenden Vorhaben an der Balkanforschung, siehe: / For further information on main research fields and ongoing research projects at the research unit, see:

<https://www.oeaw.ac.at/inz/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/>

Siehe auch / See also:

<https://derstandard.at/r2000075356578/Balkan-Blog>

**20. MÄRZ 2019**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**NIKOLAS PISSIS**  
Berlin

*Transfer und Überlagerung. Wissenskonfigurationen in der Zeit der griechischen „homines novi“ im Osmanischen Reich (1641–1730)*

Im Vortrag wird die Arbeit des laufenden gleichnamigen Teilprojekts am SFB 980 „Episteme in Bewegung. Wissenstransfer von der Alten Welt bis in die Frühe Neuzeit“ an der FU Berlin vorgestellt. Gegenstand des Vorhabens ist die frühneugriechische Wissenskultur in der Zeit der frühen Phanarioten. Im Mittelpunkt stehen Prozesse des räumlichen und zeitlichen Wissenstransfers, die für die Behauptung und Identitätsprofilierung der griechischsprachigen Eliten des Osmanischen Reiches in Istanbul und den Donaufürstentümern, an der Schnittstelle von christlichem Westen und islamischem (aber auch christlichem) Osten, konstitutiv waren. Ziel ist es, die Spannungen und Wandlungem der Wissensstrukturen darzustellen, in denen das aus antiker und byzantinischer Gelehrtentradition übernommene und im osmanischen Kontext neu arrangierte Wissen im Lauf der Frühen Neuzeit durch Transferprozesse aus (west-) europäischen Wissensordnungen überlagert und rekonfiguriert wird. Während in einem ersten Schritt Orte und Formen des Wissens, Institutionen und Wissenspraktiken im höfischen Milieu der frühen Phanarioten ausgehend von der Bibliothek der Mavrokordatos-Dynastie untersucht werden, richtet sich der der Blick in der zweiten Phase auf Institutionen, Akteure und Netzwerke der zeitgenössischen klerikalen Wissenskultur der orthodoxen Kirche.

**Nikolas Pissis** hat Geschichte in Athen, Tübingen und München studiert. Er promovierte an der FU Berlin mit einer Arbeit über „Russland in den politischen Vorstellungen der griechischen Kulturwelt 1645–1725“ (erscheint im Sommer 2019 bei Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen). Seit 2012 ist er wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter des Sonderforschungsbereichs 980 „Episteme in Bewegung. Wissenstransfer von der Alten Welt bis in die Frühe Neuzeit“ an der FU Berlin

**27. MÄRZ 2019**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ANDREI CUȘCO**  
Iași und Chișinău

*Total War, Ethnic Mobilization, and Population Politics in the Russian-Romanian Borderlands: The Cases of Bessarabia and Bukovina (1914–1920)*

How did the “Great War” and the main belligerents on the Eastern Front mobilize societies, transform economies and deal with complex and often dubiously loyal populations? What role did ethnicity play in the unprecedented context of total war? How were populations classified, categorized, repressed, moved, displaced and transferred by governments questioning their group status and loyalties? Drawing on the insights of recent scholarship in the field, the lecture addresses these questions through comparing two imperial borderlands – Bessarabia (a multiethnic province of the Russian Empire) and Bukovina (a diverse periphery of the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy). The impact of the war was deeply transformative for both regions. It brought fundamental changes to their earlier perceptions as loyal and “quiet” backwaters. The war introduced new and radical methods of governance applied by the two rival empires, but also intensified ethnic mobilization on the ground. Thus, the project contributes to the wider debate concerning the connection between total war, modernity, strategies of governance, state-building, and state collapse.

**Andrei Cușco** is researcher at the “A. D. Xenopol” Institute of History of the Romanian Academy in Iași, Romania, and Associate Professor at the Department of History and Geography of the “Ion Creangă” State University in Chișinău. He received his Ph.D. (2008) from the Department of History of the CEU in Budapest. His research focuses on empire studies, Russian and Romanian intellectual history, and the Russian-Romanian borderlands. He is the author of “A Contested Borderland: Competing Russian and Romanian Visions of Bessarabia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Century” (Budapest, CEU Press, 2017) and co-author of “Bessarabia as a Part of the Russian Empire, 1812–1917”, (in Russian, Novoe Literaturnoe Obozrenie Press, Moscow, 2012).

3. APRIL 2019  
BEGINN: 18 UHR

**TIJANA KRSTIĆ**  
Budapest

*Locating Ottoman Sunnism in the "Age of Confessionalization", 1450s–1750s*

Historians of the post-Mongol Eurasia have noted that before the early 1500s the Turco-Iranian world was characterized by a marked ambiguity between Sunnism and Shiism. However, subsequently the rivalry between the Ottomans and Safavids triggered a rise in "sectarian consciousness," prompting articulations of an "imperial" Sunnism and Shiism in tandem with the building of Ottoman and Safavid territorial empires. Certain similarities and simultaneity of these processes with confessional polarization in Europe prompted Ottomanists in recent years to explore possible connections and common analytical frameworks, engaging in particular with the heuristic potential of the concept of "confessionalization" and the debates surrounding it. The lecture will reflect on these developments and focus on the nature of Ottoman Sunnism as it was fashioned and taught by various agents of "Sunnitization" from the mid-fifteenth to the late seventeenth centuries. It will explore how the Ottomans engaged with the Sunni tradition of the preceding centuries and mobilized it to deal with the new religio-political realities of the early modern world. Drawing on the research results of the OTTOCONFESSIO project, the lecture will also sketch a methodological framework for studying the entangled histories and "multiple temporalities" of confession building in Ottoman Muslim and Christian communities in the "Age of Confessionalization."

**Tijana Krstić** (Associate Professor, Department of Medieval Studies, Central European University) is a historian of the early modern Ottoman Empire. Her research focuses on social, cultural and religious history, especially on circulation of texts, artifacts, people and religio-political concepts across imperial, cultural and confessional boundaries. Her book entitled "Contested Conversions to Islam: Narratives of Religious Change and Communal Politics in the Early Modern Ottoman Empire" (Stanford University Press, 2011) explores how various Ottoman Muslim and Christian authors narrated the phenomenon of conversion to Islam in the empire's formative period, between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Currently, she is the Primary Investigator on the project "The Fashioning of a Sunni Orthodoxy and the Entangled Histories of Confession Building in the Ottoman Empire, 15th–17th Centuries" (OTTOCONFESSIO), which is funded by the European Research Council's Consolidator Grant, 2015–2020.

11. APRIL 2019  
BEGINN: 18 UHR

**ORT:** CO-WORKING-SPACE DER ERSTE STIFTUNG, AM BELVEDERE 1, 1100 WIEN

**BUCHPRÄSENTATION MIT PODIUMSDISKUSSION**

**CAROLINE HORNSTEIN TOMIĆ – ROBERT PICHLER – SARAH SCHOLL-SCHNEIDER**  
*Remigration to Post-Socialist Eastern Europe. Hopes and Realities of Return*  
(LIT Verlag 2018)

Der kürzlich veröffentlichte Band vereinigt Beiträge von Wissenschaftler/innen unterschiedlicher disziplinärer und regionaler Provenienz, die sich mit Rückkehrerszenarien ins postsozialistische Osteuropa befassen. Remigranten haben sich in Politik, Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Bildung, Kunst und Zivilgesellschaft engagiert und auf Staats- und Nationsbildungsprozesse Einfluss genommen. Dass Rückkehr oft mit Problemen verbunden ist, auf Widerstände trifft und eher selten einem reibungslosen Wieder-Nach-Hause-Kommen gleicht, dringt bisher kaum an die Öffentlichkeit. Oft dominiert die Vorstellung, wonach Rückkehr eine Wieder-Anknüpfung an die vermeintlich „eigene“ Herkunftsgruppe und ihre Geschichte bedeutet. Nur selten wurde bisher ein detaillierter Blick auf Erfahrungsgeschichten von Rückkehrer/innen gerichtet, auf ihre Hoffnungen, ihre Erwartungen, die Umstände, die zur Rückkehr führen, und die Herausforderungen, die mit diesen Prozessen einhergehen.

Die Ergebnisse des von der ERSTE Stiftung geförderten Projektes werden im Rahmen einer Podiumsdiskussion präsentiert. Zusätzlich zu den Herausgeber/innen des Bandes werden die Leiterin der Abteilung für Unterstützte Freiwillige Rückkehr und Reintegration vom IOM, Andrea Götzemann-Rosado, sowie Autor/innen des Bandes über Erfahrungen und Politiken der Remigration in verschiedenen Ländern Osteuropas diskutieren.

**Caroline Hornstein Tomić** ist Senior Research Associate am Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar in Zagreb.

**Robert Pichler** ist Senior Researcher am Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung/INZ an der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

**Sarah Scholl-Schneider** ist Juniorprofessorin für Kulturanthropologie an der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

In Kooperation mit der ERSTE Stiftung:



**ERSTE**  
Stiftung

24. APRIL 2019  
BEGINN: 18 UHR

**IVA KURELAC**  
Zagreb

*Pragmatic Challenges in Neo-Latin Manuscript Studies: Working on Manuscript Material and Working on Facts*

Every manuscript has its own characteristics and peculiarities from which arise specific problems, and consequently, equally unique solutions necessary for adequately preparing such a source for publishing. In this lecture, the selected examples of various types of Renaissance and early modern Latin manuscript sources from Dalmatian Eastern Adriatic communes (such as narrative sources, notary deeds and demographic sources) address two main issues. The first one concerns the challenges of working with manuscript material, depending on the availability of the autograph and/or its transcripts, as well as the level of preservation of the manuscript itself. Another important but sometimes equally challenging aspect of manuscript studies has to do with working on facts, i.e. using the manuscript as a source of data for various fields of humanities (for example: historiography, Slavic studies and art history). Despite the variety of scholarly methods, working on such chronologically distant sources inevitably bears certain limitations. Which are the methods for successfully overcoming these obstacles? Is it always possible to deal with each challenge of working with manuscripts? Or do we sometimes have to face the fact that a small number of issues will remain hard-to-solve or even insoluble?

**Iva Kurelac**, classical philologist and historian, is research fellow at the Department of Historical Sciences of the Institute of Historical and Social Sciences at the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb since 2002. Her research focuses on the publishing of Latin archival sources, particularly those considering Renaissance and early modern period in South Eastern Europe. She is the author of the monograph "Dinko Zavorović: A Humanist and Historian from Šibenik" (2008, in Croatian) and the following studies: *Illyrica Historia of Faustus Vrančić* (2004 in Croatian); *Robertus Bonaventura Britannus* (Robert Turner) and the Lost Manuscript of Dinko Zavorović's *De rebus Dalmaticis* (2007); *The Perception of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia in Croatian Historiography (1500–1660)* (2014); *Writing about the Past of a Country from the Communal Viewpoint: Features, Models and Examples in Croatian Humanist Historiography* (2014).

15. MAI 2019  
BEGINN: 18 UHR

**JOVO MILADINOVIĆ**  
Berlin

*Mobilization of Manpower at the End and during the Change of Empires in the Multi-Confessional Borderland Sandžak (1900s–1920s)*

While speaking about military mobilization in one given community, scholarship generally addresses this issue as an action that has exclusively been conducted by a state/occupation regime or its institutions. At the same time, emphasis on the enlistment is usually directed to army regulations and narratives of fulfilling national and/or religious duties. Of course, perception of the state and its ability to assemble, prepare and supply its citizenry cannot and should not be trivialized during a given military enrollment. However, relatively little has been said about the persons who act as a preacher of the state/occupation regime on the ground and who are capable enough to affect directly whether this mobilization will succeed or fail. Therefore, a question arises: who are these persons? By looking at intentions of the state/occupation regime as well as motivations and lifeworld of the middlemen, a third player has to be tackled too: a common man and his goals. What are the driving forces that encourage the common man to join the military? Is it religious fervor, interest in the nation or are there also practical reasons behind the decision? In this lecture, I will focus on a mobilization campaign that took place in the region in 1916 and 1917 by Austro-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. I argue that drafting the locals does not only occur when a state/occupation regime envisions it, in this case, Austro-Hungary. The enrollment could even be triggered by the Ottoman Empire; a state that is not even "physically" present in the region after 1912/13. I contend that mobilization is a complex process in which each participating actor (e.g. state/occupation regime, middlemen and common men) has its own intentions and hence every single social player has to be addressed in order to understand how this enlistment occurs on the ground.

**Jovo Miladinović** is a doctoral fellow at the Department for Southeast European History at the Humboldt University in Berlin as well as at the Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies. He holds a B.A. in History from the University of Montenegro, and an M.A. from Istanbul University. Since 2016 he is working on the PhD project named "Mobilization of Manpower at the End and during the Change of Empires in the Multi-Confessional Borderland Sandžak (1900s–1920s)". His ongoing project examines the unending mobilization of the local community in the Sandžak region by asking: (1) How does every state manage to mobilize the local population from the region into the army, (2) What are the motives of the locals to become part of different armed forces? (3) And what are the consequences of the mobilization?



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**29. MAI 2019**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ECKEHARD PISTRICK – FLORIAN BACHMEIER**  
Köln – Schliersee

*Rituale der Abwesenheit – Visuelle Anthropologie im post-migrantischen Albanien*

Der Vortrag widmet sich dem Phänomen der Migration in Albanien aus kulturwissenschaftlicher Perspektive. Welche Langzeitfolgen haben soziale Leerstellen und Abwesenheiten auf Rituale, kulturelle Praktiken und Sozialität im öffentlichen Raum? Dabei werden speziell Migrantenhäuser als Materialisierung von Migrationsprozessen und deren symbolische Dimension als „lieux de mémoire“ für familiäres Gedächtnis untersucht. Im Vortrag wird auch die Frage nach dem Potential einer kritischen „anthropology of absence“ aufgeworfen. Der Ethnologe Eckehard Pistrick und der Fotograf Florian Bachmeier diskutieren experimentelle Zugänge zu einem noch unzureichend gewürdigten Forschungsfeld. Welche Anziehungskraft üben „vergessene Orte“ auf Fotografen aus? Welche Formen von Klang und Stille binden sich aus der Sicht der Sound Studies an sie? Wie kann man diese Perspektiven zu einer neuen, empathischen audiovisuellen Betrachtungsweise auf die Langzeitfolgen von Arbeitsmigration zusammenführen?

**Eckehard Pistrick** ist vertretender Juniorprofessor am Institut für Europäische Musikethnologie der Universität zu Köln. Von 2009–2017 war er wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter am Institut für Musikwissenschaft der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle. Seit 2004 extensive Feldforschungen in Südalbanien. Er ist Autor von „Performing Nostalgia-Migration Culture and Creativity in South Albania“ (Ashgate, 2015) und Co-Regisseur zweier Dokumentarfilme zu Albanien.

**Florian Bachmeier** ist ein sozial engagierter Fotograf, der nach einem Studium u.a. an der Escuela de Artes y Oficios in Pamplona, Spanien extensiv über den Konflikt in der Ostukraine und die „Flüchtlingskrise“ in Griechenland, Serbien und Nordmazedonien berichtet hat. 2014 erhielt er den n-Ost-Reportagepreis in der Kategorie Fotografie und 2015 den Preis für das beste Pressefoto des Jahres vom Bayerischen Journalistenverband. Seine Reportagen erscheinen u.a. in „Die Zeit“, „GEO“ und in „Der Spiegel“.

**5. JUNI 2019**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ANGELA KÓCZÉ**  
Budapest

*Gendered and Racialized Roma in the Restructured Welfare in Post-1989 East Central Europe*

This lecture focuses on the relationship between the restructured welfare state in post-1989 East Central Europe, the increase of poverty and their impact on the Roma at the intersection of class, race and gender. Angéla Kóczé intervenes in debates about long-term poverty among Roma and about how it has become manifest in materialized social structures and gendered, racialized and class-based discourses about the welfare state during its transition from a state socialist to the current “embedded neoliberal” welfare state. Kóczé cross-fertilizes two strands of scholarships—Gender and Romani Studies—to interrogate the vulnerable position of particularly Romani women.

**Angéla Kóczé** is an Assistant Professor of Romani Studies and Academic Director of the Roma Graduate Preparation Program at Central European University in Budapest, Hungary. In 2013–17, she was a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Women’s, Gender and Sexuality Studies Program at Wake Forest University in Winston Salem (NC), USA. In 2013, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC, honored Kóczé with the Ion Ratiu Democracy Award for her interdisciplinary research approach, which combines community engagement and policymaking with in-depth participatory research on the situation of the Roma. She is the co-editor of *The Romani Women’s Movement: Struggles and Debates in Central and Eastern Europe* (Routledge, 2018, with Violetta Zentai, Jelena Jovanović and Enikő Vincze).

**DONNERSTAG, 6. JUNI 2019**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**STEF JANSEN**

Manchester

*The Border Paradox of Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

This lecture will be organized around a central paradox in the historical trajectory of the borders that demarcate Neum, the only Adriatic municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), and their impact on the functioning of the town. On the one hand, these borders are unpopular locally. Neum's inhabitants resent the restrictions caused by checks at the borders, which complicate practical pursuits regarding education, health, consumption, etc. Many also deplore the very existence of those borders, which separate them politically from the state of Croatia that they consider their ethnonational homeland. From this perspective, these state borders are widely seen as only minimally legitimate at best and ideally transitory. On the other hand, however, those borders are Neum's *raison d'être*. From the late 17th c. onwards, Neum as a place only exists because of them. Over the three hundred years, the borders demarcating it survived the end of the Adriatic trading republics of Venice and Dubrovnik, the Ottoman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, two World Wars, two Yugoslavia, the post-Yugoslav wars and the consolidation of BiH and Croatia as separate states. Still today, the borders, now demarcating Bosnia and Herzegovina from EU member state Croatia, are central to its fate: the functioning of this strip of Herzegovinian land can only be understood in light of them.

**Stef Jansen** is Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Manchester (UK). Based on long term ethnographic research in the post-Yugoslav states of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Croatia, he has published widely on questions of hope, the state, borders, home-making and displacement, political subjectivity and revolt, postsocialist transformations, masculinity and (anti)nationalism. His most recent books are *Negotiating social relations in Bosnia and Herzegovina: semiperipheral entanglements* (2016, Routledge, co-edited with Čarna Brković and Vanja Čelebičić) and *Yearnings in the Meantime: 'normal lives' and the state in a Sarajevo apartment complex* (2015/2018, Berghahn).

**12. JUNI 2019**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**BUCHPRÄSENTATION**

Bei dieser Buchvorstellung werden drei albanologisch relevante Publikationen der Kosovarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften präsentiert, die aktuell erschienen sind.

**WILFRIED FIEDLER**

*Vergleichende Grammatik der Balkansprachen I, Morphosyntaktisch-typologischer Vergleich des Albanischen mit den anderen Balkansprachen*

**REXHEP ISMAJLI**

*Internationale wissenschaftliche Konferenz Albanistische Forschungen in den deutschsprachigen Ländern*

**NORBERT JOKL**

*Linguistisch-kulturhistorische Untersuchungen aus dem Bereich des Albanologischen (1923) in albanischer Übersetzung durch Anton Krajni*

Fiedlers Monographie, die Themen aus dem Bereich des Verbuns behandelt, ist der erste Band seiner geplanten Reihe der vergleichenden Grammatik der Balkansprachen.

Die von R. Ismajli herausgegebenen Akten einer Konferenz von 2017 beleuchten verschiedene Aspekte der Albanologie in deutschsprachigen Ländern.

Die albanische Übersetzung des Gesamtwerks des österreichischen Albanologen Norbert Jokl findet in der albanischen Übersetzung seiner linguistisch-kulturhistorischen Untersuchung ihren Abschluss.

Die Präsentation leiten Prof. Dr. Rexhep Ismajli, Prof. Dr. Wilfried Fiedler und Prof. Dr. Heiner Eichner.

**VERANSTALTER:**

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**VERANSTALTUNGSORT:**

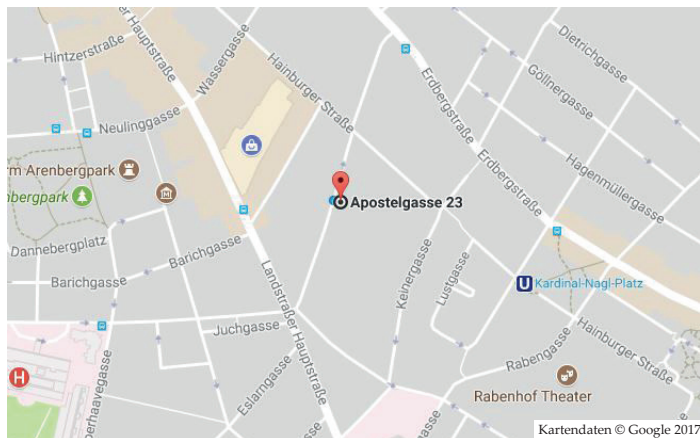
Institut für Neuzeit und Zeitgeschichtsforschung

Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung

Seminarraum, Erdgeschoß

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Titelfoto: „Wartende Eltern“ aus dem Zyklus „Brauträume“, Vorort Krasta, Elbasan, 2013,  
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