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Abstract

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P1

Serving the Norwegian people with Islamophobia: Analyzing the rhetoric about Islam and Muslims of Hege Storhaug and Human Rights' Service (HRS).

Abstract for the Racism Studies Conference Racism and Welfare, CEMFOR, Uppsala University, Sweden, 11-13 Oct 2017. By Sindre Bangstad, Researcher II, KIFO, Oslo, Norway. sindre.bangstad@kifo.no

The bestselling popular title on Islam and Muslims in Norway of all times is Hege Storhaug's self-published 2015 *Islam: The 11th Plague of the Nation* (Islam – Den 11. landeplage). The work of a government-funded and supported civil society activist, the book rehashes rhetorical ideas and tropes omnipresent in what Lean (201|5) has characterized as the international 'Islamophobia industry' – and most particularly the ideas and tropes central in the work of Ayaan Hirsi Ali (Ali 2014) – and tailor them to Norwegian nationalist and far-right rhetoric. Central to the popularity and political 'usefulness' of Storhaug and the HRS' rhetoric since 2001 has been its ability to tap into more mainstream and widespread discourses in which Muslims are constituted as a pre-eminent threat to the future sustainability of the welfare state and gender equality in Norway. This paper, which takes two of Storhaug's books as its starting point, is the first systematic study of Storhaug's and her organisations' rhetoric about Islam and Muslims, and of the ways in which Storhaug and the HRS' propaganda against Islam and Muslims in Norway achieve their effects.

Keywords

Islamophobia, Hege Storhaug, HRS, propaganda, racism

Language

English

Academic bio blurb

Sindre Bangstad (Researcher II, KIFO, Oslo, Norway) is a Norwegian social anthropologist. He is the author of the 2014 *Anders Breivik And The Rise Of Islamophobia* (Zed Books) and the co-author of the 2015 *Hva er rasisme* (Universitetsforlaget, with Cora Alexa Døving). His latest book is *Anthropology Of Our Times: An Edited Anthology In Public Anthropology* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2017).

The ostensible oppression and subjugation of Muslim women by Muslim men makes Islamophobia a self-justifying phenomenon.

Name: Therese Bjoernaas,

Position: Assistant Professor at Queen Maud University College, Norway,
Faculty of Religion and Ethics,

The ostensible oppression and subjugation of Muslim women by Muslim men makes Islamophobia a self-justifying phenomenon. The famous dictum of Spivak, "white men saving brown women from brown men," aptly expresses the patronizing attitude that many Norwegians hold towards Muslims. Passive and silent, the Muslim woman is pointed to as evidence that Islam and its adherents are backwards and inferior. In Norway, liberal feminist groups point to the veil as the ultimate proof of women's oppression. This presentation analyzes the connection between white feminism and islamophobia through the veiling legislation of the Norwegian Progress Party. I argue that this legislation is guilty of cultural imperialism because it racializes Muslims in general as inferior and Muslim women as passive victims in need of white women's liberation. In their party's request to ban the veil, they ask the rhetorical question: "Are we going to be on the side of intolerant Islamic leaders who force women to wear the veil or are we going to be on the side of women who fight for greater tolerance and equality?" In doing so, this party demonstrates that unveiling is as much about saving Norway from Muslims as it is about saving Muslim women from Islam.

Access Denied: Exploring Muslim American Representation and Exclusion by State Legislators

Centre for Multidisciplinary Studies on Racism

Nazita Lajevardi _

May 30, 2017

Evidence that elected officials continue to underrepresent their constituents along racial lines is pervasive. Yet, the existing scholarship has failed to assess the quality of Muslim American representation, which is one of the most salient and largely unanswered questions in the race and ethnic politics literature today. In a post 9/11 world and particularly after the 2016 presidential campaign, it is clear that Muslim Americans are an increasingly racialized group that may be experiencing a backlash by their elected officials. The ascendancy of the Trump presidency, moreover, has demonstrated that Muslim Americans may not be merely ignored by elected representatives, but may also be actively marginalized. All of this raises questions about the quality of representation and responsiveness provided to Muslim American constituents by their elected representatives, which is at the cornerstone of American democracy. While studies have previously explored the quality of Muslim American representation in small-n studies, empirical questions remain.

In this paper, I ask several questions: Do representatives discriminate against Muslims Americans? Does a representative's political party play a role in mediating how they treat Muslim American constituents? To what extent does socioeconomic status matter

for Muslim Americans? ability to escape political underrepresentation? And does this underrepresentation extend beyond Muslim American individuals and to the leaders of their community?

To answer these questions, I undertook two audit studies on state legislators with putative constituent service requests using identifiably White and Muslim names in February 2015 and in August 2015. The first experiment was conducted on all state legislators and tests Muslim Americans' ability to integrate and find jobs in America's political system. The second experiment assesses the ability of Muslim leaders to garner representation for their communities in states with large Muslim populations. These studies are novel because they assess the representation of Muslim Americans; a group previously understudied in the literature; they introduce a novel, qualitative, and non-randomized dependent variable to the literature: the helpfulness of the legislator's response; they measure responsiveness in new domains of constituent representation, namely access to politics in the form of internships and legislative visits; and they add a new dimension to audit studies and test political discrimination against leaders of a given community, rather than against their individual members. Across both studies, the results are consistent: Muslim American individuals and their leaders are by and large discriminated against by their elected representatives.

Keywords: Muslim American, Racialization, Discrimination, Bias, Representation, Experiments, Elite Behavior.

P2

Sámi history

Presenter

Gunilla Larsson

Abstract

The paper discusses the invisibilisation of Sámi history in academia, and at all level of education. The prevailing, racist ideas from the 19th century, in which social darwinism classified Sámi people together with other indigenous people as too primitive to have a history, are still affecting education. The history of Sámi in general is absent in course material in History in the training of teachers to be at the universities, in schoolbooks and within historical narratives. Within the archaeology discipline people have for a long time been hesitant to speak about Sámi ancient monuments, and the knowledge about Sámi cultural heritage, and especially Forest Sámi cultural heritage, is very limited. The Sámi heritage and the possibility to tell our history is destroyed because of an ongoing aggressive industrial colonization. Here I will also briefly present my research aiming at making visible the history of the Sámi in the Middle of Sweden, based on a combination of archaeological, ethnological and historical sources. The new, developed methods to be used in Forest Sámi archaeology are presented, methods that will be a part of a combined personal, academic, activist and archeological struggle to enlighten and reclaim our heritage and history.

Key words: Sámi History, education, social Darwinism, invisibilisation.

Language: English or Swedish.

Biography: 2007 Doctor of Philosophy 3/3 2007 Uppsala University. Title of dissertation "Ship and Society. Maritime Ideology in Late Iron Age Sweden.", supervisor Professor Ola Kyhlberg, assistant supervisor Ph.D. Svante Norr. Researcher at Uppsala university. 2012-2013, 2014-2015: Research projects on retracing Sámi history on the base of the ancient monuments, in cooperation with May-Britt Öhman on Center for Gender Studies, Uppsala University in her research project "DAMMED: Security, Risk and Resilience around the dams of Sub-Arctica" and the project "Rivers, Resistance Resilience: Sustainable futures in Sápmi and other indigenous peoples' territories". 2017-2019: Participation in Katarina Pirak Sikkus project Uppsala University "To Give me my perspective. The traces of Race Biology in Sámi society". 2015. Participation in an eight member delegation of Sámi scholars and activists to Arctic Council envoy June 3rd, and NAISA-conference, Washington, North American Indigenous Studies Association, NAISA, Annual Meeting in Washington DC, June 4- 6th.

Oscar Larsson

P3

Institutional discourses on Calé women and intimate partner violence in Spain

Abstract

An emerging Romani feminist scholarship has started unveiling the dilemmas which Romani women who experience violence are faced with when seeking help (Oprea 2004; Kóczé 2009). I argue that Spain, despite having developed comprehensive legislation on IPV, still relies on a deep-rooted anti-Gypsyist institutional framework which equally fails to support Calé survivors (gitanas). I focus on the culturalist discourses on IPV against Calé women which largely prevail among institutional actors and are mobilised to justify structural racism.

Not only does the judicial system provide inadequate protection due to its bias in favour of dominant social groups; at the same time, the institutionalisation of Calé women's NGOs strengthens state control over Calé women instead of constituting an autonomous feminist space (Caro Maya and Werner Boada, forthcoming). These NGOs operate as outsourced social services whose activities are made mandatory for Calé women recipients of social benefits. Within this framework, discourses on IPV within Calé communities are paradoxically used to mask and reinforce their marginalisation. I use Sara Ahmed's concept of "non-performative diversity" to show the discrepancy between increasingly multiculturalist and feminist discourses at the political level and institutional practices which help maintain control over Calé women.

Keywords: Neoliberalism, State, intimate partner violence, Critical Race Feminism, Romani women

Language: English

Bio (111 words)

Sarah Werner Boada is a PhD candidate in Comparative Gender Studies at the Central European University (Budapest), with a focus on Sociology and Social Anthropology. Her doctoral research looks into the ways in which state and non-state institutions construct Calé women experiencing intimate partner violence in Spain and France. She has worked on violence against women legislation at the World Future Council, in collaboration with several umbrella NGO networks and international organisations, including UN Women and the Council of Europe. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in European Studies from Trinity College Dublin (Ireland) as well as a Master's degree in Political Sociology and Public Policy from Sciences Po Paris (France).

Sarah Werner Boada

Department of Gender Studies, Central European University, Budapest (Hungary)

What if (renewable) energy production didn't have to be colonial and racist?: Indigenous Feminist Technoscience perspectives on welfare, climate change and innovative technological designs

May-Britt Öhman, PhD

Centre for Gender Research and

Centre for Multidisciplinary Research on Racism at Uppsala University

Sámi Land Free University

Abstract proposed

Social and economic welfare – within which access to energy infrastructures is commonly taken for granted - must be discussed taking into account colonial theft of land and Indigenous erasure as well as environmental racism. Current energy production and consumption systems are indeed entirely based on colonialism as well as environmental racisms.

The growing call for countering climate change and the increasing demand for so called environmentally friendly - or often referred to as renewable - energy production modes continues and increases the dispossession of Indigenous (including Sámi) peoples from our traditional lands and waters. However, it is not only Indigenous people that become dispossessed. The concept of environmental racism – the idea that non-whites are more exposed to environmental pollution – was first promoted in 1987 (cf Pulido, 2000), and parts of the environmental activist movements talks about environmental inequity and calls for environmental justice.

Hazardous energy production is commonly located where people have little or no say, where land has been stolen and human and non-human have been displaced, and this

coincides with class, ethnicity and race. Examples are seen both on national and global level, with one recent is the struggle at Standing Rock (#NODAPL) against an oil pipe line in the US on the territory of the Lakota.

The call for fossile free modes of energy production is however but a new version of these racist colonial thefts and racist abuses. The so called environmental friendly technoscientific language and imagery continue to shape and reflect racist power relations which favor the colonial nation states and dis-favor/abuses/displaces Indigenous rights and peoples.

One major part is to challenge this rhetoric as it gains support from world leaders and environmental activists, from a critical race and Indigenous perspective, as has been done since long from Indigenous communities.

However, another important task is to enter into the very technologies and propose solutions regarding design and development. Current (renewable) energy productions modes are in fact actually major environmental destructors and are outdated designs: Nuclear power plants are but steam engines (water boilers)– only a billion times more environmentally hazardous systems if their entire life cycles are regarded. Design of the current windpower plants gigantic windmills, demanding immense natural resources for their construction while claiming massive areas to be erected and cause the death of whales, insects, bats and birds. Current designs of hydropower kill fish and biosystems and are also pointed out as contributors to climate change.

Using Indigenous Feminist Technoscience, this paper engages with the socio-material, innovative thoughts within fluid mechanics and discusses Indigenous perspectives and proposals for sustainable and non-colonial non-racist energy production and consumption - for a good life for all, humans and non-humans.

Abstract: At the heart of the critical move from modernity (European, unidirectional) to modernities (transcultural, in relation) lies new conceptions of both subjectivity and world.

Phenomenology accounts for the correlation between subject and world in terms of the basic concept of intentionality; however in its classical formulations it remains situated in the former category, unable to open itself to thinking relation in a deeper, transcultural sense. At the same time, the appeal to lived experience from many contemporary thinkers as an essential concept for articulating decisive new ways of being in the world, beyond Eurocentric and patriarchal patterns, necessitates a re-articulation of intentionality. This must take place on the basis of a decolonial transcendental aesthetics, underway both in fiction and the arts as well as in academic writing. My intervention will focus on how some of these approaches enable a transformation of intentionality from the point of view of skin, colour/race and gender.

Keywords: decolonial relations, phenomenology,

Language: English or Swedish

Bio: Nicholas Smith, lektor i Filosofi. Har arbetat på Södertörns Högskola sedan 2000 och blev fast anställd 2010. Projektledare för Decolonizing Phenomenologies (2016-2018), där även Madina Tlostanova medverkar (professor vid Tema Genus, Linköpings Universitet). Medverkade i forskningsprojektet Perceptions of the Other; Aesthetics, Ethics and Prejudice (2012-2015 med Cecilia Sjöholm), där jag skrev om den koloniala skillnaden, varseblivning och fördomar utifrån ett reviderat fenomenologiskt perspektiv, postkolonial feminism och psykoanalys. Fil. dr. vid Stockholms Universitet 2010 på en avhandling om fenomenologi och psykoanalys med titeln: Towards a Phenomenology of Repression: A Husserlian reply to the Freudian challenge. Avhandlingen, som fokuserar på Husserls senare genetiska fenomenologi, utgår från Freuds bestämning av det dynamiskt omedvetna och fr.a. bortträngningens problematik. Jag arbetar sedan dess med att transformera den traditionella kanon för att ifrågasätta rasism, eurocentrism och androcentrism i filosofin, samt för att utvidga fältet i riktning mot globalt tänkande och dekoloniala alternativ.

Med vänlig hälsning,

Nicholas
Senior

lecturer

Smith
(ph.d.)

2016 Honolulu, US; "Promoting Sámi in your professional context

2017 Vancouver, Canada: "Forest Samis go West – a journey through archives

P4

Ruralt flyktingmottagande

Ulrika Schmauch, Katarina Giritli Nygren, Chris Hudson, Linda Sandberg

Projektet studerar flyktingmottagandet och integration av flyktingar glesbygdskommuner i norra Sverige. Att förlägga flyktingmottande till glesbygden beskrivs ofta som ett sätt för kommuner att dra till sig nya invånare (Wikström & Lindqvist 2005). Samtidigt visar forskning att motstånd mot flyktingmottande är större i gles- och landsbygdsområden (Mella et. al. 2014) och att stödet för främlingsfientliga partier är större i kommuner som tagit emot mycket flyktingar. Vi utgår ifrån att rasism är maktrelationer som påverkar människors vardagsliv och arbetsvillkor samt att rasifieringsprocesser är grundläggande för hur samhället och dess institutioner är uppbyggda och hur olika grupper privilegieras. Rasism kan därför inte uteslutande studeras i de kontexter där etniska och/eller "rasmässiga" minoriteter är fysiskt närvarande. Med utgångspunkt i flyktingkrisen 2015 studerar vi de vardagliga strategier som flyktingmottagare/integrationsarbetare

(flyktingsamordnare, socialarbetare mm) använder sig av i en kontext som ofta är skeptiskt, och ibland t o m fientligt, inställd till flyktingmottande. Den pågående normaliseringen av nationalism och rasism gör flyktings situation allt mer sårbar, vilket även får konsekvenser för möjligheterna för hur flyktingmottagande bedrivs. I denna delstudie studerar vi hur lokala rasifieringsprocesser beskrivs i lokalpress och hur det lokala sammanhanget och den allmänna opinionen kring flyktingmottagandet beskrivs. Dessa skapar ramarna för mottagning och integration.

Nyckelord: glesbygd, flyktingmottande, arbetsvillkor, mediaanalys

Språk: svenska.

Biografi: Ulrika Schmauch är lektor i sociologi vid Umeå Universitet. Hon disputerade 2006 på avhandlingen Den osynliga vardagsrasismens realitet som studerade strategier att hantera vardagsrasism hos människor med bakgrund i Afrika. Efter disputationen har hon bl a använt sig av visuella metoder för att studera staden ur ett raskritiskt perspektiv.

Development and integration at a crossroads: Culture, race and ethnicity in rural Sweden.

Arora-Jonsson

The recent arrival of refugees in rural Sweden has raised hopes that they might stave off the depopulation of the country's periphery and lead to its development. Despite these visions in policy and in some academic literature, there is little research on how immigrant encounters with development and integration practices take shape on the ground. Critical research on immigrant integration in Sweden focuses on urban areas where most immigrants live. Rural areas, with sparse populations, weak economic positions vis a vis cities and increased policy pressures to define themselves as uniquely competitive, stand at a crossroads as they grapple with developing their areas and integrating newcomers. A less visible, but no less decisive crossroads is the vision of multiculturalism grounded in current institutions for democracy, in contrast to the road that I suggest we need to take – one that turns a critical eye on the relations that constitute the culture and institutions for integration and rural development. Drawing on long term ethnographic fieldwork in the province of Hälsingland and on Bourdieu's conceptualization of misrecognition as well as critical race theories, I probe the 'misrecognition' of the rural and of institutions for integration and democracy in Sweden. I argue that the misrecognition of voluntary associations as the template for democracy for all and dominant discourses on what constitutes rural culture, inadvertently embody racial

undertones that need to be confronted – both in theorizing and in practice – if aspirations for a multicultural democracy are to be taken as seriously as they must.

- Keywords (maximum five): Rural development, race, integration, voluntary associations, misrecognition

- Language: English

- Associate Professor, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. At the center of my research and teaching interests is a critical engagement with theories of rural development, environmental governance and gender. At the moment I am working on three interrelated themes: Rural democracy: Changing civil-society and state relations, Global environmental governance and rural citizenship and the role of Rural and natural resource bureaucracies in rural development. These themes are all shaped by the need to examine rural development in its specific and the particular situation, but in the context of wider currents. Questions of gender, race, ethnicity, class and geography are central to my analyses. Issues of research approach engage me a) the doing of the research - participatory research, ethics and b) analytically – analyzing environmental questions in a North-South perspective in the globalizing context of environmental governance.

P5

“A Great Way to Understand the Swedes”: Sami presences and absences at the Nordiska Museet in Stockholm

Despite the fact that many capital cities in countries with Indigenous territories and peoples have seen the creation and rise of significant urban Indigenous communities, little attention has been paid to how they are represented in any of the numerous ways that capital cities operate as “power containers” and sites and depositories of the symbolic and material machinery of the(ir) nation-state. Using the occasion of the longstanding Sápmi exhibit at the Nordiska Museet and keying off the Museum’s own marketing and advertising campaign (i.e. that the Nordisk Museum is “a great way to understand the Swedes”), this paper will seek to undertake an analysis of the representation of Sami Indigeneity in the exhibit, with a particular focus on the complete lack of attention to the growing urban Sami community in Stockholm. What are museum goers likely to learn about the Sami from the focus of the Sápmi exhibit (“presences”), what is left out (“absences”) and what kinds of racist/stereotypical understandings of Indigeneity more generally are reproduced in tellings such as that found in the Nordiska Museet?

Key Words: Indigenous; Sami; urban; museums; reconciliation

Academic bio blurb

Dr. Chris Andersen is Indigenous (Michif). He became a faculty member of the Faculty of Native Studies at the University of Alberta in 2000 and in 2014, he was awarded Full Professorship. He is the former Director of the Rupertsland Centre for Métis Research and is currently the Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Andersen is the author "Métis": Race, Recognition and the Struggle for Indigenous Peoplehood (UBC Press, 2014). In 2015, the Native American and Indigenous Studies Association awarded "Métis" the "2014 Prize for Best Subsequent Book in Native American and Indigenous Studies" and in 2016, it was shortlisted for the prestigious 2015 Canada Prize. Andersen was a founding member of the Native American and Indigenous Studies Association Executive Council and is editor of the journal *aboriginal policy studies*. He was recently named as a Member of the Royal Society of Canada's College of New Scholars, Artists and Scientists.

Swedish diversity management as colonial welfare practice: Contemporary examples of Sámi Indigenous erasure and survance

Description:

This moment of neoliberal celebration of cultural diversity habitually legitimates and reconnects categories such as "race" and "culture". In this paper, I argue that Swedish diversity management is a colonial practice which advances state erasure of Sámi Indigeneity.

The Sámi are one of five Swedish national minorities. This racialized state inclusion offers benefits, such as certain language rights. However, as colonizing incorporation it also erases Sámi Indigeneity. For instance, national minority welfare through cultural expressions is promoted, but not other forms of welfare specifically essential for Indigeneity - e.g. land rights and self-governance.

I will discuss two interconnected contemporary cases with focus on the tensions between colonial erasure and Sámi survance (i.e. Gerald Vizenor's concept of Indigenous survival and resistance), articulating how both erasure and survance intersect with welfare, racism and diversity management. One example is a venture at Dalarnas Museum with the ambition to reclaim the erased history of the Forest Sámi in the province of Dalarna; and one is the struggle by Sámi in Stockholm to establish Stockholm as a Sámi place/space. I will argue that the first example risks becoming a project of erasure, while the second example emerges as a project of survance.

Keywords: Sámi, Indigeneity, diversity, colonization, erasure, survivance

Language: English

P6

Internal Immigration Controls by the Police Forces: Rationalising Police Stops and Ethnic Profiling

Markus Himanen

M.Soc.Sc, PhD student

Researcher, Stopped -project

Department of Social Research/Sociology, University of Turku

www.profiling.fi

www.facebook.com/pysaytetyt-stopped

The rise of the number of people seeking asylum in Finland in 2015 has led to both increase in internal immigration controls and to an intensification of public discourse that conflates asylum policy, irregular migration, criminality and terrorism. These developments give rise to a concern that surveillance practices of Finnish police forces will increase ethnic profiling and that the principles of non-discrimination and ethnic equity are threatened.

The paper analyses the rationalisations that the Finnish police force uses in legitimizing the practices of internal immigration controls, and in selecting the persons that are targeted in the identity checks. The research is made as a part of the research project "Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" that examines the prevalence and the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland. The data used in this paper consists of semi-structured interviews (N=25) with the representatives of the Finnish police.

As far as the police choose the targets of identity checks based on generalisations of perceived nationality, ethnicity and skin colour, there is a risk that practices of internal migration controls affect in a differentiating and discriminating way everyday life of the members of racialized minorities.

Keywords

ethnic profiling, discrimination, immigration controls, policing

Language of the presentation

English

Biography

I am making my sociology dissertation as a part of a project called "Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" in sociology in Turku University. The three-year project is funded by Kone Foundation (2015-2018) and situated in the Faculty of

Social Sciences in Turku University. I am a M.Soc.Sc from Helsinki University, my major subject was political science. I have published journal articles and book chapters in Finnish; as well as several non-academic articles concerning migration, borders, citizenship and labour markets.

(NOT) MAKING THE CONNECTION? MIGRANTS' RIGHTS ON ANTIRACIST ACTIVISTS' AGENDAS

Given the European and Eurocentric genealogy of the term 'racism' (Hesse 2007), it is not surprising that the questions of European borders and migration regulations are not always connected with racism. The paper explores these (dis)connections through an analysis of antiracist activists' conceptions of racism in Finland. More specifically, the paper address perceptions of racism in a context where on one hand the state has been seen to have an active role in promoting equality and on the other hand participates in maintaining the European border regime.

The current polarized political debates enforce some of the paradoxes of addressing racism. For instance, Nordic welfare states' self-perception is built on ideas of equality and democracy, while the eugenic pasts and their traces in the present are actively excluded from the grand narratives of the welfare states. The Finnish case is a particular one within the Nordic context as the history of antiracism is often understood to be short. The current rise of right-wing extremism has fueled debates on racism, but a simultaneous development are enforced pleas for antiracism.

The paper explores the views of antiracist activists reacting to heightened presence of the extreme right, as well as by those demonstrating solidarity to newly arrived migrants and those articulating resistance to everyday racism. In the analysis, the focus is on the question how racism is connected to or disconnected from the continuum of coloniality and these conceptions are shaped by trust and distrust to the (deteriorating) welfare state. The analysis is based on an interview data with 45 antiracist activists in Finland.

Minna Seikkula
PhD candidate
University of Turku

P7

The court as an emerging arena for struggles against and about racism – experiences and strategies of organizations working with law as a tool for social change

Description of the lecture (max 200 words)

In this presentation, we explore courts as an emerging arena on which political and social contestations over racism take place in Sweden. The presentation is part of a larger project where we analyze cases in which political struggles against and about racism have moved into courts. The overall purpose is to understand what kind of space courts provide for protection from and debate about racism, and how different forms of activism involving anti-racism are mobilized.

Our point of departure in this presentation is a case study of organizations that use law as a tool in struggles for social justice. Based on a pilot study including an analysis of material produced by these organizations, a couple of interviews and an observation session, we will explore the organizations' strategies and experiences of working with litigation. The aim will be to contextualize the project by exploring the ways in which the specific context of the Swedish welfare state provides frames for activism in court. We will be interested in looking at definitions of the rule of law (rättssäkerhet) and specifically the widespread understanding of the welfare state as a guardian of safety and social protection (trygghet).

Keywords:

Strategic litigation, antiracist activism, Sweden, court, welfare state, social justice

Language:

English

Bio:

Marta Kolankiewicz has a PhD in Sociology and is currently working at the Department of Gender Studies, Lund University, Sweden. Her research interests include social justice, racism and law.

Maja Sager has a PhD in Gender Studies and is an associate senior lecturer at the Department of Gender Studies, Lund University, Sweden. Her research interests include intersectional feminist approaches to citizenship, welfare, nation, anti-racism and struggles for social change.

Local implementation of human rights – lessons from US and European cities

Paul Lappalainen - PhD candidate, Law Faculty, Stockholm University, US and Swedish lawyer

There is an increasing realisation by the UN, the EU, the Council of Europe and cities themselves, that cities can and do play an important role in delivering human rights. Due to the history of racism in the US, US cities have a long history of using local powers to promote a fundamental human right, the right to equality and non-discrimination.

There are lessons to be learned by European cities. The tools developed relate to the role that US cities have as democratic institutions, employers, service providers, public contractors and local lawmakers. European cities deliver social and economic rights, but equality work (not related to gender) at the local level has only recently become a major issue.

In this article I compare the equality work done in cities in Sweden and the US. There are lessons to be learned by both concerning human rights. At the same time, concerning equality, the lessons from US cities are highly relevant to European cities due to the challenges related, among other things, to the changing multi-ethnic makeup of many cities. This is not just about the current refugee situation, but involves the changes that have been occurring in Europe over a 40-50 year period. One key lesson from the US is that the challenges posed due to population shifts are often issues that must be faced by city policymakers much earlier than they are faced by national policymakers. Another is that cities have substantial powers concerning equality, if they have the will to use them.

MAJA SAGER

P8

”De kala fjällens barn”: Rasifiering av samer i svensk press

Detta paper diskuterar den rasifieringsprocess som följde den första juridiska definitionen av samer. Renbeteslagen 1886 skulle reglera rätten till land i Sápmi, men från svensk sida blev frågan rasmässigt kodad, d.v.s. huruvida landrättigheter skulle förbehållas endast nomadiserande renskötande samer eller om den skulle inkludera alla som innehaft lapps katteland, oavsett levnadsuppehälle. Den senare positionen hade inneburit en likhet inför lagen enligt avvittringspraktiker i övriga Sverige, men svenska staten valde att rassegregera landrättigheter i Sápmi. Jag undersöker hur svenska statens position vidareutvecklades i svensk press under tidsperioden 1903-1907 (då frågan intensifierades pga. samiskt motstånd mot koloniseringen). I ett första steg visas hur svenska journalister retoriskt befäste nomadisering och renskötsel som autenticitetskrav för att kunna hävda samisk identitet och därmed politiska och juridiska rättigheter. Svenska statens politik byggde dock på ytterligare ett antagande om att nomader inte kunde äga mark. I ett andra steg visas därför på den paradox som skrevs in i denna autenticitetsretorik: att man behövde klassas som same för att kunna hävda rätten till land, men att denna klassificering automatiskt ledde till förlorandet av landrättigheter. Jag visar på hur denna paradox doldes i kulturhierarkiskt kodad retorik, framförallt den temporala differentieringen mellan modern och produktiv svenskhet och naturlig och icke-produktiv samiskhet.

Nyckelord: rasifiering; kolonisering; samer; autenticitet; temporalitet

Frida Buhre är doktorand i retorik vid Uppsala universitet. Buhre forskar om hur olika temporaliteter skapas retoriskt och fördelar makt ojämlikt. Detta forskningsintresse har

två inriktningar; dels historiskt grundade undersökningar av svensk retorik vid koloniseringen av Sápmi och samiskt motstånd mot detta, och dels teoretiskt begreppsutvecklande i dialog med Hannah Arendt om möjlighetsbetingelserna för politiskt handlande.

Swedishness and the Other in early Swedish television

In this paper I assess how Swedish public service television, Sveriges Television (SVT) helped create, define, reproduce, and spread an image of Sweden and Swedishness. In that

process it also defined Otherness by depicting different minority groups in Sweden primarily immigrants, Sami and Romani people. I focus on programmes discussing or portraying Sami and Romani people, and how they have been included in, or excluded from, the image of the nation. I investigate how Sami and Romani people were represented over time by on public service television by comparing programmes from the 1960s and 1970s. The programmes include *Vagabond eller vanlig människa* (1963), *Gille i köket* (1963), *Renskötarna* (1963), *Sverige i Sameland* (1974), and *Jojken lever* (1975).

I assess the discourse being used. In the documentary *Vagabond eller vanlig människa*, for instance, Romani people are discussed in the following way: "Man får inte glömma att de hela livet har varit utestängda från vår upplysta värld." The title itself illustrates the majoritypopulation's (racist) view on Romani people as it indirectly asks: "what kind of people are they?" Moreover, the programme *Renskötarna* starts by asking "Försvinner samerna?", thereby touching on the issues of the very existence of the Sami people.

Keywords: Swedishness, public service television, Sami people, Romani people, imagined community. Language: The presentation could be given in either English or Swedish, depending on what the organisers prefer.

Nadi Tofighian is a lecturer at the Department of Film and Media at Linnaeus University in Sweden. He is currently working on his project, *The Representation and Reproduction of Sweden and Swedishness on Sveriges Television, 1956-1988*. He has previously been a lecturer at Stockholm University and at De La Salle University Manila, and a postdoctoral researcher at the Film and Media Studies Program at Yale University. In 2013, he completed his doctoral dissertation, *Blurring the Colonial Binaries: Turn-of-the-Century Transnational Entertainment in Southeast Asia*, at the Department of Media Studies at Stockholm University, and has published on early cinema, postcolonial theory, colonial history, and Southeast Asia.

Becoming Non-European - The Experiences of Eastern European Master Students in Denmark

Mette Ginnerskov Dahlberg

PhD candidate at Aarhus University, European Studies, Denmark. Currently a guest researcher at Sociology of Education and Culture at Uppsala University. The PhD project is based on a long-term ethnographic study and focuses on the hopes, aspirations and experiences of international students from Central- and Eastern Europe who take their master education in Denmark. The study draws attention to the intersection between student mobility and broader mobility practises.

Proposed paper:

Researchers often argue that international student mobility should be understood as something inherently different from traditional migration, where financial considerations often plays an important role when it comes to push and pull factors. In Denmark, this boundary has however become increasingly blurred during the recent years. It has been heavily debated whether international students from especially Eastern European countries come to the Denmark with the purpose of taking advantage of the Danish educational system. Drawing on a long-term ethnographic fieldwork among master students as well as 60 qualitative interviews at Aarhus University in Denmark, I will present how Eastern European students reflect on their lives in the context of such hostile public discourses. My findings show that many students initially view education as a part of a more permanent migration strategy to the country. Yet, many reevaluate such aspirations during their stay after experiences of negative categorisations and the realisation that life in Denmark is less desirable than they imagined in their home countries. I will furthermore discuss how the experience of living in Denmark affect the students geopolitical understanding of a unified Europe and their own positioning in the European landscape.

Keywords:

Student mobility – Stereotypes – Eastern Europe – Europe

Scott Burnett

Fallen Whites, Vengeful Blacks: Relying on the state as a white South African in the 21st century

Representations of white poverty in South Africa played an important role in the evolution of the system that was to become apartheid, including through the Carnegie Report into the "Poor White Problem" in the 1930s and the moral panic around miscegenation and other forms of 'racial degradation' associated with it. Today, the 'poor whites' of South Africa are still considered globally newsworthy.

Television documentaries by the British Broadcasting Corporation (2017) and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (2016), as well as other traditional and digital news media outlets, suggest that there is still a considerable fascination with white poverty under Black rule. In this paper, I present evidence from these documentaries of the way that the case for 'hegemonic whiteness' (Lewis 2004, Hübinette and Lundström 2011) in South Africa is (in a theoretically interesting way) proven through its exceptions. I approach the question of hegemony guided by Chantal Mouffe's commentary on Antonio Gramsci, and analyse the data using discourse theory (Laclau and Mouffe 1985) implemented for multimodal texts (Kress and Van Leeuwen 2001; Marttila 2016). I also contrast the ideological articulations of the media products to the more fluid and often startling enchainments of these documentaries in far-right Twitter, social, and 'independent' media production. (203 words)

P10

Varför är inte rasistiska organisationer kriminaliserade i Sverige? En diskussion om insatser mot hatbrott och om varför lagstiftningen inte räcker till

Görel Granström och Karin Åström, juridiska institutionen, Umeå universitet

Under de senaste åren har en ökning skett av incidenter med hatmotiv riktade mot flyktingar i Sverige, t.ex. mordbränder mot flyktinganläggningar och vandalism mot synagogor och moskéer. Återkommande rapporter visar också att andra marginaliserade grupper utsätts för hatmotiverade brott, t.ex. EU-migranternas utsatthet för kränkande behandling och hatbrott. Dessa händelser har varit så många och allvarliga att både UNHCR och FN:s kommitté för mänskliga rättigheter under år 2016 uttryckte stark oro över situationen och påpekade att Sverige måste bli bättre på att hantera frågor om integration och bekämpande av rasism och hatbrott.

En fråga som ofta kommer upp när internationella instanser uttalar sig om de svenska insatserna mot rasism och hatbrott är varför Sverige fortfarande vägrar att införa lagstiftning som kriminaliserar rasistiska organisationer. Denna vägran står i strid med innehållet i bland annat rasdiskrimineringskonventionen, som Sverige sedan länge anslutit sig till.

I vår presentation kommer vi att diskutera varför ett land som Sverige, där välfärd och mänskliga rättigheter sedan länge är en del av den officiella agendan, ser föreningsfriheten som mer central än skyddet mot rasistiska hatbrott.

Nyckelord: Hatbrott, rasistiska organisationer, lagstiftning, mänskliga rättigheter

Språk: Svenska

Görel Granström, docent i rättsvetenskap, Umeå universitet. Forskar om brottsoffer i rättsväsendet, med ett särskilt fokus på brottsoffers rättigheter och den rättsliga regleringen av hatbrott.

Karin Åström, universitetslektor i rättsvetenskap, Umeå universitet. Forskar om internationell reglering och nationell implementering av transnationell brottslighet med särskilt fokus på brottsoffer utsatta för människohandel.

A comparative and historical analysis of laws against race discrimination - lessons for Sweden.

Paul Lappalainen

USA:s historia med slaveri och rasism tvingade fram ett arbete med lika rättigheter och möjligheter. Det var en kamp på 1800-talet mot slaveri (där den tidiga kvinnorörelsen spelade en viktig roll). Det följdes till viss del av rasåtskillnadslagar i vissa delar av USA och en mindre tydlig rasism i andra delar - en mer eller mindre tydlig institutionell/strukturell rasism - in på 1900-talet. Samtidigt utvecklades en motstånd och även en juridisk strategi - mest tydligt i medborgarrättsrörelsen. Dels bidrog detta till framgångar angående grundlagen och antagandet av 1964 Civil Rights Act. Detta och rättspraxis som följde blev till stor del en förebild för Europas lagar mot diskriminering, inklusive Sveriges lagar.

En tanke är att ge en viss juridisk kontext till utvecklingen (eller brist på utvecklingen) i Sverige. Förnekelsen, den tröga utvecklingen inklusive svagheter i själva lagarna, och Sveriges beroende av civila samhällets drivkraft i tex USA, Kanada och Storbritannien i avsaknaden av en egen drivkraft (eller övertro på politikernas och tjänstemännens goda vilja inklusive myndigheter) är några exempel. Därtill finns det en del övergripande juridiska förändringar som pågått ett tag - dvs EU-rätten och Europakonventionen om mänskliga rättigheter som påverkar Sveriges rättssystem (och därmed politiken) i stora drag - som är viktiga.

”Folkhemmets styvbarn. Inkludering och exkludering i den svenska modellen”.

Presentation av sessionens innehåll: I sitt berömda linjetal, det så kallade folkhemstalet, som Per Albin Hansson höll vid remissdebatten i riksdagens andra kammare den 18 januari 1928, betonade han bland annat att det i det goda hemmet inte fanns några styvbarn. I det ”folkhem” som sedan skapades fick en stor majoritet av befolkningen också det mycket bättre och ”styvbarnen” blev betydligt färre. Försvann gjorde de emellertid inte och det gjorde inte heller statliga myndigheternas försök att på olika sätt ”hantera” dem som av olika skäl hamnat utanför. Det är dessa försök och de processer de var en del av som ska behandlas i den här föreslagna sessionen, där fokus ligger på den framväxande välfärdsstatens behandling av romer, resande och samer och behandlingens följder.

Deltagare: Fil Dr Martin Ericsson, ”Maktutövning genom socialpolitik. De sociala myndigheterna och ’tattarna’”; Fil dr Karin Kvist Geverts, ”Zigenarsektionen i Stockholm och dess verksamhet”; Fil dr David Sjögren, ”Nomadskolan”

Sessionsordförande: Docent Heléne Lööw

Sessionsledare

Heléne Lööw disputerade vid Historiska institutionen vid Göteborgs universitet 1990 på avhandlingen *Hakkorset och Wasakärven: en studie av nationalsocialismen i Sverige 1924-1950*. Efter anställningar vid Göteborgs universitet, CEIFO och BRÅ utsågs hon år 2000 till överintendent för Forum för levande historia. Efter ett mellanspel på Regeringskansliet anställdes hon som lektor vid Historiska institutionen, Uppsala universitet, där hon också är biträdande föreståndare för Centrum för polisforskning. Lööw är den ledande experten på svensk nationalsocialism och högerextremism men har också en mycket omfattande verksamhet som statlig utredare under ett drygt tjugotal och är även verksam som krönikör och ledarskribent. För sina insatser har hon bland annat belönats med Stora historiepriset (2015) och Martin H:son Holmdahlstipendiet (2016). Bland hennes arbeten kan nämnas *Utsatthet för etniskt och politiskt relaterat våld m m, spridning av rasistisk och antirasistisk propaganda samt attityder till demokratin m m bland skolelever* (1997); *Nazismen i Sverige 1980-1997* (1998); *Nazismen i Sverige 1924-1979* (2004); *Nazismen i Sverige 2000-2014* (2015). Under 2017 utkommer hon, tillsammans med Mattias Gardell med ett arbete om terrorism.

Deltagare

Martin Ericsson disputerade våren 2015 vid Historiska institutionen i Lund på avhandlingen *Exkludering, assimilering eller utrotning? 'Tattarfrågan' i svensk politik 1880-1955*. Den handlar om den politik som svenska myndigheter bedrev mot de personer som nedsättande pekades ut som "tattare" under 1800- och 1900-talet, däribland många människor i det svenska resandefolket. Ericsson har två övergripande forskningsintressen. Det ena kretsar kring den svenska rasismens historia, och särskilt då vetenskapliga rasföreställningar men också kring frågor om hur makt utövas inom socialpolitik, och hur svensk socialpolitik har påverkats av idéer om "ras" eller genetisk

ärftlighet. Det andra stora forskningsintresset rör kollektiva konfrontationer; det vill säga hur människor har deltagit i politiska och sociala konflikter som exempelvis strejker, husockupationer och upplopp. Bland hans senaste arbeten kan nämnas *Historisk forskning om rasism och främlingsfientlighet i Sverige: en analyserande kunskapsöversikt* (2016)

Karin Kvist Geverts disputerade 2008 vid Historiska institutionen i Uppsala på avhandlingen *Ett främmande element i nationen. Svensk flyktingpolitik och de judiska flyktingarna 1938-1944*. Avhandlingen behandlar svenska myndigheters attityder och agerande gentemot och judiska flyktingar under andra världskriget. Kvist Geverts är researcher på Kungliga biblioteket. Hon har tidigare varit projektkoordinator på Forum för levande historia och lärare och forskare vid Historiska institutionen och Hugo Valentin-centrum, båda vid Uppsala universitet, samt lärare vid Stockholms universitet. Hon har publicerat artiklar om antisemitism, bystanders, migration och Förintelsens minneskultur och har varit gästredaktör för ett temanummer av *Scandinavian Journal of History* om Förintelseforskningen i de nordiska länderna. Vidare har hon, tillsammans med Lars M Andersson, gett ut antologin *En problematisk relation. Flyktingpolitik och judiska flyktingar i Sverige 1920-1950* och utkommer under 2017 med ännu en antologi tillsammans med Andersson, *Tankar i "judefrågan. Nedslag i den svenska antisemitismens historia*.

David Sjögren disputerade vid universitet 2010 och har efter disputationen haft följande anställningar: Förste forskningsassistent vid Umeå universitet hösten 2010; postdok i historia med utbildningsvetenskaplig inriktning vid Umeå universitet 2011-2013; postdok i historia vid Uppsala universitet 2012-2014; ämnessakkunnig på Regeringskansliet 2011-2013; forskare i historia vid Uppsala universitet 2014-2016 och sedan 2016 anställd som universitetslektor i pedagogik med inriktning mot lärarutbildningen. Sjögrens forskning har övergripande behandlat utbildningssystem, bildning och fostran av nationella minoriteter under 1900-talet, politik mot romer och romsk socialhistoria under 1900-talet, samisk utbildnings- och kulturhistoria samt konflikter i lokalsamhället som föranleddes av 1800-talets expansion av utbildningsinrättningar för breda folklager. Sjögren var en av initiativtagarna till OJS-tidskriften *Nordic Journal of Educational History* och är medredaktör för tidskriften. Sjögren har arbetat i två forskningsprojekt finansierade av Vetenskapsrådet och Formas från 2011 till 2016.

Session: Att motverka rasism inom utbildningsväsendet

Sessionen fokuserar frågor som berör rasism och antirasism i skolan. Här presenteras fyra papers som fokuserar hur lärare agerar när de upplever olika former av rasism, både bland kollegor och elever som i skolans organisering. Sessionen presenterar preliminära resultat från det pågående forskningsprojektet "How to counteract racism in education" (Vetenskapsrådet), men tar också avstamp i boken "Att motverka rasism i förskolan och skolan" (Arneback & Jämte, 2017). Sessionen är öppen för alla som är intresserade av frågor som berör rasism och antirasism i skolan. Det kommer också lämnas utrymme för gemensamma samtal och frågor kring forskningsfältet i stort.

Paper 1: Att motverka rasism i skolan (Arneback & Jämte)

Presentationen fokuserar lärares antirasistiska handlingar och visar en palett av didaktiska arbetssätt lärare använder för att möta olika uttryck för rasism i skolan. Vidare fokuseras hur lärares egna erfarenheter av rasism påverkar deras agerande och förståelse av problemet.

Paper 2: Mediediskurser om rasism och antirasism i skolan (Wiklund)

Lärares antirasistiska arbete är beroende av hur de förstår begreppet rasism och mediers sätt att använda begreppet är viktiga källor för denna förståelse. Dessa antaganden ligger till grund för denna presentation av hur rasism definieras i medietexter om händelser där rasism aktualiseras i skolsammanhang.

Paper 3: Om kommunikationens möjligheter och begränsningar i arbetet mot rasism (Arneback & Englund)

Bidraget behandlar villkor för lärares agerande i bemötandet av elevers rasistiska uttalanden. Vår teoretiska referens är primärt John Deweys (1922) bok *Human Nature and Conduct*. Bidraget analyserar den deliberativa kommunikationens möjligheter och gränser i förhållande till elevers potential, klassrumsklimat samt lärares egna kunskaper och upplevda kapacitet.

Paper 4: Har lärare ett ansvar att agera när kollegor ger uttryck för rasism? (Bergh & Tryggvason)

Uttryck av rasism är utmanande frågor som lärare möter och hanterar i och omkring undervisningen. Läroplanen är tydlig med att lärare har ett ansvar att motverka alla former av rasism i skolan. Men hur agerar lärare när kollegor ger uttryck för rasism? Den här presentationen utforskar ett ansvar som många gånger är osäkert och riskfyllt.

The Biopolitics of Art and Design in the Million Program

Session Abstract:

This session explores the role and function of art, design and other creative initiatives in the context of the contemporary management of the Million Program. The Million Program was originally connected to Keynesian ideas of welfarism, promoting equitable access to housing and social equality generally. Now, the Million Programs have become symbolic sites of segregation, racialization and the failure of the Welfare State. Designers and artists are called upon to produce “merit goods,” such as human creativity, democracy and social cohesion in the programs. To what extent do these creative practices live up to the promoted ideas? Is it possible that these aesthetic practices instead contribute to increasing levels of segregation and racialization? How do these collaborative art and design interventions shift the stake from the racism of welfare state to matters of social integration and participation? Contributions in this session critically engage with the emergence of certain art and design practices as agents of economic, cultural and social sustainability in Million program.

Keywords:

Biopolitics, Million Program, Art, Design, Participation, Racialization, Social Sustainability

Language

English

Moderator

Berndt Clavier

CONTRIBUTIONS

1. “Äga Rum” in the Million Programs? (max 50 words)

Berndt Clavier and Asko Kauppinen

In 2016, the Swedish government allocated SEK 100 million to arts projects in the Million Programs. In this paper we conceptualize this venture in terms of its biopolitical parameters, moving from international networks down to its capillary effects in terms of a particular case study of Kroksbäck, Malmö.

2. Participatory Governing and Othering

Erling Björgvinsson and Mahmoud Keshavarz

This paper by discussing a series of participatory design projects in the city of Malmö, argues that a specific politics of participation unfolds through these research and development projects, at times carried through as collaborative design initiatives. While they are initiated with an intention for increasing democratic participation, in practice they generate binary relationships and processes of othering.

3. Accessing Utopia

Behzad Khosravi Noori and René León Rosales

Accessing utopia presents empirical material from an ongoing collaborative research project. This project is based on interviews with young Swedish activists with minority background, mainly from suburbs in two main cities in Sweden; Stockholm and Gothenburg. The project attempts to bring forward a form of political narrativity within hyperpoliticized social environments, articulated here through the young people's own understanding of their activism, and hence their political subjectivity.

BIOGRAPHIES

Erling Björgvinsson is Professor of Design at the Academy of Design and Crafts, Faculty of Fine, Applied and Performing Arts, University of Gothenburg. A central topic of his research is participatory politics in design and art, in particular in relation to urban spaces and the interaction between public institutions and citizens. He recently finished the art- and design-led research project "City Fables" that focused on the relationship between urban space, narratives and counter narratives. He has published in international design and art journals and anthologies.

Berndt Clavier is Associate Professor, Malmö University. His publications and research areas include modernist and postmodernist literature, cultural studies and transnationalism, aesthetics and biopolitics, artistic practices used in contemporary urban governance. His most recent publications are a bibliographical article on John Barth for Oxford Bibliographies, an essay on Strindberg and visual technologies (forthcoming with Bloomsbury) and, with Asko Kauppinen, an article on Metrologies and Valuemeters in contemporary art management. Together with Kauppinen, he is running a three-year project on "Art and Governmentalization" funded by the The Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences.

Asko Kauppinen is Associate Professor at Malmö University. His research interests include artistic practices and issues of governance, cultural policy and aesthetics, writing studies and big data, and cultural studies. Together with Berndt Clavier, he is running a three-year project on "Art and Governmentalization" funded by the The Swedish Foundation for Humanities and Social Sciences, and with whom he is working on one paper on metrologies and valuemeters in contemporary art management and another on digitization policies and the aesthetics of the theatre. He is also working on one paper on the role of affective feedback on student writing, and another one on the use of quality indicators in writing studies.

Mahmoud Keshavarz is a Post-Doctoral Fellow within the Engaging Vulnerability Research Program at the Department of Cultural Anthropology, Uppsala University. He has been a Visiting Scholar at the New School and University of Gothenburg. His research and publications sit at the intersection of design studies, cultural anthropology and politics of movement and migration. His book, *The Design Politics of the Passport*, is forthcoming in 2018 with Bloomsbury Academics. He is co-founder and member of Decolonizing Design Group.

Behzad Khosravi Noori

Behzad Khosravi Noori is an artist and writer based in Stockholm and Tehran. He graduated from Tarbiat Modares University in Tehran, with a Master in Motion Picture and Master in Art in Public Realm at Konstfack University College of Art and Design. In his artistic research, he focuses on multiple identities within the discourse of European multiculturalism

and hyper-politicized socio-political environments. Currently he is holding a PhD position at Konstfack/KTH in Stockholm.

René León-Rosales

René León-Rosales, Ph. D in ethnology, works as Head of research at the Mångkulturellt centrum (www.mkcentrum.se), Botkyrka, Stockholm. His doctoral dissertation was an ethnographical study of the impact of economic and ethnic segregation, policies and masculine ideals on boy's identity formations in a multiethnic school in northern Botkyrka. Current research project deals with the emergence and politicization of youth movements from disadvantaged multiethnic neighborhoods in Sweden's urban areas.

S4

Normativ svenskhet och intersektionella konflikter i civilsamhället

Sessionsordförande: Anna Adeniji,

Nyckelord: Civilsamhället, svenskhet, rasifiering, intersektionalitet, lärande, motstånd

Sessionen "Normativ svenskhet och intersektionella konflikter i civilsamhället" presenterar tre forskningsprojekt där normer inom det svenska civilsamhället utmanas på olika sätt. Samtliga berör skärningspunkten mellan traditionella och nya civilsamhällesorganisationer. Därefter för forskarna en gemensam diskussion kring sessionens övergripande tematik.

Lisa Kings presenterar framväxten av en rättviserörelse av unga från den urbana periferin i mötet med det etablerade civilsamhället i Sverige. Den lärprocess och det nätverk som utvecklas mellan å ena sidan enskilda individer inom det etablerade civilsamhället och yngre aktivister å det andra visar hur den urbana rättviserörelsens grundläggande idéer och målsättningar används för att underbygga försök att vitalisera etablerade civilsamhällesorganisationer i Sverige. Avslutningsvis diskuteras om utvecklingen mot att enskilda personer får en alltmer central position när det gäller tillit inom och mellan organisationer illustrerar en mer övergripande trend som bottnar i ett allt mer uppdelat civilsamhälle som sådant.

Anna Adeniji presenterar Hyresgästföreningens förändringsarbete som case för att illustrera hur normativa strukturer inom den klassiska folkrörelsen hindrar nya målgrupper att få reellt inflytande i organisationen. Analysen visar att trots formella ambitioner om förändring och en önskan att organisationen ska kunna företräda hyresgäster som bred grupp uttrycks konflikter rörande rasifiering, klass och ålder på ett sätt som fördröjer faktiskt inflytande av nya målgrupper.

René León Rosales fördjupar sig i hur läroprocesser som är kopplade till aktivismen inom rättviserörelsen av unga från den urbana periferin är kopplade till en för Sverige ny typ av politisk subjektivitet, dvs ett sätt att politisera sina erfarenheter och vilja förändra samhället utifrån denna politisering, som är inte har än en självklar plats inom de etablerade folkrörelseinstitutionerna. Presentationen kommer även att lyfta fram konkreta exempel på den ömsesidiga påverkan som finns mellan nya rättviserörelsen och etablerade folkrörelseinstitutioner.

Lisa Kings forskar för närvarande inom två projekt: "Urbana rättviserörelser" och "Civilsamhällets rationaliseringar". Hon arbetar som lektor i socialt arbete och disputerade i sociologi vid Södertörns högskola 2011. Hennes forskningsintressen rör bland annat urbanteori, sociala rörelser, ojämlikhet och vardagsliv.

Case: Den övergripande utgångspunkten är att det organisatoriska landskapet är centralt för att förstå både hur en ny social rörelse växer fram men också när det gäller förklara nya rörelsers inflytande i samhället i stort. Underlaget bygger på intervjuer med personer från etablerade civilsamhällesorganisationer. Dessa har av personer från den urbana rättviserörelsen blivit identifierade som betydelsefulla för rörelsen.

Anna Adeniji har forskat i två år på Hyresgästföreningen inom ramen för projektet "Representation, makt och normer. Intersektionella perspektiv på Hyresgästföreningen". Hon är genus- och kulturvetare vid Södertörns högskola och doktorerade vid Linköpings universitet på Tema Genus.

Case: Projektet följer ett förändringsarbete inom Hyresgästföreningen som syftar till att nå en bredare representation bland organisationens förtroendevalda. Studien bygger på intervjuer med styrelseledamöter, styrelseordföranden, valberedningar och anställda inom Hyresgästföreningen för att synliggöra vilka normativa strukturer och retoriska figurer som bidrar till att exkludera nya målgrupper, trots den formella ambitionen för förändring.

René León Rosales är forskningsledare vid Mångkulturellt centrum i Botkyrka. Hans forskning har bland annat fokuserat de effekter som ekonomisk och etnisk segregation kan ha på barn och ungdomars identitetsprocesser. Han har även fördjupat sig i frågor om hur kommuner kan förbättra sitt arbete mot diskriminering. Nuvarande forskningsprojekt handlar om uppkomsten och politisering av ungdomsrörelser i utsatta multietniska bostadsområden.

Case: Under det senaste decenniet har en rad nya organisationer och nätverk som verkar för social rättvisa skapats av unga vuxna, oftast med migrant bakgrund, i de mest ekonomiskt utsatta stadsdelar i Sverige. Tillsammans utgör dessa organisationer en social rörelse som benämns "Ortenrörelsen". Studien bygger på etnografiskt fältarbete, med observationer och intervjuer med nyckelpersoner inom denna rörelse, och söker förstå de konkreta läroprocesser som är kopplade till ungdomarnas politisering.

S5

Caring for migrants and migrants who care – difference in the Swedish welfare state

Central theme: how do categories that differentiate groups get reproduced in the everyday settings of the Swedish welfare state? This session considers people of migrant background and how their minority classification gets constituted and reconstituted in their roles and representations as workers, carers and receivers of

care. In offering details of four cases from entirely independent and separate research projects, it is anticipated that some common dimensions should emerge.

Roundtable discussion structure: four papers of 15 minutes each will be given, each followed by 5 minutes discussion, leaving 10 minutes for general discussion.

Session chair-persons: Hannah Bradby and Sandra Torres, co-convenors of Uppsala University's Sociology Department Welfare and Lifecourse Research Group
<http://www.soc.uu.se/research/research-groups/Welfare/>

Keywords: inequality, migration, representation, difference and differentiation

Language: English

ABSTRACT FROM ADA LUI GALLASSI

Title: International Mobility and its Implications on the Socio-Economic Conditions of Older Migrants

This presentation will be based on a literature review about the intersection between the fields of ageing, migration, and labor rights. The aim is to identify knowledge gaps regarding the implications of international migrants' working life trajectories for their socio-economic conditions in later life.

Bio-sketch for Ada Lui Gallassi

Ada Lui Gallassi is a PhD candidate in Social Work at Örebro University, Sweden. She has a multidisciplinary background in International Human Rights Law and Social Sciences, and conducts her research from a human rights-based approach. Her PhD project lies within the fields of ageing and migration, with a focus on investigating the correlation between the working life trajectory of migrants and their socio-economic situation in later life. Her work problematizes social policies and international legal instruments in relation to migrants and older persons. Theoretically, she critically analyzes the mobility paradigm from a life course perspective.

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ABSTRACT FROM PERNILLA ÅGÅRD

Title: Negotiating difference: end-of-life care providers talk about migrant patients.

This presentation explores how understandings of ethnic 'Others' are negotiated in talk amongst end-of-life care professionals. By highlighting how professionals negotiate what type of characteristics may be considered legitimate descriptions of migrant patients, the presentation sheds light on the process in which stereotypes are (re)produced in talk.

Bio-sketch for Pernilla Ågård

Pernilla Ågård is a PhD student in sociology at Uppsala University. She has a master's degree in sociology from Stockholm University. While working on her masters she was a part of a research project on the health and the social care sector. Pernilla is an active

member of the Research Group Welfare & Life course and the Social Gerontology Group; both at the Department of Sociology. Her research interests lie at the intersection between the study of ethnicity and the study of interactions in health care settings. Her dissertation sheds light on understandings of ethnic 'Otherness' and cross-cultural interaction through focus group interviews with professional care providers who specialize in end-of-life-care. In focus are the negotiations that take place when these professionals discuss the way in which they handle this type of interaction.

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ABSTRACT FROM JONAS LINDBLOM & SANDRA TORRES

Title: Migrant care workers: an ethics of care-informed analysis of Swedish daily newspapers

This presentation departs from all newspaper articles on elderly care published in SvD since 1995 that have focused on international migration and uses the ethics of care debate as an analytical lens to make sense of the media representations of migrant care workers that these newspaper articles put forth.

Bio-sketch for Sandra Torres (presenter)

Sandra Torres is Professor of Sociology and Chair in Social Gerontology at Uppsala University. As a critical gerontologist, she conducts research that problematizes old age-related constructs, sheds critical light on commonly used methods in health and social care and deconstructs some of the taken for granted assumptions that guide policy and practice for the older segments of our population. Her main contributions to scholarship on aging and old age have aimed to expand the social gerontological imagination by applying knowledge gathered in the sociology of ethnicity/ migration. Prof. Torres has authored 80+ well-cited publications and has presented her work in over 100 international conferences. Her latest books are edited collections published by Routledge in 2016: *Ageing in Contexts of Migration* (co-edited with Ute Karl) and *Older People and Migration: Challenges for Social Work* (co-edited with Sue Lawrence).

ABSTRACT FROM HANNAH BRADBY, SARAH HAMED, BETH MAINA AHLBERG & SURUCHI THAPAR-BJÖRKERT

Title: Unspeakable - the reluctance to articulate discrimination in Swedish healthcare

A reluctance to discuss discrimination against minorities in the Swedish health care system whether they be providers or receivers of health care services, can be traced to a number of background factors. The concept of 'migrant background', Sweden's role as a leading actor in international refugee work and its success in reducing class-based inequalities in life expectancy will be discussed as part of an explanation for this reluctance.

Bio-sketch for Hannah Bradby (presenter)

Hannah Bradby's research has focussed on the relationship between ethnicity, other dimensions of diversity and healthcare and she has published analyses of institutional

and individual racism and the challenges of researching racism in healthcare in diverse communities. Her current projects include a four-way country comparison of how superdiverse populations access healthcare

<http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/generic/upweb/index.aspx>

and an examination of the social construction of sexual and gender-based violence amongst refugees as part of the 'Europe and Global Challenges' programme. Most of her publications are listed here: <http://hannah.bradby.info/>

S6

Att Kommunicera antirasismen audiovisuellt

Deltagare: adrián Groglopo

RB 1

Strukturell rasism inom hälso- och sjukvården

Abstract

I takt med den ökade religiösa, kulturella och etniska mångfalden i Sverige har diskussionen om diversitets betydelse och plats i det offentliga på senare år blivit allt mer aktuell. Särskilt har frågan dykt upp om hur samhällets olika institutioner, såsom hälso- och sjukvården, kan och bör anpassas till enskildas kulturella seder och religiösa övertygelser och bruk. Rapporter kring minoritetsgruppers erfarenheter inom vården visar på bristande kommunikation, icke-överensstämmande hälso- och sjukvård och respektlös hållning från vårdpersonal. Dessutom uppger vårdpersonal en osäkerhet och oro inför mötet med språkliga och/eller kulturella minoriteter samt religiösa personer i Sverige. Denna kombination bidrar potentiellt till vad som ibland kallas för kulturellt osäker vård. En relevant fråga i detta sammanhang är hur långt hälso- och sjukvårdens ansvar sträcker sig när det gäller att anpassa vården till patientens, men även vårdpersonals, kulturella, etniska och religiösa bakgrund. Kan det utgöra etniskt och eller religiös diskriminering när

vården inte tillgodoser religiöst eller kulturellt grundade önskemål och på vilket sätt kan man identifiera och motverka sådan diskriminering inom sjukvården?

För att möjliggöra en långsiktig positiv förändring i möten mellan patienter med utländsk bakgrund och vårdpersonal som givetvis också kan ha en utländsk bakgrund), är det väsentligt att påbörja en meningsfull dialog om rasism i kontext av olika former av diskriminering. Vi vill möjliggöra en konstruktiv och givande diskussion om rasism inom hälso- och sjukvården på ett sätt som bygger på en konsultativ och kollaborativ process. Därmed vill vi skapa en deltagande process som gör det möjligt att dela, ta itu med och bygga på en rad erfarenheter från olika aktörer inom vården. Målet är att kunna få en uppfattning om hur rasism inom vården yttrar sig för att kunna bidra till en förändring som är progressiv och genomförbar. Syfte: Syftet med panelsamtalet är att inbjuda till en övergripande diskussion om rasism och religiös och etnisk diskriminering inom vården från olika perspektiv. De inbjudna personerna (4-5 personer) kommer att utgöras av såväl forskare som aktörer på hälso- och sjukvårdens område som alla på olika sätt arbetar med eller har erfarenhet av frågor som berör religiös och etnisk diskriminering inom vården.

Sessionsansvariga

Kavot Zillén, Jur dr & post doc vid Juridiska fakulteten vid Stockholms universitet, samt forskare vid IMPACT of religion, Uppsala universitet. Kavot har skrivit en avhandling om hälso- och sjukvårdspersonalens religions- och samvetsfrihet, där hon bland annat behandlat religiös diskriminering inom vården.

Sarah Hamed, doktorand vid sociologiska institutionen vid Uppsala universitet. Sarah är en tandläkare med en masterutbildning i internationell hälsa från Uppsala universitet. Hennes avhandlingsarbete är finansierat av ett VR finansierat projekt om "Rasism inom hälso- och sjukvården: utveckling och implementering av antirasistiska strategier genom gemensam kunskapsproduktion och utvärdering".

RB 2

Rundabordssamtal: Rasism, hatbrott och välfärd

Abstract

Utvecklingen av välfärdsstaten markerar en utvidgning av statens ansvarsområden, från att primärt röra kontroll och ordning till att även omfatta sociala problem som fattigdom och sjukdom. Emedan den sociala situationen för en stor del av Sveriges population förbättrades genom det förändringsprojekt som folkhemmet utgjorde, betraktades de grupper som främst utsätts för hatbrotten under lång tid som icke önskvärda. I den aktuella sessionen läggs fokus på hur social inkludering och exkludering i välfärdsstatliga institutioner också påverkar och präglar uttryck av rasism och hatbrott. Tematik som behandlas i sessionen är hur förändringar i synen välfärdsstatens ansvar påverkat situationen för särskilt utsatta grupper över tid, vilken betydelse implementeringen av hatbrottslagstiftningen och myndigheternas arbete har för att signalera vem som är inkluderad i ett välfärdssamhälle, social investeringspolitik, inkomstsegregation, och de kriminalpolitiska perspektiv som formar brottspreventiva åtgärder. Samtalet utgår från en tvärvetenskaplig grund där perspektiv från rättsvetenskap, kriminologi, historia och religion lyfts fram.

Deltagare

Malin Fredriksson, doktorand i religionsvetenskap, Åbo Akademi, Finland

Malin började år 2017 sitt forskningsprojekt om hur rasistiska hatbrott behandlas i det finländska rättssystemet, från brottanmälan till domstol. Hon är särskilt intresserad av hur kulturella förförståelser inverkar på hur myndigheterna identifierar hatmotiv, rasism och offrens utsatthet.

Mika Andersson, doktorand vid Institutionen för Kriminologi, Malmö högskola.

Mika forskar sedan 2013 om utsatthet för hatbrott, och har i sin avhandling riktat in sig på att empiriskt undersöka teoretiska antaganden rörande hatbrotten. Områden som behandlas i avhandlingen rör otrygghet och rädsla för brott, anmälningsbenägenhet, hatbrott med överlappande motiv, samt utsattas egna tolkningar och meningsskapande kring sin utsatthet.

Simon Wallengren, doktorand vid Institutionen för Kriminologi, Malmö högskola

Simon forskar sedan 2016 om svenska romer och socialt utsatta EU-medborgares utsatthet för (hat)brott och undersöker olika teoretiska antaganden rörande hatbrott och dess applicerbarhet på den heterogena romska minoriteten. Områden som har eller kommer att behandlas berör ökad otrygghet, minoritetsstress

(brottslighetens konsekvenser), förtroende för rättsväsendet, hatbrott med antiromskt motiv, brister inom den rådande lagstiftningen och de utsattas egna tolkningar kring sin sårbarhet.

Ordförande
Mika Andersson

RB 3

Reimagining the Nation: Essays on Twenty-First-Century Sweden

Abstract

This collection of essays offers a critical analysis of neoliberal transformation as it has unfolded in Sweden, long regarded as exemplary in terms of social welfare, equality and an inclusive multicultural democracy. The book presents a multidisciplinary exposition on Sweden, seen in a wider European perspective. It addresses changing frameworks of citizenship, welfare and democracy, migration and asylum, urban segregation and labour market segmentation and processes of securitization. It illuminates intersecting dimensions of class, gender and racialization and juxtaposes xenophobic populism and racism with new social justice and antiracist movements on a changing political stage. Addressing a growing alignment with retrogressive illiberal policies across Europe, the volume exposes the reach of the adverse direction in which European «integration» is currently heading. The aim of panel session is to introduce and critically discuss the recently published volume *Reimagining the Nation: Essays on Twenty-First-Century Sweden*, and is planned as follows:

Participants

Aleksandra Ålund is professor REMESO, The Institute for Research on Migration, Ethnicity and Society at Linköping University. She has published widely in Swedish, English and other languages on international migration and ethnicity, identity, culture, gender, youth and social movements.

Suvi Keskinen, Professor of Ethnic Relations and Nationalism at the Swedish School of Social Sciences, University of Helsinki in Finland. She is currently Academy Research Fellow conducting research on postethnic activism in the neoliberal era. Her research interests include postcolonial feminism, critical race and whiteness studies, politics of belonging, political activism, welfare state and violence. She also leads a research project on ethnic/racial profiling. Keskinen has published several books and edited Special Issues, as well as journal articles in for example Social Politics, Ethnicities, Journal of Youth Studies, Nordic Journal of Migration Research, Social Identities and Journal of Intercultural Studies.

Edda Manga är idéhistoriker, för närvarande verksam som forskare på Mångkulturellt centrum. Hennes forskningsfält är relationen mellan å ena sidan kolonialismens och rasismens historia och å andra sidan samtidens globala maktstrukturer och europeisk nationalism.

Anders Neergaard is an associate professor in sociology at REMESO, The Institute for Research on Migration, Ethnicity and Society at Linköping University, Linköping University. His research and publications span issues such as labour migration, racialized discrimination, trade union organisation and extreme right-wing/racist parties.

René León Rosales is a postdoctoral researcher at the Child and Youth Studies, Uppsala University. In his research, he has specialized in studying on what effects economic and ethnic segregation as well as politics have on young people identifications and life strategies in a multi-ethnic society. He has also explored issues of local democracy focused on how municipalities can improve their work against discrimination

Carl-Ulrik Schierup is professor at REMESO, The Institute for Research on Migration, Ethnicity and Society, at Linköping University, Sweden. His research and wide range of national and international publications, mainly in Swedish, Danish and English, concerns issues of international migration, multiculturalism, racism, social-reconstruction in post-communist states, globalisation and the precarization of labour.

Araia Ghirmai Sebhatu: konst- och kulturvetare, juridikstudent. Grundat den afrikansvenska organisationen Black Coffee. Rektor för Akademin för Rörelsejurister.

Reference

Ålund, A., Schierup, C. U., & Neergaard, A. (Eds.). (2017). Reimagineering the Nation. Essays on Twenty First Century Sweden. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

RB 4

Teacher education and the institutionalization of whiteness: Reproduction, resistance, and implications for welfare societies

Abstract

Starting from Sara Ahmed (2007) this roundtable discusses different processes of institutionalization of whiteness at teacher education in the Swedish Welfare Society. It focuses on the following questions:

1. if and how teacher training education works as an instrument to reproduce whiteness?
2. possible implications of these processes of reproduction of whiteness at teacher education for democratic welfare societies
3. which theoretical starting points and research methodologies can we use to produce new knowledge about the institutionalization of whiteness at teacher education?
4. which strategies for resistance against these reproduction processes are possible?

This roundtable focuses on institutionalized habitus and practices at the Swedish teacher education that reproduce whiteness. It also discusses how this reproduction of whiteness risks contributing to racism at the Swedish welfare society and hindering the role of education to develop welfare and democracy for all. It proposes to reflect about how we can produce new research knowledge about the reproduction of whiteness at teacher education: theories, methodologies and ethical aspects. It also discusses possible resistance strategies based on experiences of individuals and activist groups.

Participants

Zahra Bayati is Ph. Doctor in Education and lecturer at teacher education, University of Gothenburg. Her research concerns issues of whiteness mechanisms at higher education as well as education systems challenges and opportunities in pluralistic societies.

Silvia Edling is Ph. Doctor in Didactics and Associate professor at University of Gävle. Her research focuses on teacher education and justice. She is involved in comparative studies about teacher education and democracy, violence in education and children's rights to education.

Guadalupe Francia is professor in Education. She is scientific leader for the research group Studies in Social Sustainable in Education at Mälardalen University. Her research focuses on cultural and social justice and equity in formal and informal education contexts.

Farzaneh Moinian is Ph. Doctor in Education and senior lecturer at Uppsala university. Her research interest is in children and youth studies with a focus on children and youth identities and informal learning as well as discriminating practices and racism on internet and social medias.

RB 5

Racialized academia

Abstract

The central aim of this suggested roundtable is to examine and discuss the impact of racialization processes in academia and higher education. The roundtable is assembled through a forthcoming special issue of TGV (Journal of Swedish Gender Studies) on racialised processes of knowledge production. The roundtable comprises of contributors in this special issue as well as international scholars with expertise in the area of racialisation in academia. The roundtable will discuss issues and questions such as: What kinds of knowledge productions and knowing subject positions are rendered (im)possible in everyday academic interactions? How does the presence of racialized hierarchies produce political and social entitlements? How does the physical, social, intellectual and emotional spaces that racialised

knowledge producers inhabit create comfort zones for some and discomfort zones for others?

Participants

Suruchi Thapar-Björkert is docent and senior lecturer at the Department of Government, University of Uppsala in Sweden. She has previously held academic positions at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Warwick, Wolverhampton and Bristol universities in the U.K. Her research falls in four specific areas: Gendered Discourses of Colonialism and Nationalism, Gendered Violence in India and Europe, Ethnicity, Social Capital and Social Exclusion and Qualitative Feminist Research Methodologies. She has published widely in journals such as *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Feminist Review*, *Feminist Theory* and *Sociological Review*. She is currently recipient of four Swedish Research Council funded projects on Civil Society and Deliberative Democracy: The paradoxes of empowerment - Employment Guarantee, Women and Dalits in India, From Waste to Profit: Gender, Biopolitics and Neo-liberalism in Indian Commercial Surrogacy and Understanding racism in healthcare: Developing and implementing anti-racist strategies through shared knowledge production and evaluation

Paula Mählck completed her PhD dissertation in Sociology in 2003 "Mapping Gender in academic workplaces: Ways of reproducing gender inequality within the discourse of equality". Since then she has expanded her research to also studying multidimensional patterns of exclusion focusing particularly on the mutual constitution of gendered and racialised structures of inequality in higher education and in research in policy. She has been a guest researcher at the African Gender Institute (AGI), University of Cape Town, South Africa. She is currently working as a researcher and Lecturer at the Department of Education, Stockholm University and University of Gävle in Sweden. She has been involved in several international and comparative research projects on globalisation of work relations in academia and in other workplaces, transnational academic mobility and inequality in academic recruitment from the perspective of gender and race. She was the PI of the project "Research Policy and Research practice in the global knowledge economy".

Chairs

Kajsa Widegren

RB6

Mediating Migration: Narratives of Exclusion and Belonging in Sweden

Abstract

Postcolonial scholars have long argued the centrality of narrative to the formation of the nation and national identity, particularly as the nation is constructed in opposition to the colonial or ethnic minority "other." Yet these narratives are marked by an ambivalence: they are not fixed ideas, but rather are always in the process of being (re)written, from different points of view and with different voices. The idea of the nation - what it is and who belongs to it - can therefore change as a result of shifts in the narratives constructing it. As emergent narratives circulate, they bear the weight of communicating new perspectives to an audience accustomed to dominant frameworks.

Our panel represents a team of migration and transmedial scholars actively engaged in how these narratives get mediated/circulated, and to what effect. They recently completed three short films in collaboration with irregular migrants (those who have deportation orders, but cannot be moved) to interrogate how official migration discourse/policy and representations of migrants mediate, script, and inform their lived experiences; and how the interplay of policy and representation contributes to shifts in the idea of the Swedish nation-state.

Consisting of short presentations, a round of panel discussion, and general audience discussion, the panel engages the following questions:

How are migrant/asylum-seeker/refugee lives made visible/legible through (un)official narratives? What are the ethics of such visibility/legibility? How might policy be "translated" for the public(s)? How are stories about migrant/asylum-seeker/refugee experiences mediated; does this affect the story of the nation, writ large?

Participants

Laid Bouakaz, Malmö University

Laid holds a PhD in Educational Sciences and has worked in Migration and Intercultural Education at Malmö University and Stockholm University. He is currently Associate Professor in the Department of Individual and Society at Malmö University. In December 2016, he and colleagues from Stockholm University received a grant from the Swedish Research Council to conduct research on migration and education in Sweden.

Erin Cory, Malmö University

Erin holds a PhD in Communication from the University of California-San Diego, and is currently a postdoctoral researcher in Refugee Migration at Malmö University. Her research explores the intersections of cultural memory, urban space, and youth media praxis.

Lynn Al Khatib

Lynn studied Business Management at the American University of Science and Technology (AUST) in Beirut. She recently attended a course with Rödakorsets Folkhögskola ("Asyl och Migration i Praktiken"). She has lived in Sweden since October 2014.

Victor Bergström, Malmö University

Victor is a student at Malmö University with a background in media production and filmmaking. He is currently working on the documentary *Can't Stay, Can't Go*, which centers around three people stuck in the Swedish immigration-process.

Anna Lundberg, Malmö University

Anna is Associate Professor in Human Rights at Malmö University. She holds a PhD in IMER from Linköping University, and is currently conducting research on rights claiming and irregular migration.

Roundtable Chair

Dr. Erin Cory, Malmö University

Biopolitik, rasism och den samtida svenska migrationspolitiken

Abstract

Michel Foucault beskrev biopolitik som den form av politik som ägnar sig åt en befolknings sammansättning, kvalitet, välfärd och säkerhet. I denna bemärkelse är biopolitik inget annat än en befolkningspolitik. I den svenska kontexten förknippas begreppet befolkningspolitik oftast med folkhemmets sociala ingenjörskap och kanske framför allt med de tvångssteriliseringar som pågick från mitten av 1930-talet och ända fram tills mitten av 1970-talet. Genom att analysera olika aspekter av den samtida svenska migrationspolitiken ur en biopolitisk synvinkel, det vill säga som en form av befolkningspolitik, undersöks i denna session hur och på vilka sätt det tankegods som vägledde svensk befolkningspolitik under 1900-talet – och inte minst rastänkandet – lever kvar eller har omformulerats inom detta för tillfället politiskt hyperkänsliga område.

Deltagare

Leila Brännström, forskare vid Juridiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, som kommer att presentera ett paper med titeln "‘Race’ in Post-War Sweden: A Counter-History" som med utgångspunkt i de offentliga utredningar, propositioner och andra officiella dokument som har behandlat frågor om migration, integration och etnisk/rasmässig diskriminering, kränkning och våld under efterkrigstiden söker utmana den vedertagna berättelsen om vad som hände med rasbegreppet i Sverige efter rasbiologins diskreditering. Brännström frågar inte bara vad som hände med själva termen "ras" utan också om vad som hände med den funktion som rasbegreppet fyllde under förkrigstiden, nämligen att markera cesurer i ett befolkningskontinuum. De begrepp (till exempel etniskt ursprung) som under efterkrigstiden haft liknande funktioner är därför centrala i framställningen.

Daniel Hedlund, postdoktor vid Barn- och ungdomsvetenskapliga institutionen, Stockholms universitet, som kommer att presentera ett paper med titeln "Befolkningspolitik, barn och migration i kapitalistiska välfärdsstater". Begreppet population policy används regelbundet av exempelvis FN-organ för att undersöka befolkningsstorlek och befolkningsdistribution som en del av en demografisk global- och landanalys. Population policy liksom termen population development

är också en etablerad del av den geografiska och demografiska vetenskapen i många länder (exempelvis vid London School of Economics). Det är dock sällsynt att befolkningspolitik har diskuterats mer explicit i den svenska politiska kontexten sedan makarna Myrdals skrift *Kris i befolkningsfrågan* (1935) och Alva Myrdals uppföljande verk *Nation and Family* (1940). Utifrån den tidigare och historiska debatten om befolkningspolitik ämnar detta papper presentera ett historiematerialistiskt perspektiv på den nuvarande migrationspolitiken (både till Sverige och inom Sverige) i förhållande till vad vi konceptuellt kan förstå som en (implicit) befolkningspolitik. Barn och unga samt andra generationella överväganden tenderar generellt att hamna i centrum för det befolkningspolitiska intresset. Presentationen kommer därför att knyta samman barnpolitiken med migrationspolitiken genom att analysera de samtida dominerande politiska logikerna gentemot kategorin "asylsökande/nyanlända barn" generellt samt gentemot gruppen "ensamkommande barn och unga" specifikt. Denna analys genomförs i förhållande till den tidigare debatten om befolkningspolitiken under framför allt 1930- och 1940-talen.

Tobias Hübinette, forskare vid Institutionen för språk, litteratur och interkultur, Karlstads universitet, som kommer att presentera ett paper som bär titeln "Transnational adoption and the emergence of Sweden's progressive reproduction policy: A contribution to the biopolitical history of Sweden" och som handlar om den svenska biopolitikens historia innan och efter 1968 och sedd genom den internationella adoptionens institutionalisering som ägde rum kring 1968 och med fokus på hur praktiserandet av olika negativa och positiva rashygieniska metoder gjorde att Sverige innan 1968 slog västvärldsrekord i exempelvis antalet steriliseringar och tvångsomhändertaganden per capita medan landet därefter har utvecklats till att bli västvärldens mest progressiva land vad gäller praktiserandet av reproduktionstekniker av olika slag.

Kontaktpersoner

Leila Brännström

Tobias Hübinette