



Diasporic Imaginaries. Multiple Senses of Belonging

Workshop

Deutsches Forum für Kunstgeschichte/Centre allemand d'histoire de l'art, Paris

April 4-5, 2019

Conceived and organized by Lena Bader, Birgit Mersmann, Mona Schieren

La pensée archipélique convient à l'allure de nos mondes. Elle en emprunte l'ambigu, le fragile, le dérivé. Elle consent à la pratique du détour, qui n'est pas fuite ni renoncement. Elle reconnaît la portée des imaginaires de la Trace, qu'elle ratifie.

(Édouard Glissant, Traité du Tout-Monde, 1997)

Migration in art and art history is primarily defined by the movement in both space and time of artists, curators, and critics, and their works, ideas, and memories (Mathur 2011). It has engendered geographically dispersed artistic communities bound by shared diasporic experiences and has generated splintered temporalities of artistic relationalities that negotiate between pastness, nowness, and futurity. The increasing diasporization of art and culture is a farreaching and profound shift resulting from global migration and its rapidly changing nature. As a global transnational process, migration has produced global diasporas (Cohen 1997), including ethnic, cultural, religious, and national diasporas, which fuel the dissemination of "diasporic imaginaries." Beside the Jewish, Greek, Armenian, and Black diasporas — the most historically significant diasporic traditions — the Chinese, Indian, Iranian, Lebanese, Palestinian diasporas have, among others, become clearly visible on the world map of diaspora cartographies (Brah 1996, Dufoix 2008). To take account of these developments, diaspora research has undergone a process of reorientation over recent decades. Along with transcending the limiting classical notions of diaspora as anchored in the Jewish tradition, it has diversified in scope on every level, extended its definitions, and repositioned itself at the intersection of (trans)migration, transnational, and postcolonial studies. Postcolonial and anthropological theories of transversality, transculturation, and translation, as exemplified by Edouard Glissant's Traité du Tout-monde (1993), Paul Gilroy's Black Atlantic (1993) and James Clifford's





www.ag-kunst-migration.de

Routes: Travel and Translation in the Late Twentieth Century (1997), have contributed to rethinking the diaspora in terms of hybridity and redefining it as a concept, structure, and social practice of translational migratory culture oscillating between integrity and discontinuity (Quaysan/Daswani 2013).

As a consequence of this shift, major diaspora research has moved away from the place-related analytical model that posits a diaspora as a place (of origin) and the hoped-for return to it. Instead of a strictly spatial separation between homeland and host country, it has foregrounded the analytical concept of the "diasporic imaginary" as a space of imagination which "account[s] for the creation of the diaspora [...] through formations of temporality, affect, and corporeality" (Axel 2002, 412). Reconsidering diasporic communities as "imagined communities" (Anderson 1991) established the notion of the "diasporic imaginary" (Mishra 1996), making it possible to reinterpret the imaginary as the creation of a shared diasporic space of dreams, fantasies, and visions. Most powerfully — and often even violently — the "diasporic imaginary" emerges at the intersection of global transnationalization and (re-)nationalization. For this reason, it is interconnected with and nourished by both the "global imaginary" (Steger 2008) as a consciousness of belonging to a global community and the "national imaginary" as a construction of shared ideas and ideologies within a nation.

As a migration-based force, the diasporic imaginary is generated and informed by a multiplicity of temporalities, localities, traditions, identities, and subjectivities. It is shaped by multiple senses of identification and belonging that emerge in the interstices between collective memories and future projections, traumas and dreams, nostalgic remembrances, and utopian fantasies. The conference intends to approach the diverse plurality of "diasporic imaginaries" in the arts, art communities, and art histories from the viewpoint of "multiple belonging." Following the example of migration studies, belonging is conceptualized as a process of becoming rather than a status or given category (Antonsich 2010). As such, it is understood in its entire complexity, ranging from a personal, intimate feeling of individual affiliation and athomeness to a collective sense of group identification and social participation (community, nationhood, cultural and political citizenship, humanity etc.). Since the tangible, affective, and corporeal is highly involved in the process, the analysis of multiple senses of belonging includes the multisensory aesthetic production of the "diasporic imaginary."

The conference will raise the following themes and issues for critical discussion: How does redefining the diaspora as an imaginary at the interface of cosmopolitan detachment and deterritorialized nationalism affect the analysis of art history, art theory, and art practice? How are biographies of migration and displacement, trauma and fantasy, re-narrated in artistic and art historical discourses? Are multiple senses of belonging creating productive ambiguities of multilayered meaning? Or are they producing conflicting perceptions and fractured perspectives? How are individual subjectivities of diasporicity reflected in art production? Do diasporic imaginaries generate specific forms of art practices and epistemological images of

2





thought like the rhizome? In what ways does the concept of the diaspora as a network of transnational connections allow us to transcend the frame of the mobile individual subject and address complex formations of community and network-building that even include non-human actors and ecologies? To what extent do digital technologies that facilitate imaginary migrations in both space and time contribute to producing multiple belongings?

We encourage postgraduate students, early career researchers, and established scholars to submit proposals for individual presentations of 25 minutes on the above-mentioned topics or their own choice of theme. In addition to contributions from art history, architecture, and film and fashion studies, we welcome papers from cultural studies, postcolonial studies, anthropology, and media studies.

The conference will be held in English. Please send a title and abstract of your proposal (maximum 400 words) along with a short CV to the organizers of the conference: birgit.mersmann@uni-due.de, lbader@dfk-paris.org, m.schieren@hfk-bremen.de. The deadline for submissions is 31 December 2018. The selected presenters will be notified by 31 January 2019. Selected speakers can apply for travel funding (max. 250.- Euro).

Literature:

Anderson, Benedict. Imagined Communities. Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism. London: Verso 1991.

Antonsich, Marco. "Searching for belonging: an analytical framework." Geography Compass 4,6 (2010), 644-659.

Axel, Brian Keith. "The Diasporic Imaginary." Public Culture 14,2 (Spring 2002), 411-428.

Brah, Avtar. Cartographies of Diaspora. Contesting Identities. London/New York: Routledge, 1996.

Cohen, Robin. Global Diasporas. An Introduction. London: Routledge, 2008.

Dufoix, Stéphane. Diasporas. Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London: University of California Press, 2008.

Glissant, Edouard. Traité du Tout-monde. Paris: Gallimard, 1993.

Mathur, Saloni, ed. The Migrant's Time. Rethinking Art History and Diaspora. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2011.

Mishra, Vijay. "The Diasporic Imaginary. Theorizing the Indian Diaspora." Textual Practice 10.3 (1991): 421-447.

Quayson, Ato, and Girish Daswani. "Introduction – Diaspora and Transnationalism. Scapes, Scales, and Scopes." *A Companion to Diaspora and Transnationalism*, edited by A. Quayson and G. Daswani. Oxford: Blackwell, 2013.

Steger, Manfred. The Rise of the Global Imaginary: Political Ideologies from the French Revolution to the Global War on Terror. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.