

ENGLISH SUMMARIES

Kristoffer Albris: Crisis Nostalgia. The Catastrophes of the Past and Ambivalent Remembrances in Dresden

This article explores the concept of crisis nostalgia through historic and ethnographic examples from Dresden, Germany. Crisis nostalgia refers to how memories of dramatic changes or catastrophes evoke nostalgic feelings. Building on fieldwork material from Dresden between 2014 and 2016, the paper examines three significant crises: the 1945 bombing, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the floods of 2002 and 2013. These events, despite their destruction and trauma, are remembered today with ambivalence, blending sorrow, hope, and even mythic significance. Such memories contribute to a collective identity that sees past crises as crucial historical markers. The paper demonstrates how these past crises continue to influence the social and cultural fabric of Dresden, shaping both collective memory and identity.

Keywords: nostalgia, remembrance, memory, ambivalence, crisis, catastrophe

Claire Elisabeth Dungey: Pop-up Cycle Lanes in a Time of Crisis. Local Engagement, Climate Policy and Resistance against Temporary Cycle Lanes in United Kingdom during COVID-19

Based on ethnographic fieldwork among local authorities in the UK in 2021, this article explores how the pandemic was seen as an opportunity to accelerate already existing green initiatives. In 2018, six authorities had declared a climate emergency, but in 2020 this number rose to 280 (Kandzhova et al 2021). Pop up cycle lanes and low traffic neighbourhoods were implemented in 2020 at the start of the pandemic when the UK government announced a temporary fund for active travel. During this period, there was a sharp reduction in car traffic due to various curfew regulations (Hong et al. 2020). The term for a crisis is often used in a political context to signal a state of emergency. Anthropological research has highlighted how crises as empirical phenomena are often the outcome of historical processes whereby inequalities have been reproduced, and how declaring a crisis is a political tool of power (Barrios 2017; Ramsay 2020; Roitman 2013). In the article I argue that the severity and speed of the pandemic was used to legitimise pre-existing long-term climate policies that had been resisted, such as the construction of bike lanes on narrow roads where, for example, buses, cars,

ambulances also wanted to use the road. The article shows how the overlapping crises – both the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis, which had been declared in 2018 and 2019 – legitimised certain power processes (cf. Roitman 2022), where usual procedures were put on hold, and certain viewpoints were given more attention than others.

Keywords: COVID-19, temporality, pop up cycle lanes, temporalities, power, climate emergency

Annika Isfeldt, Emilie Munch Gregersen, Kristoffer Albris og Anders Blok: When it was Weird to have an Opinion about the Climate. On Hesitating, Hoping, and Insisting for the Climate Crisis during COVID-19

In a study of the work and reflections of green civil society groups, we turn the clock back to the spring of 2020: A popular and political climate momentum had arrived in Denmark, but March brought the onset of COVID-19, a novel pandemic. Very large-scale measures were taken to curb the spread of the pandemic, leaving green civil society groups confined to their home offices to ponder how to continue their activism focused on the even greater crisis – one that, though overshadowed by COVID-19, did not pause in its urgency. COVID-19 entailed a new moral being-in-the-world where the singular individual made great personal changes to protect others. The green civil society groups hoped, first hesitantly, later insistingly that this new ethic could be transferred to the climate crisis. However, as COVID-19 receded and society returned to a state resembling the old normal, the collective ethics of the population also reverted to their previous form.

Key words: climate activism, COVID-19, crisis awareness, attention economy, moral, hope

Trine Mygind Korsby: A Changeable Plot. Perspectives on Human Trafficking, Crisis and Time among Minor Victims of Human Trafficking

Based on fieldwork among a group of young women at a shelter in Rome for minors who are victims of human trafficking, the article analyses their experiences of the past, present and future and the role of the official label as victim of human trafficking in their lives. The main argument of the article is that the young women at the shelter see their lives as unified but changing plots, and that the changeability of their narratives is a way in which they cement their agency in their current lives at the shelter, as well as in opposition to the victim category. The young women do not see themselves as victims, but as individuals with

agency who have come a long way in life despite many hard experiences. This clashes with the background of their presence at the shelter, which requires the label of officially identified victim of human trafficking. The concepts of temporal proximity and temporal remoteness are proposed in the article to capture that the young women are mostly oriented towards the temporally distant, both in the past and the future.

Keywords: human trafficking, time, plot, agency, Italy.

Anja Simonsen: Crisis Stories. Rescue Workers, Dead Bodies and Lost Lives in the Mediterranean

Based on two years of research into private rescue actors' experiences of saving lives in the Mediterranean Sea, this article examines the migration crisis as a humanitarian crisis. Through both online and offline interviews, seminars, and fieldwork aboard private rescue vessels in port, I have collected data that offers an intimate insight into the experiences of rescue workers. This data reveals how private rescue actors – through active participation in rescue operations in the Mediterranean – acquire embodied techniques that enhance their ability to save lives. These techniques also enable them to recount the emotional and practical consequences of encounters with, or having overlooked, lost lives in the Mediterranean. Inspired by Michael Jackson (2002), who examines the intersubjective meaning of storytelling in contexts of violence, I analyse the narratives of two rescue actors. It is demonstrated how techniques, understood both as bodily and as narrative re-, co- and counter-stories, merge into a larger metanarrative of marginalisation of the loss of human life in a larger political and social context that is in constant movement and change.

Keywords: migration crisis, death, storytelling, the Mediterranean Sea, bodily techniques, politics

Julie Nygaard Solvang and Henrik Vigh: Green Processes and Negative Effects. The Climate Crisis and the Global Redistribution of Harm

This article examines crises as circuits of circulation, showing how the critical is not merely a state of emergency but often an integral component of systemic functioning. Drawing on collective fieldwork in Ghana, we analyse the trade in discarded electronics as a critical circuit – a chain of interconnected and recurring processes. By tracing the movement of both goods and people, we demonstrate how substantial amounts of material are lost along the way. These losses illuminate how the green transition may reproduce and intensify an unequal glo-

bal distribution of harm. In this light, crises appear as escalating and circulating phenomena that shift between systemic and local levels, repeatedly impacting the same geographical and social groups. A zemiological approach allows us to track processes of harm across time and space, foregrounding historically rooted inequalities and making systemic damage visible. Within the current political emphasis on critical and strategic minerals for energy transformation, Ghana exemplifies the paradox whereby the extraction and recycling of such minerals – defined by the climate crisis – ironically generate new environmental crises. The article thus advances an understanding of crises as long-term, structurally entangled processes rather than isolated events.

Keywords: e-waste, Ghana, critical circuit, zemiology, critical minerals, urban mining

Matti Weisdorf: Whose Crisis? What Policy? Battle of Biodiversity for Rubber Boot Biologists

Based on long-term fieldwork among a group of biodiversity-oriented biologists in Aarhus, the article describes a series of attempts to establish an alternative political language and space in the struggle for more care-full relations to and with nature. Focusing on playful but purposeful activities under the auspices of the grassroots organization De Unge Biodiversitetsambassadører (DUB), it demonstrates that it is possible to articulate an alternative to the anthropocentric politics of necessity that reduces biodiversity to a matter of human need. We might want to call this alternative a politics of beauty or wonder. The article then unfolds how this ideal is pursued by the protagonists through the production and dissemination of wonder in the face of nature. The argument is that this production constitutes an ethically, even politically, meaningful form of care. For if it is the case that wonder makes taking care of nature more likely – and this is an important emic theory – then the deliberate production of such affects can be seen as an ethically implicating act. On this basis, the article suggests that the various forms of public interventions in which my interlocutors take part – from enthusiastic nature dissemination to the writing of red-listed species names in bold chalk types on the main pedestrian street in Aarhus – can all be read as a turn towards a politically charged space in which the possibility of cross-species flourishing is at stake.

Keywords: biodiversity, crisis, biologists, wonder, activism, Denmark