



2021 Association for Borderlands Studies Virtual Conference

Programme and Schedule



Dates: April 15-17, 2021

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●Programme chair and coordinator:

ABS President-Elect Dr. Naomi Chi, Hokkaido University, Japan

*For inquiries, please contact Naomi at: hops.hokkaido.university@gmail.com or n_chi@hops.hokudai.ac.jp

●Programme Advisory Committee:

Dr. Martha Patricia Barraza De Anda, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Mexico

Dr. Edward Boyle, Kyushu University, Japan

Dr. Anna Casaglia, University of Trento, Italy

Dr. Kimberly Collins, California State University, San Bernardino, USA

Dr. Adriana Dorfman, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Dr. Fuminori Kawakubo, Chuo Gakuin University, Japan

Dr. T. Mark Montoya, Northern Arizona University, USA

Dr. Christophe Sohn, Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Luxembourg

Dr. Laurie Trautman, Western Washington University, USA

2021 ABS Virtual Conference			
Schedule at a Glance			
April 14, 2021 (Wed)			
7:00am PDT	Online ABS Board Meeting (by invitation)		
April 15, 2021 (Thurs)			
Time	Zoom	Webex	Googlemeet
7:00am~8:30am PDT	IP-5	RT-5	RT-8
8:45am~10:15am PDT	OP-1	RT-11	RT-9
10:30am~12:00pm PDT	OP-7	OP-9	RT-12
12:00pm~13:00pm PDT	[Zoom] Lifetime Achievement Award Recipient: Stephen Mumme Presented by Christopher Brown, Donna Lybecker		
13:00pm~14:30pm PDT	RT-4	OP-8	IP-2
14:45pm~16:15pm PDT	OP-12	OP-15	OP-16
16:30pm~18:00pm PDT	OP-2	RT-2	
18:00pm~19:00pm PDT	[Zoom] Book presentation BP-1		
April 16, 2021 (Fri)			
Time	Zoom	Webex	Googlemeet
7:00am~8:30am PDT	RT-6	IP-12	RT-10
8:45am~10:15am PDT	RT-13	OP-5	OP-17
10:30am~12:00pm PDT	IP-14	IP-7	IP-6
12:00pm~13:00pm PDT	[Zoom] Book presentation BP-2		
13:00pm~14:30pm PDT	IP-8	IP-11	IP-3
14:45pm~16:15pm PDT	RT-3		
16:30pm~18:00pm PDT	OP-3	RT-7	
18:00pm~19:00pm PDT	[Zoom] Book presentation BP-3		
April 17, 2021 (Sat.)			
Time	Zoom	Webex	Googlemeet
2:00am~3:30am PDT 11:00am~12:30pm CEST 18:00pm~19:30pm JST *upon the request of the panel organizers/speakers or due to time difference	OP-4	IP-13	OP-14
7:00am~8:30am PDT	IP-1	OP-11	OP-6

8:45am~10:15am PDT	RT-1	OP-13	IP-4
10:30am~12:00pm PDT	IP-10	OP-10	IP-9
12:00pm~14:00pm PDT	[Zoom] Networking Lounge		

※All the times are Pacific Daylight Times (GMT-7). For local time conversions, visit this site: <https://www.thetimezoneconverter.com>

Links, Meeting ID and Password for each virtual conference rooms:

*Please do not circulate or pass on the following links, meeting ID and password to others.

[Zoom]

<https://zoom.us/j/98085879679?pwd=bFNtZDc4NzFxWFc4Q040TTBjVlc1QT09>

Meeting ID: 980 8587 9679

Password:103704

*All book presentations and networking lounge will take place via Zoom.

[Webex]

<https://hokudai.webex.com/hokudai/j.php?MTID=m4a1ee3701e188a51f58a71b61e5ac8e9>

Meeting ID: 184 978 8302

Password: zPByNnvq483

[Googlemeet]

<https://meet.google.com/etq-eapx-amh?hs=122&authuser=0>

PIN: 204 913 527#

※ If you experience any trouble before or during the session, please contact Naomi at: n_chi@hops.hokudai.ac.jp

Full Schedule

April 14, 2021 (Wednesday)

7:00am~ PDT Online ABS Board Meeting (by invitation)

April 15, 2021 (Thursday)

7:00am~8:30am PDT

[ZOOM] IP-5. Borders and Environment (Governance and Management) 1

Chair: Tetsuro Chida (Nagoya University of Foreign Studies)

- 1) Christopher Brown (NMSU), Itzhak Kornfeld (Hebrew University of Jerusalem): A Comparative Examination of Water Resource Issues and Management Institutions – the cases of the Tijuana River Watershed and the Mountain Aquifer on the West Bank-Israel Border
- 2) Francisco Lara-Valencia (Arizona State University): Borderless solutions for a bordered watershed--Is it possible?
- 3) Nadine Plachta (University of Fribourg): The Problem of Shifting Rivers--Citizenship, Borders, and Territorial Disputes between Nepal and India
- 4) Miguel Dhenin (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro): Environmental governance model applied to northern Amazon borderlands: a case study located in Amapá, Brazil

[WEBEX] RT-5. Securitization, New Technologies and Border Enforcement Complex: Implications on undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and vulnerable populations

Organizer: Mathilde Bourgeon (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Chair : Elisabeth Vallet (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Panelists: Margath Walker (University of Louisville)

David Shirk (University of San Diego)

Todd Miller (Independent scholar)

Terence Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Claudia Donoso (St. Mary's University)

Mathilde Bourgeon (Université du Québec à Montréal)

[Googlemeet] RT-8. Perceptions of Danger in the Multiple US-Mexico Borders

Organizer/Chair: Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University)

Panelists: Henrik Dorf Nielsen (University of Eastern Finland)

Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Kimberly Collins (California State University San Bernardino)

8:45am~10:15am PDT

[ZOOM] OP-1. Tópicos relevantes para la investigación de fronteras en America Latina: movilidad humana, pueblos originarios y mujeres

Organizer /Chair: Haroldo Dilla Alfonso (Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, UNAP)

Discussant: Federico Morales Barragan (CEIIH, UNAM)

Speakers:

- 1) Nanette Liberona (Universidad de Tarapacá) : “Transito transfronterizo en América Latina”
- 2) Menara Lube Guizardi (National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of Argentina): Patriarchy of Ultra-intensity--Gender Violence and Care in the Women’s Experience at Latin American Border Territories
- 3) Carlos Zárate (Universidad Nacional de Colombia): Pueblos aborígenes y territorialidades estatales en fronteras en América Latina
- 4) Gonzalo Alvarez (Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, UNAP): Paradiplomacia y pueblos indígenas transfronterizos. Repensar las relaciones internacionales desde Latinoamérica

[WEBEX] RT-11. Border Images, Border Narratives: The Political Aesthetics of Borders

Organizers/Chairs: Johan Schimanski (University of Oslo)

Jopi Nyman (University of Eastern Finland)

Panelists: Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary (Grenoble-Alpes University)

Victor A. Konrad (Carleton University)

Stephen F. Wolfe (University of Tromsø)

[GOOGLEMEET] RT-9. Teaching Borders: State projects, social representations and interculturality

Organizer: Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University)

Panelists: Adriana Dorfman (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Regina Coeli Machado e Silva (Unioeste)

Tal Yaar-Waisel (Oranim College and Haifa University)

Etta Kralovec (University of Arizona)

Francisco Lara-Valencia (Arizona State University)

Daniel Furnish (Arizona State University)

10:30am~12:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] OP-7. Binational Commons: Institutional Development and Governance on the U.S.-Mexico Border

Organizer/Chair : Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy)

Discussant : Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Speakers :

- 1) Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy) and Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ) : Human Mobility at the U.S.-Mexico Border
- 2) Manuel Gutierrez (Institute for Legal, Legislative and Policy Studies at the University of Illinois Springfield) : Governing the Borderlands Commons: Local Actors at Work
- 3) James Gerber (San Diego State University) and Jorge Eduardo Mendoza Cota (Colegio de la Frontera Norte): Data for U.S.-Mexico Border Studies--A Comparison of U.S. and Mexican Data Collection and Distribution
- 4) Adrian Duhalt (Rice University): Governance and Energy Trade on the U.S.-Mexico Border

[WEBEX] OP-9. Dinámicas migratorias actuales en las fronteras Táchira, Venezuela - Cúcuta, Colombia y Juárez, México - El Paso, Estados Unidos

Organizer/Chair: Martha Patricia Barraza (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

Discussant: Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

Speakers:

- 1) Olga Marina Sierra de Rodríguez (Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander -Cucúya, Colombia) y Miguel A. Rosario Cohen (Universidad Sur del Lago, Venezuela): ¿Regresando a casa? Factores asociados al retorno forzado de los migrantes venezolanos desde Colombia hacia Venezuela en época de COVID-19
- 2) Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Municipio y gobernanza migratoria, el caso de Ciudad Juárez, 2019-2020
- 3) Consuelo Pequeño Rodríguez y Martha Patricia Barraza (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Obernanza migratoria en Ciudad Juárez-El Paso--la participación de las instituciones, organizaciones y agencias locales

[GOOGLEMEET] RT-12. Weaving a debate on borders in Latin America and the Caribbean (Tejiendo un debate sobre fronteras en América Latina y el Caribe)

Organizer/Chair: Juan Agulló (Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-Americana)

Panelists: Alejandro Benedetti (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Anne Péné-Annette (Université des Antilles)

Marcela Tapia (Universidad Nacional Arturo Prat)

12:00pm~13:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] Lifetime Achievement Award (Zoom)

Recipient: Stephen Mumme

Presented by Christopher Brown, Donna Lybecker

13:00pm~14:30pm PDT

[ZOOM] RT-4. Discourses of Borders/Borders in Discourses: Managing and representing borders in an increasingly walled world

Organizer: Elisabeth Vallet (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Chair : Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

Panelists: Said Saddiki (Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University)

James Scott (University of Eastern Finland)

Kenneth Madsen (Ohio State University)

Carlos Gardeazabal Bravo (Colby College)

Laurence Brassard (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Gabrielle Gagnon (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Elisabeth Vallet (Université du Québec à Montréal)

[WEBEX] OP-8. Practical Solutions for Addressing the Immigration Challenge

Organizer/Chair: Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy)

Discussant: Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Speakers:

- 1) Catherine Glazer (Attorney-at-Law): The Materialization of a Dream--Creating a Pathway to Permanent Residency for DACA Recipients
- 2) Jose Ivan Rodriguez-Sanchez (Rice University): Left on the Table--The Unrealized Economic Potential of the Undocumented Population
- 3) Anna Ferri (George Mason University): Resurrecting Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents Program--DAPA's Potential Effects on Families and Children
- 4) Daniel Tichenor (University of Oregon): Looking Back to Look Ahead--The Road to

Comprehensive Immigration Reform

[GOOGLEMEET] IP-2. Borders Governance/Institutions 2

Chair: Adriana Dorfman (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Speakers:

- 1) Luísa Caye (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul): The Brazilian Border Movements during the Covid-19 Pandemic
- 2) Lucinda Vargas, Christopher Erickson (New Mexico State University): Covid-19 and the U.S.-Mexico Border--A First Assessment of the Impact on Transborder Trade Flows
- 3) Rafael Mauricio Marrufo (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez), Sonia Bass Zavala (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo): Políticas emergentes frente a la pandemia COVID 19 en la zona fronteriza de Ciudad Juárez-El Paso COVID-19.
- 4) Nancy Egan (CONICET, UE- CISOR): Legality, Commerce, and the Bolivian state along its borders during the Liberal Period (1900-1925)

14:45pm~16:15pm PDT

[ZOOM] OP-12. Transborderisms on the Mexico-U.S. Border: Communities Managing and Coping with the Impact of re-bordering at the Texas-Tamaulipas during Covid-19

Organizer: Xavier Oliveras-González (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)

Chair/Discussant: Terence M. Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Speakers:

- 1) Terence M. Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): The Border Wall as Simulacrum--Transborderisms and Security before and after Covid-19
- 2) Sylvia Gonzalez-Gorman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): The U.S.-Mexico Alliance and the Implications of Immigration Policies on Transborderism
- 3) José Andrés Sumano-Rodríguez (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on crime and violence at the U.S.-Mexico Border
- 4) Xavier Oliveras-González (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): COVID-19 as an opportunity to expand rebordering--asylum seekers waiting in Mexico

[WEBEX] OP-15. Shifting Boundaries, Constructing Border Space and the Criminalization of Immigration

Organizer/Chair: Mark L Howe (United States Section, International Boundary and Water

Commission)

Speakers:

- 1) Mark L. Howe (United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission): The United States and Mexico International Boundary--Border, Monuments, Walls and the Border Interval
- 2) David Taylor (University of Arizona): COMPLEX--A Visual index of the Immigrant Detention Industry
- 3) Anita Huizar-Hernández (University of Arizona): The Need to Record--Centering Detainee Voices in the Archival Record of Immigrant Detention
- 4) D. Yolanda Chavez Leyva (University of Texas at El Paso): Crossing the Border with Oral History

[GOOGLEMEET] OP-16. Gendering Border Studies I

Organizer/Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- (1) Carla Angulo-Pasel (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): Problematizing the Migrant Journey--Gendered Dynamics in Bordered World
- (2) Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University): Organized Crime and Research Methods at the Border: A Feminist Approach
- (3) Martha Patricia Barraza De Anda (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Los avatares de la creación del Instituto de la Mujer en Ciudad Juárez: retos y desafíos, 2014-2016
- (4) Marina Sierra (Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander): La migración de las mujeres en la franja fronteriza del Estado Tachira, Venezuela hacia el Departamento Norte de Santander Colombia

16:30pm~18:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] OP-2. Being-in-the-world on the Borderland: Bordering and cosmopolitanism between Southwestern China and Southeast Asia

Organizer: Tianlong You (Yunnan University)

Chair: Ming He (Yunnan University)

Discussant: Mary Romero (Arizona State University)

Speakers:

- 1) Liang Zhang (Yunnan University) : Precarity and Public Health Risks Faced by Burmese Labors in China-Based on the Investigation of Ruili City
- 2) Haishi He (Yunnan University) : Rubber as Steppingstone: The Opium Replacement

Program in the China-Laos Borderland

- 3) Yueping Wang (Yunnan University) : "Worker-feeder" and the creation of a precarious labor system--The study of Chinese foremen and their Burmese sugar-cane cutters in the rural areas of the Sino-Myanmar borderlands
- 4) Yanjia Qin (Yunnan University) : Ethnicity and State-Mobile Memory and Social Network Construction of Han People in the Sino-Vietnam Borderlands

[WEBEX] RT-2. Transnational Civil Society Linkages in North America

Organizer: Kathleen Staudt (University of Texas at El Paso)

Panelists: Laura Macdonald (Carleton University)

Jeffrey Ayres (St. Michael's College)

Eduardo Mendoza Cota (COLEF)

18:00pm~19:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] BP-1. Binational Commons Institutional Development and Governance on the U.S.-Mexico Border

Authors: Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy), Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

April 16, 2021 (Friday)

7:00am~8:30am PDT

[ZOOM] RT-6. Critical Dictionary on Border, Cross-Border Cooperation and European Integration

Organizer: Birte Wassenberg (University of Strasbourg)

Panelists: Bernard Reitel (University of Artois)

Jean Peyrony (Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière)

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly (University of Victoria)

James Scott (University of Eastern Finland)

Katarzyna Stoklosa (University of Southern Denmark)

Gyula Ocskay (CESCI)

[WEBEX] IP-12. Borders and Securitization

Chair: Mirza Zulfiqur Rahman (Institute of Chinese Studies)

Speakers:

- 1) Cesar M. Fuentes (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): State Biopolitics, Illicit Regimes and Security in the Guatemala-Mexico Cross-border Region

- 2) Johanna Ollier (Université Grenoble Alpes): The Securitization of the Turkish-Iranian Borderland--a discreet tool of the Turkish border policy
- 3) Sangay Lachenpa (Jawaharlal Nehru University): Border Securitization and the Changing Livelihood of the Border Community--Bhutia Community of Northern Sikkim
- 4) Qi Liu (Yunnan University): Border Securitization at Sea--Premodern China's Sea Frontier Policy on Export Control in the Qing era
- 5) Cecilia E. Ogunsusi (University of Ibadan), Oluwadare B. Adewumi (Lagos State Fire Service Station): Unauthorized Routes as Threats to Border Security in South West Nigeria

[GOOGLEMEET] RT-10. Border Issues and Governance under the Biden Administration

Organizer: Terence Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Panelists: Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Fuminori Kawakubo (Chuo Gakuin University)

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University)

8:45am~10:15am PDT

[ZOOM] RT-13. Borders and the Securitization of Climate and Mobility

Organizers/Chairs: Anna Casaglia (University of Trento)

Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

Panelists: Andrew Baldwin (Durham University)

Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola (University of Oulu)

Sanjay Chaturvedi (South Asian University)

Simon Dalby (Balsillie School of International Affairs)

[WEBEX] OP-5. Borders, Regional Integration and Citizenship in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region

Organizer/Chair: Inocent Moyo (University of Zululand)

Discussant: Christopher Changwe Nshimbi (University of Pretoria)

Speakers:

- 1) Inocent Moyo (University of Zululand): On borders and the liminality of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa
- 2) Christopher Changwe Nshimbi (University of Pretoria): Octo-bounded: Zambia's border relations in comparative perspective

- 3) Mandisa MS Makhathini (University of Zululand): Borders, education and undocumented Mozambican migrants in South Africa
- 4) Leon Mwamba (University of Pretoria) : Long march to South Africa-The breaking of colonial borders through human smuggling of Congolese migrants

[GOOGLEMEET] OP-17. Gendering Border Studies II

Organizer/Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- (1) Andréanne Bissonnette (University of Quebec in Montreal): The Intimate is International: Reproductive Health Dynamics in the Texas-Mexico Borderlands
- (2) Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University): Religious and Humanitarian Activism on the Border--The case of Feminist Nuns, Pastors and Ministers
- (3) Kathleen Staudt (University of Texas El Paso): Women leaders in cross-border organizing around labor
- (4) Mary J. N. Okolie (University of Nigeria): Contemporary Nigerian Literature and Gendered Territories--Towards Border Inclusivity

10:30am~12:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] IP-14. Borders and its Representation 2

Chair: T. Mark Montoya (Northern Arizona University)

Speakers:

- 1) David Newman (Ben-Gurion University) Caricatures and the Study of Borders
- 2) Magda Rodriguez (Texas A&M University): The History of the Narratives of Those who Cross the U.S.-Mexico Border--How the Controversy of American Dirt Came to Be
- 3) Óscar Badillo (UNAM): Las representaciones documentales de la violencia en la frontera México-Estados Unidos
- 4) Juan Llamas-Rodriguez (University of Texas): Critical Play as Border Studies Pedagogy

[WEBEX] IP-7. Borders and the COVID-19 Pandemic 1

Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Birte Nienaber, Adolfo Sommarribas (University of Luxembourg): Third-country National Labour Workers' Mobility to and inside Europe during the COVID-19 Pandemic

- 2) Martin Van der Velde, Bas Maartense (Radboud University): The Perception of the Dutch-German Border in Times of Crisis
- 3) Giorgia Bressan (Independent Researcher): The Implications of the Coronavirus Lockdown on the Fuel Retailing Market--Insights from the Italian Northeastern Border Zone
- 4) Aziogbe Willie Eselebor (University of Ibadan): COVID-19 Pandemic, Crew Transfer and the Crisis of Seafaring

[GOOGLEMEET] IP-6. Borders and Environment (Inequalities and Justice) 2

Chair: Anna Casaglia (University of Trento)

Speakers:

- 1) Martha Moncada Paredes (Universidad Complutense de Madrid): Political Ecology of Borders
- 2) Sofia Ababou (Raoul-Dandurand Chair in Strategic and Diplomatic Studies): Environmental Migration in West Africa--responsibility, adaptation and climate (in)justice
- 3) Carolina Prado (San José State University): Border Environmental Justice PPGIS--Community-Based Mapping and Public Participation in Eastern Tijuana, México
- 4) Ricardo Rubio (University of Utah): Air Pollution along the US's Southern Border--The role of social inequalities in shaping neighborhood exposure

12:00pm~13:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] BP-2. Border Jumping and Migration Control in Southern Africa

Author: Francis Musoni (University of Kentucky)

13:00pm~14:30pm PDT

[ZOOM] IP-8: Borders and the COVID-19 Pandemic 2

Chair: T. Mark Montoya (Northern Arizona University)

Speakers:

- 1) Juan M. Trillo-Santamaría (University of Santiago de Compostela), Carlos Fernández-Jardón (University of Vigo), Xavier Martínez-Cobas (University of Vigo), Valerià Paül (University of Santiago de Compostela): Closing boundaries and economic impacts--the Minho river border in times of Covid-19
- 2) Olga Marina Sierra de Rodríguez, Johana Mogrovejo (Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander): Estrategias gerenciales en PYMES de la zona de frontera colombo-venezolana en tiempo de COVID-19

- 3) Juan Carlos Hernandez (Autonomous University of Ciudad Juárez): The Role of International Borders in the Context of Migrant Caravans and COVID-19--The case of international bridges in El Paso, TX. (USA) and Ciudad Juárez, Chih. (MX)

[WEBEX] IP-11. Borders and Migration

Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Gabriele Kohpahl (East Los Angeles College): Overcoming Borders--Life Trajectories of Germans Engaged in Assisting Newly Arrived Refugees in Germany
- 2) Shivani Dutta (National Law School of India University): The Conundrum of Bangladeshi Migrants in Assam
- 3) Graciela Martínez-Zalce (UNAM): Five Portraits in Two Decades--Temporary Migrant Workers in Canada
- 4) Samuel Okunade (University of Pretoria), Bakare Oluwabunmi (Lead City University): Gendered Motilities in the Southern African Development Community Region (SADC)--Experiences, Perceptions and Perspectives
- 5) Hakan Ünay (Migration Research Foundation): Border Management in Immigration Policies--Fences, Walls and More

[GOOGLEMEET] IP-3. Border Theory and Methodology 1

Chair: Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

- 1) David Newman (Ben Gurion University): Conceptualising Border Studies for the 21st Century
- 2) Edgar Velozo (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul): The (Trans) Border Landscape or Borderscape Concept as a Tool for Cross-Border Interaction Analysis
- 3) Johanna Pettersson (Uppsala University): Where is Sovereignty? Conceptualising State Power in 21st century Border Theory
- 4) Sergio Peña Medina (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): From Territorialism to borderscapes: the conceptualization of space in border studies

14:45pm~16:15pm PDT

[ZOOM] RT-3. Living (in) the Borderlands: Agency, challenges and empowerment at the US-Mexico Border

Organizer: Andréanne Bissonnette (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Chair : Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Panelists: Eva Moya (University of Texas at El Paso)

Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University)
Isabel Latz (University of Texas at El Paso)
Carla Angulo-Pasel (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)
Linda Green (University of Arizona)
Andréanne Bissonnette (Université du Québec à Montréal)

16:30pm~18:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] OP-3 China's Borderlands I

Organizer/Chair: Tianlong You (Yunnan University)

Discussant: Sansar Tsakhirmaa (Sun Yat-Sen University)

Speakers:

- 1) Shiwei Chen (Nanyang Technological University) : Utilizing Ethnic Capital from Above and Below in the China-North Korea Rural Borderland
- 2) Franziska Plümmer (University of Vienna) : Border Liaison--Regional Institutions in Chinese Border Management
- 3) Kejie Huang (Sun Yat-Sen University): Step Inward--Multiple Factors Behind Vietnamese Labor Migrants' Movement from China's Borderland to Inland
- 4) Zhe Zhang (Brown University) : Greener Grass or Imagined Community--Why ethnic Kazakhs migrated from China to Kazakhstan, 1992-2016

[WEBEX] RT-7. Una Guerra Improvisada y sus Efectos en la Frontera

Organizer/Chair: Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University)

Panelists: Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Sergio Aguayo Quezada (El Colegio de México)

18:00pm~20:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] BP-3. The U.S.-Mexico Border Today: Conflict and Cooperation in Historical Perspective (4th Edition)

Authors: Paul Ganster (San Diego State University), Kimberly Collins (California State University, San Bernardino)

April 17, 2021 (Saturday)

2:00am~3:30am PDT (11:00am~12:30pm CET, 18:00pm~19:30pm JST)

*upon the request of the panel organizers/speakers or due to time difference

[ZOOM] OP-4 China's Borderlands II

Organizer/Chair: Tianlong You (Yunnan University)

Discussant: Ching-Lin Pang (KU Leuven/University of Antwerp)

Speakers:

- 1) Ding Yuan (Shanghai Institute of Tourism) :
- 2) Wen Zhou (Yunnan University) : Deeper Penetration--New Migration Patterns in the China-Myanmar Borderlands amid China's Growing Economic Presence in Myanmar
- 3) Chaozhishan Jia (Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences) : Multiple Exploration and Value Prospect of Jadeite Live Broadcasting on China-Myanmar Border
- 4) Weihua Li (Yunnan University) : Border, State and Christianity--An Oral History of Silashan: 1940-1958

[WEBEX] IP-13. Borders and its Representation 1

Chair: Edward Boyle (Kyushu University)

Speakers:

- 1) Justyna Kajta, Elżbieta Opilowska (University of Wrocław): Re-bordering and Pandemic--The Imaginaries and Discourse of Borders in Central European Twin Towns
- 2) Victoria Bergström (University Of Groningen): French Imaginaries of the Unknown and Powerful--How Maps Supported French Colonial Borders in West Africa
- 3) Annalisa Rollandi (Politecnico di Milano and SUPSI in Lugano): A Conceptual Model to Promote Engagement in Participatory Planning in the Cross-border Region between Switzerland and Italy
- (4) Yingzhi Chen (Yunnan University) Uncertainty From Stability--Undiversified Identity

[GOOGLEMEET] OP-14. The Spatial (Anti-)Politics of Non-Governmental Actors across the Central Mediterranean Border Zone

Organizer: Paolo Cuttitta (Université Sorbonne Paris Nord), Charles Heller (Graduate Institute, Geneva)

Chair: Daniela DeBono (University of Malta)

Discussant: Ćetta Mainwaring (University of Glasgow)

Speakers:

- 1) Melissa Phillips (Western Sydney University): Hypocrites or helpers? The role of NGOs working on 'migration management' in Libya
- 2) Paolo Cuttitta (Université Sorbonne Paris Nord): Humanitarian space and externalised space--NGOs and the remote control of migration in Libya
- 3) Charles Heller (Graduate Institute, Geneva): (Un)Contentious Solidarity at Sea--The Shifting Postionality of Civilian Rescue Activities in the central Mediterranean

- 4) Roberto Calarco (University of Milan, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord): The political-humanitarian borderwork of humanitarian NGOs in Sicily--between migration management and re-politicization

7:00am~8:30am PDT

[ZOOM] IP-1. Borders and Governance/Institutions 1

Chair: Laurie Trautman (Western Washington University)

Speakers:

- 1) Alejandro Mercado-Celis (CISAN-UNAM): Creative Industries and Transborder Virtual Communities
- 2) Stefan Bloßfeldt (Universität Koblenz-Landau): Cross-border Central Places in Bavarian Federal State Planning – A questionable approach or strategic town-twinning?
- 3) Kadir Basboga (Cornell University): The Impact of Visa-Free Travel on Turkey's Border Regions--A New Economic Geography Perspective
- 4) Fangliang Zhang (Yunnan University): The Stateless Rich--Rohingya jewel businesspersons and their communities in the Myanmar-China borderlands

[WEBEX] OP-11. Borders, Institutions and Agency

Organizer: Shivangi Kaushik (University of Oxford)

Chair: Roderick Wijunamai (Royal Thimphu College)

Discussant: Edward Boyle (Kyushu University)

Speakers:

- 1) Nandima Angom (University of Sussex): Indigenous women, market and everyday resistance in India's borderland city
- 2) Roderick Wijunamai (Royal Thimphu College): Gastronomic politics on borderland lives
- 3) Shivangi Kaushik (University of Oxford): Creation of borderland geographies in the centre
- 4) Bendangyangerla Imchen (University of Sussex): Gender and Power--Land ownership rights as an epitome to empowerment?

[GOOGLEMEET] OP-6. The Covid-19 Pandemic and Border Contestations in Southern Africa

Organizer/Chair : Francis Musoni (University of Kentucky)

Discussant : Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

Speakers :

- 1) John Aerni-Flessner (Michigan State University/University of the Free State) and Chitja Twala (University of the Free State) : Borders and Bantustans in 1970s and 1980s Southern Africa
- 2) Inocent Moyo (University of Zululand) : On COVID-19, trade, remittances and coffins at the South Africa-Zimbabwe border in Beitbridge
- 3) Christopher C. Nshimbi (Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn) and University of Pretoria) : Of rocks and hard places--Catch-22s in state policy and security in Southern African borderlands
- 4) Francis Musoni (University of Kentucky) : Covid-19 Pandemic and Illegal[ized] Mobilities in Southern Africa

8:45am~10:15am PDT

[ZOOM] RT-1. Peripheries at the Centre: Borderland Schooling in Interwar Europe (supported by the Qatar University Library)

Organizer/Chair: Machteld Venken (University of Luxembourg)

Panelists: Caroline Mezger (Leibniz Institute for Contemporary History)

Birte Wassenberg (University of Strasbourg)

Peter Polak-Springer (Qatar University)

[WEBEX] OP-13. Bordertextures: The Multi-Layeredness of Borders

Organizer/Chair: Eva Nossem, Astrid M. Fellner (Saarland University)

Speakers:

- 1) Lynn Itagaki (University of Missouri at Columbia): Ignoring Suffering--Border Unknowing and Inhuman Seascapes of the European Refugee Crisis
- 2) Baerbel Schlimbach (Saarland University): Interweaving Discourses and Histories-- Bordertextures in the American West
- 3) Astrid M. Fellner (Saarland University): Bordertextures and the Intertwinings of Border Knowledges in the Americas
- 4) Eva Nossem (Saarland University): From Lines to Spaces to Practices to Textures-- Thinking and Inhabiting the Border

[GOOGLEMEET] IP-4. Border Theory and Methodology 2

Chair: Fuminori Kawakubo (Chuo Gakuin University)

Discussant: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Henrik Nielsen (University of Eastern Finland): Cross-border cooperation between North Karelia and its Russian neighbors
- 2) Zhuozhi Lin (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health): The Invisible Provincial Heilongjiang–Russian Far East Borders: The Disparate Influences of the Political Border on Sociocultural and Economic Borders
- 3) Ramlah Daud (University Malaysia Sabah (UMS)/ Bonn Universität): Visual methods in delving into the transnational lives in the Malaysian Borderlands
- 4) Myung-Ho Hyun (Chung-Ang University): Urban Border Space in Wonsan During the Korean War

10:30am~12:00pm PDT

[ZOOM] IP-10. Borders and Mobility

Chair: Martha Patricia Barraza De Anda (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

Speakers:

- 1) Monica Vereá (CISAN-UNAM): Desafíos para el presidente Joe Biden en política migratoria ante la herencia que deja Donald Trump
- 2) Joan B. Anderson (University of San Diego): Demographic Changes in the U.S. and Mexican Border Communities 1950 to 2015
- 3) Juan Agulló, Ricardo Jiménez (Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-Americana): (Re) Pensando La Movilidad Transfronteriza Desde el Sur Global--Una Sociología des bordering en dos trópicos Latinoamericanos
- 4) Armando Alfredo García Rodríguez (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Vulnerabilidad y atención de la comunidad migrante deportada en Ciudad Juárez

[WEBEX] OP-10. Nonstate Actors, Policing, and Shifting Geographies of Borders: Rethinking the Role of the State

Organizer/Chair: Kristen Hill Maher (San Diego State University)

Discussant: Kristen Hill Maher (San Diego State University)

Speakers:

- 1) Kristen Hill Maher, Madison Kausen, Aryana Safaei, and Tugce Varol (San Diego State University): Private and Informal Policing as Everyday Bordering Practices in Post-apartheid Cape Town
- 2) Cetta Mainwaring (University of Glasgow) and Daniela DeBono (University of Malta): Transgressive Acts: Migration, Solidarity and the Contestation of EU Borders
- 3) Martha Balaguera (University of Toronto): The Integral Frontier

[GOOGLEMEET] IP-9. Borders and Public Health

Chair: Kimberly Collins (California State University, San Bernardino)

Speakers:

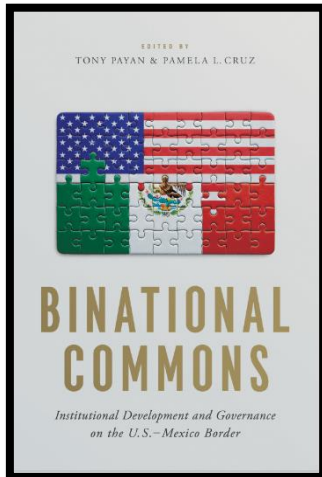
- 1) Koffi Benoît Sossou (CAMES): Comparative Study of the Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities Offering SMI and SR/PF Services in 2014 and 2020 in the Border Areas of Benin (West Africa)
- 2) José Leonel Hernández Alvarado, Marisela Gutiérrez Vega, Gerardo Ochoa Meza (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Systematic Review of Interventions for Stress Management in Latin American Migrant Adults in the USA
- 3) Luis Manuel Tena Muñoz (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Cooperación transfronteriza como estrategia de Salud Pública

12:00pm~14:00pm PDT [ZOOM] Networking Lounge

« Book Presentation »

BP-1. Binational Commons Institutional Development and Governance on the U.S.-Mexico Border

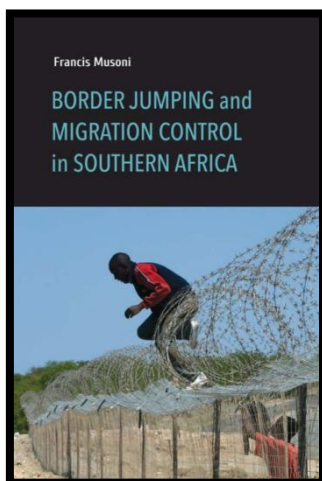
Authors: Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy), Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)



Abstract: This volume addresses the most pertinent binational issues and how they are dealt with by both countries. In this important and timely volume, experts tackle the important problem of cross-border governance by an examination of formal and informal institutions, networks, processes, and mechanisms. Contributors also discuss various social, political, and economic actors and agencies that make up the increasingly complex governance space that is the U.S.-Mexico border.

BP-2. Border Jumping and Migration Control in Southern Africa

Author: Francis Musoni (University of Kentucky)

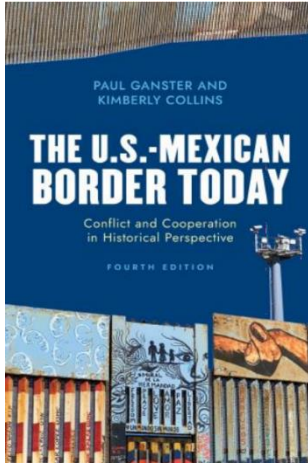


Abstract: With the end of apartheid rule in South Africa and the ongoing economic crisis in Zimbabwe, the border between these Southern African countries has become one of the busiest inland ports of entry in the world. As border crossers wait for clearance, crime, violence, and illegal entries have become rampant. Francis Musoni observes that border jumping has become a way of life for many of those who live on both sides of the Limpopo River and he explores the reasons for this, including searches for better paying jobs and access to food and clothing at affordable prices. Musoni sets these actions into a framework of illegality. He considers

how countries have failed to secure their borders, why passports are denied to travelers, and how border jumping has become a phenomenon with a long history, especially in Africa. Musoni emphasizes cross-border travelers' active participation in the making of this history and how clandestine mobility has presented opportunity and creative possibilities for those who are willing to take the risk.

BP-3. The U.S.-Mexico Border Today: Conflict and Cooperation in Historical Perspective (4th Edition)

Authors: Paul Ganster (San Diego State University), Kimberly Collins (California State University, San Bernardino)



Abstract: This comprehensive survey details the dynamic history and current politics, society, economy, and daily life of the U.S.-Mexican border region. Updated and revised, the richly illustrated book highlights key contemporary issues including migration, security and the wall, climate change, trade and economy, and the pandemic of 2020.

«Organized Panels»

OP-1. Tópicos relevantes para la investigación de fronteras en América Latina: movilidad humana, pueblos originarios y mujeres

Panel Abstract : Los estudios de fronteras en América Latina han experimentado notables desarrollos y proporcionan a la academia especializada nuevas ideas teóricas y metodológicas. Este panel explora algunos de estos desarrollos, centrando nuestra atención en tres temas cruciales: la movilidad humana transfronteriza, el rol de las mujeres en los procesos de fronterización y la situación de los pueblos originarios ubicados en torno a fronteras nacionales, incluyendo aquí sus prácticas paradiplomáticas.

Organizer /Chair: Haroldo Dilla Alfonso (Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, UNAP)

Discussant: Federico Morales Barragan (CEIHH, UNAM)

Speakers:

- 1) Nanette Liberona (Universidad de Tarapacá) : Transito transfronterizo en América Latina

Esta es una reflexión respecto al tránsito transfronterizo en América latina. En un sentido estricto, “el ‘tránsito’ se entiende como la estancia temporal o el trayecto entre dos países”, pero las contribuciones que han trabajado el concepto se refieren a trayectorias migratorias a través de diversos países sin los documentos requeridos, evidenciando problemas en torno a los derechos humanos de los/as migrantes, su vulnerabilidad, crisis “humanitarias” y de las políticas gubernamentales. Con esto, queremos plantear que el tránsito transfronterizo es una experiencia densa, pues está estructurada en el marco de la globalización neoliberal, por lo tanto, compuesta por una dimensión política-económica que posiciona a los/as migrantes como mano de obra barata, flexible y explotable en la división social y sexual del trabajo. Otra dimensión es la posición social de no-ciudadanos/as en la que se encuentran las personas en movilidad, expuestas a la pérdida de derechos sociales. Asimismo, está constituido culturalmente, pues las formas en que este se desarrolla, se expresan a nivel local en un sistema de “coyotaje”, el que permite avanzar en la clandestinidad, pero que incluye el despojo del que son víctimas las personas traficadas. Estas dimensiones nos permiten afirmar que la movilidad humana en el continente está siendo cada vez más una experiencia de tránsito irregularizado transfronterizo. Además, las políticas migratorias y fronterizas de los países han utilizado la pandemia como pretexto para reforzar el cierre de fronteras y limitar la inmigración en consonancia con las políticas de gobernabilidad migratoria a nivel global.

- 2) Menara Lube Guizardi (National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of

Argentina): Patriarchy of Ultra-intensity--Gender Violence and Care in the Women's Experience at Latin American Border Territories

Paraná (between Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay) and in the Andean Triple-frontier (between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia). It describes the women's overload as caregivers and as those responsible for the economic solvency of their family groups in border territories internationally recognized as a hub for transcontinental trade and for drugs and human trafficking. For the last two years, the project's team have been recording extensive ethnographic accounts, photographs, and videos in those areas. We carried out 60 life history interviews with border women and another 65 in-depth interviews with consular authorities, women's employers, their partners, officials from NGO's humanitarian support for the border population. This paper objective is to articulate this multiplicity of voices, telling women's stories, interweaving their narratives, and putting these experiences in dialogue with reflections and debates from the Latin American studies on borderlands. The main findings highlight the contradictions of women experiences in these borderlands, showing both their strategies to face violence, and their effort to care under incredibly challenging circumstances. Through the women's narratives, this paper proposes a particular way of conceiving border territories with a high level of gender violence, characterizing them as an expression of an ultra-intense patriarchy.

3) Carlos Zárate (Universidad Nacional de Colombia): Pueblos aborígenes y territorialidades estatales en fronteras en América Latina

Una de las consecuencias de la configuración y demarcación de los espacios fronterizos, en medio del proceso de configuración de los Estados Nación en los siglos XIX y XX, ha sido la fragmentación de los territorios de los pueblos originarios remanentes del embate colonizador de los siglos anteriores. En buena parte de las fronteras de los países latinoamericanos estos pueblos aún subsisten, resisten y se desplazan a través de los lindes nacionales, viéndose abocados a hacer frente a toda suerte de políticas nacionales (culturales, económicas y políticas) tendientes a mantener su invisibilidad étnica y su marginación, agudizando el deterioro de su organización social, su identidad y la ancestral relación con sus territorios. Esto se presenta en medio del embate del modelo extractivo predominante, en su fase neoliberal más agresiva, que también se realiza a través de las fronteras. En este contexto, no es extraño que la actual pandemia o 'síndemia' en términos de algunos académicos, se haya enseñoreado con particular fuerza, sobre los pueblos aborígenes, intentando arrasar con lo que queda de sus territorios, su cultura y su identidad. Por lo anterior, este panel busca discutir los efectos de la pandemia sobre los pueblos aborígenes que viven en las zonas de frontera pero también las estrategias transfronterizas que ellos emprenden para subsistir a los

regímenes fronterizos y responder a la coyuntura y crisis actual.

- 4) Gonzalo Alvarez (Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, UNAP): Paradiplomacia y pueblos indígenas transfronterizos. Repensar las relaciones internacionales desde Latinoamérica

Los espacios transfronterizos latinoamericanos constituyen áreas de especial interés para las relaciones internacionales. En ellos confluyen procesos ligados a la visión más tradicional de este campo de estudio, asociadas al Estado y sus prerrogativas soberanas, con las dinámicas locales que se desarrollan en estos ámbitos. En esta presentación, dicho entramado es analizado a partir de dos casos: la paradiplomacia y los pueblos indígenas transfronterizos, los cuales mediante su proyección internacional (basadas en sus ideas y prácticas tradicionales y renovadas) desbordan las delimitaciones establecidas por las fronteras nacionales y problematizan los presupuestos constitutivos (la soberanía y su representación) del orden internacional. Se concluye que el estudio de estos espacios y sus particularidades plantean desafíos teóricos, metodológicos y prácticos para los cánones estadocéntricos por los cuales se han guiado las relaciones internacionales en la región, mientras que la profundización de su conocimiento puede aportar nuevos elementos, para esta disciplina en particular y las ciencias sociales en general, surgidos desde América Latina.

OP-2. Being-in-the-world on the Borderland: Bordering and cosmopolitanism between Southwestern China and Southeast Asia

Panel Abstract : A close historical relationship has always existed between Southwestern China and mainland Southeast Asia. Southeast Asian nation-states, rife with stark internal differences, as well as a Southwestern China that formed over an expansive dynastic history, have extremely disparate border governance strategies when compared to concepts espoused in modern Western countries. More importantly, at the same time, peculiarities of mountain societies in mainland Southeast Asia have been illuminated by not-a-few anthropologists, along with the looseness of their societies, a “mandala” governance model and a cross-regional community, all of which allows ethnic groups to maintain close regional relations. Entering the postcolonial period, strong relationships between ethnic groups and communities as well as relatively loose state governance created a bordering process in Southwest China that utilizes an approach different from that seen at U.S.-Mexico and E.U.-Africa borders. This topic seeks to use the characteristics of this bordering process to focus on the cosmopolitan research path proposed by anthropologists in recent years in order to examine disparate social facts embedded in Southwestern China bordering processes, highlighting the perspectives of

border inhabitants as well as exploring connections, overlapping areas and reconstitutions between bordering concepts and regionalism in a modern nation-state context. This allows for investigating Southwestern China's boundaries using a non-Western approach.

Organizer: Tianlong You (Yunnan University)

Chair: Ming He (Yunnan University)

Discussant: Mary Romero (Arizona State University)

Speakers:

- 1) Liang Zhang (Yunnan University) : Precarity and Public Health Risks Faced by Burmese Labors in China-Based on the Investigation of Ruili City

Around the 1970s, as neoliberalism expanded globally and Fordism gradually collapsed, post-Fordism (neo-Fordism) prevailed for a while, modern workers were confronted with a very different dilemma than before. The city of Ruili, in Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, in China, is a border city with a more complex social environment, where workers are facing not only precarity, but also public health risks, increasingly linked to dengue fever. Coupled with the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, Ruili city presents a multivariate dilemma. In such a predicament, Ruili municipal government and the Burman citizens of Ruili city have taken corresponding action strategies. This paper hopes to not only provide some practical basis for the theory of "precarity", but also bring some thoughts for the public health problems sweeping the world today.

- 2) Haishi He (Yunnan University) : Rubber as Steppingstone: The Opium Replacement Program in the China-Laos Borderland

The Chinese government established a lot of state-owned rubber farms in Xishuangbanna, a Chinese border town adjacent to Laos. These farms created a rubber economy by diffusing rubber plantation technologies to local ethnic minority-majority villages and thus achieved economic modernization. Furthermore, these state-owned farms play an important role in the opium replacement program in the China-Laos borderlands which once was plagued with drug-related issues. I identify two types of farms involved in the replacement program, one is the large state-owned agribusiness firms, such as Yunnan Rubber Group, and the other is more disguised. The farms of the latter type are created by former employees of the former type who remain deeply connected with, and benefited from, their former employers. However, due to the much smaller size of these firms, they are more flexible in business strategies and able to engage in cross-border rubber business between China and Laos. Thanks to the growing rubber business, Laos has been experiencing agricultural modernization and economic development. Meanwhile, through the rubber business, Laos becomes increasingly

integrated into a China-centric economic regionalization.

- 3) Yueping Wang (Yunnan University) : "Worker-feeder" and the creation of a precarious labor system--The study of Chinese foremen and their Burmese sugar-cane cutters in the rural areas of the Sino-Myanmar borderlands

This paper investigates the creation of a precarious labor system, termed transnational contract labor system, in which Chinese foremen and Burmese sugar-cane cutters participate in Longan Village in the Sino-Myanmar borderlands. This paper finds that the transnational contract labor system serves to manage the labor, regulate cross-border labor migration, and withstand the risks resulted from the local regulatory changes. By "feeding" workers, foremen manage to minimize, or at least lower, the precarity caused by globalized labor market, national politico-economic policies , regional geopolitics, local societal characteristics, and the agricultural industries like sugar cane planting.

- 4) Yanjia Qin (Yunnan University) : Ethnicity and State-Mobile Memory and Social Network Construction of Han People in the Sino-Vietnam Borderlands

The anthropological study of borderland focuses on the multiple flows and overlapping of people, things and cultures. Since the end of the 19th century, Sino-Vietnam border areas have gradually shifted from the border management system under the Zongfan (宗藩) system to the flood management system based on clear boundaries. In the process of national transformation, the Han people (漢人) scattered in mountainous areas constructed their social network with the mainland Han people (漢人) by compiling genealogy and strengthening the flowing memory. Genealogy compilation and memory shaping make it the continuation of the construction of "nationality" of the Han people (漢人), but also make the borderland transfer into an "inland area".

OP-3 China's Borderlands I

Panel Abstract: The nature of cross-border activities, which have been taking place for centuries in China's borderlands, is being significantly altered as the larger socioeconomic and politico-institutional circumstances in China are undergoing transformative changes, such as China's recent shift from a country of origin to of destination. However, so far, social scientists have paid little scholarly attention to such changes in China's borderlands, despite their escalated importance in China's Belt and Road Initiatives. By exploring uncharted waters of China's borderlands, this panel presents four papers to stress new developments in areas from southwest to northwest China. Piecing together, these papers constitute a novel attempt to draw additional works to discover fascinating phenomena that only happen in China's borderlands. This is first

half of the two series panel on China's Borderlands.

Organizer/Chair: Tianlong You (Yunnan University)

Discussant: Sansar Tsakhirmaa (Sun Yat-Sen University)

Speakers:

- 1) Shiwei Chen (Nanyang Technological University) : Utilizing Ethnic Capital from Above and Below in the China-North Korea Rural Borderland

In recent decades, a large number of rural borderland residents of Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture has migrated to South Korea. Combining top-down and bottom-up perspectives, this paper presents a detailed account of the emigration from a border village and addresses an under-explored aspect of migration - how the sending society deals with a large exodus of people. It further explores how the emigrants react to a range of new policies implemented in the rural borderland, and how the changing policies influence the relationship between family members in migrant households, and ultimately reshape their perception of nationhood. I argue that ethnic capital emerged from the migration phenomenon – different actors from above and below are involved in defining capital related to the Korean-Chinese membership category and both tangible economic resources and intangible ethnic resources emerge from this (Brubaker et al. 2006; Zhou and Lin 2005). From top-down perspectives, ethnically-framed cross-border links is a useful form of capital that potentially boosts the borderland economy through facilitating Chinese-Korean trade and cultural exchanges. The bottom-up utilization of ethnic capital provides the ethnic minority Korean with exclusive opportunities to realize better economic achievement compared to other borderland residents who belong to other ethnic categories, which reinforces boundaries between ethnic Korean and other ethnic communities, and ultimately contributed to reshaping socioeconomic structures in the region.

- 2) Franziska Plümmer (University of Vienna) : Border Liaison--Regional Institutions in Chinese Border Management

This article considers why China has continued to support multilateral efforts to develop cooperation on border and immigration management in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). Regional organizations such as ASEAN and GMS follow a regional border management approach that challenges Beijing's notion of sovereign border management and territorial integrity. However, China and specifically the border provinces selectively engage in cooperation projects. These projects include assistance in training programs for immigrants, standardizing and facilitating immigration procedures at the border, joint efforts against human trafficking and illicit border mobilities, and enhancing local cross-border relations. Against this background, this article specifically

investigates how immigration norms – such as temporariness of immigrants’ residence permits and merit – are negotiated, adapted and practiced in the different regional organizations and how they are implemented in national immigration laws and local immigration procedures in Yunnan Province. Methodologically, the analysis builds on a multi-method approach including fieldwork and institutional analysis. This article finds that while Chinese local and regional security interests are closely intertwined, norm dynamics are not.

3) Kejie Huang (Sun Yat-Sen University): Step Inward--Multiple Factors Behind Vietnamese Labor Migrants’ Movement from China’s Borderland to Inland

This article examines what factors drive cross-border immigrant workers' mobility between China's borderland, in which their employment is legal, and China's inland, in which it is not. The extant literature on cross-border Mexican workers’ mobility in America identifies that types of skill acquisition, skill level, and skill transferability among places determine their uninspected cross-border movement. Our study of Vietnamese workers in China suggests that their movement from borderland to inland is shaped not only by the individual skillset, but also by differing economic conditions and migrant control regimes of two regions. Drawing upon mainly quantitative data collected from survey targeting documented and undocumented Vietnamese population in two regions, this article similarly concludes that individual skillset—types of skill acquisition, skill level, and skill transferability among places—shapes cross-borderers’ movement further into inland. Moreover, their unauthorized movement, which oftentimes results in removal, is driven by the sizable income gap between underdeveloped borderland and well-developed inland. Lastly, despite higher income potential, Vietnamese workers in inland China are no less precarious than Vietnamese cross-borderers, due to inland China’s hostile migrant control regime which gives no pathway to legal work authorization.

4) Zhe Zhang (Brown University) : Greener Grass or Imagined Community--Why ethnic Kazakhs migrated from China to Kazakhstan, 1992-2016

Amid the global revival of ethno-nationalism after the Cold War, Kazakhstan, a newly emerged Central Asian state as a result of the collapse of Soviet Union, launched its “ethnic repatriation program” as one of its most important nation-building policies, encouraging ethnic Kazakhs abroad to “come back home.” As the country where ethnic Kazakhs’ population is second only to that of Kazakhstan, China shares with Kazakhstan more than 1,500 km of border in Xinjiang region. Since 1990s, more than 100,000 ethnic Kazakhs in Xinjiang have chosen to emigrate and resettle in Kazakhstan. This paper comparatively sketches China and Kazakhstan’s state policies towards ethnic Kazakhs’ migration and border management in Xinjiang since 1990s, while addressing the question

as to how the respective, concurrent policies of China and Kazakhstan shaped individuals' decision whether to migrate, reliant upon publicized data in Chinese, English, Russian, Kazakh, and over 30 in-depth interviews with ethnic Kazakhs in both Kazakhstan and Xinjiang. We argue that although the political factors, mainly referring to ethno-nationalism, self-identification, and opportunities of political participation, played a major role in the pre-2000 stage, when the romanticized political imagination gradually faded, more ethnic Kazakhs chose to move because of economic factors, especially medical and education welfares.

OP-4 China's Borderlands II

Panel Abstract : The nature of cross-border activities, which have been taking place for centuries in China's borderlands, is being significantly altered as the larger socioeconomic and politico-institutional circumstances in China are undergoing transformative changes, such as China's recent shift from a country of origin to of destination. However, so far, social scientists have paid little scholarly attention to such changes in China's borderlands, despite their escalated importance in China's Belt and Road Initiatives. By exploring uncharted waters of China's borderlands, this panel presents four papers to stress new developments in areas from southwest to northwest China. Piecing together, these papers constitute a novel attempt to draw additional works to discover fascinating phenomena that only happen in China's borderlands. This is the second half of the two series panel on China's Borderlands.

Organizer/Chair : Tianlong You (Yunnan University)

Discussant : Ching-Lin Pang (KU Leuven/University of Antwerp)

Speakers :

1) Ding Yuan (Shanghai Institute of Tourism) :

Studies and reflections on boundaries, borders, frontiers, borderlands and contact zones are by no means pristine domains of research among social scientists in the West (Parker 2006, van Houtum & van Naersen 2002; Iossifova 2014). Border study as a summary concept covers a wide range of interrelated yet distinctive concepts including boundaries, borders, frontiers, borderlands, contact zones (Pratt 1991; Amin & Graham 1997, Valentine 2008) and the concomitant activities of border-crossing, transnationalism, etc. Although border study in China is of more recent vintage it is swiftly gaining in salience and relevance providing fertile ground for scholarly research. As the first article in this special issue we aim to examine border study in China from a critical perspective allowing for cross-disciplinary and supra-regional comparison of border dynamics informing and shaping specific forms of border management. First we will analyze the

conceptualization of these different terms 边疆 (Borderland)、边境 (border)、周边

(periphery)、跨境 (cross-border)、跨界 (cross-boundary)、跨国 (transnationalism)

by reviewing forty Chinese articles. Second, we will compare these findings with European experiences and concepts in order to identify and scrutinize commonalities and divergences. Third case studies based on ethnographic studies in the border region of Yunnan and Xinjiang will be discussed to ground and illuminate these concepts with empirical data. Finally, we explore possible linkages between these concepts and different forms of border management.

2) Wen Zhou (Yunnan University) : Deeper Penetration--New Migration Patterns in the China-Myanmar Borderlands amid China's Growing Economic Presence in Myanmar

Cross-borderers have been coming back and forth from Myanmar to China for hundreds of years, usually for seasonal, mainly agricultural, jobs on China's side of the borders. Drawing upon survey data collected from Ruili, Yunnan, a border town adjacent to Myanmar, however, we find that Burmese migrant workers are increasingly drawn from places geographically distant from the borderlands as they used to be. Also, they are more likely than previously to be found in the manufacturing sector. Moreover, these Burmese workers with fewer social contacts with the destination society are more often to be recruited directly by firms, instead of through personal social networks, for jobs in more formal workplace settings. Building upon world systems theory which suggests that the international capitalist expansion from core countries to the peripheral areas triggers migration in the opposite direction, we thus hypothesize and prove that these new migration patterns in borderlands are driven at least partly by the escalated economic penetration by China, an economic superpower, through its export to, and investment in, Myanmar, one of the least developed countries in the world.

3) Chaozhishan Jia (Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences) : Multiple Exploration and Value Prospect of Jadeite Live Broadcasting on China-Myanmar Border

Nowadays, live broadcasting is becoming a popular trend in China. With the tendency of the normalization of epidemic prevention and control, live streaming e-commerce has not only highlighted its own value, but also tried to shape the new economic links and social formation. Ruili, which is located on the border of China and Myanmar, has become an important city of jadeite live broadcasting in the coming wave. This paper aims to present and analyze the multiple explorations made by different groups of people in the process of engaging in the live-streaming e-commerce industry on the China-Myanmar border, and further point out how the jadeite live broadcasting

industry build trust between different groups in two countries and help construct a China-Myanmar community with a shared future.

4) Weihua Li (Yunnan University) : Border, State and Christianity--An Oral History of Silashan: 1940-1958

In conversations with the local informants, I learned about the story of Silashan, an active Kachin Christian leader during the 1940s and 50s in Jinghpaw area. Mostly based on oral materials, including oral interviews and biography, this paper examines Silashan's intertwined agendas of church-building, ethnic identity formation, and national belonging during his whole lifetime.

Silashan was born in a Jinghpaw village in 1923 China, whose name meant Master Mountain in the Jinghpaw language. Though his father was a leader of local Jinghpaw religion, he converted to Christianity in Burma at the age of 12 and returned to China as a missionary in 1947 to set up the Jinghpaw Mountain Baptist Convention as a sub-branch of the Kachin Baptist Convention. He was honored by local Jinghpaw mountain chiefs because of their shared efforts in establishing a Jinghpaw Union in the Chinese area parallel to the autonomous Kachin state in Burma, and furthermore by forming a pan-Kachin identity across the boundaries of the nation-states. As the CCP promised to help him in establishing the pan-Jinghpaw union, reciprocally, he divided the Jinghpaw Mountain Baptist Convention from the Kachin Baptist Convention, resigned as the chair of the Jinghpaw Mountain Baptist Convention, and served as the Deputy Chairman of the Jinghpaw Autonomous Region in China.

An examination of Silashan's life history reveals how deeply the history of the Kachin people interwoven with that of the Christian history as caught up within the shifting power relations. Moreover, this paper argues that the study of the Jinghpaw people should go beyond the borderlands of the nation-states, and understood within a more dynamic context of religions, cultures and politics.

OP-5. Borders, Regional Integration and Citizenship in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region

Panel Abstract : That borders are not physical lines at the margins of nation states is well established in literature. Against this backdrop, this panel interrogates the ubiquity of borders in a region like the SADC, which is engaged in regional integration, by the means of which the border should be weakened. In other words, how does the existence and articulation of borders of different kinds materialize and dematerialize in the southern African region in which nation states are collectively and/or are supposed to be collectively pursuing a regional citizenry and identity founded on Pan-Africanist ideology

and humanity? This raises several issues which implicate on borders, security, development and regional integration in the SADC which this panel engages with.

Organizer/Chair : Inocent Moyo (University of Zululand)

Discussant : Christopher Changwe Nshimbi (University of Pretoria)

Speakers :

- 1) Inocent Moyo (University of Zululand): On borders and the liminality of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa

The historical continuities of the Zimbabwe-South Africa cross border migrations provide a context in which such movements have continued, despite securitised borders, in post-apartheid South Africa. Based on a qualitative study of undocumented Zimbabwean migrants at the Beitbridge border and the South African border town of Musina and in Johannesburg between December 2014 and March 2015, this paper argues that, securitising the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe leads to human smuggling, which places smuggled migrants in liminality and marginality, which militates against the goal of free human mobility in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

- 2) Christopher Changwe Nshimbi (University of Pretoria) : Octo-bounded: Zambia's border relations in comparative perspective

This paper attempts to contribute to the comparative approach in border studies, which Kolossov and Scott (2013) say is lacking in the literature. It makes a comparative analysis of the ways in which landlocked Zambia, surrounded by eight Southern African countries--all of which are also member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)--relates with them insofar as concerns their respective common borders.

- 3) Mandisa MS Makhathini (University of Zululand): Borders, education and undocumented Mozambican migrants in South Africa

Children migrate from Mozambique to South Africa, through the use of unofficial points of entry. They do so because they consider the border between South Africa and Mozambique to be unnecessarily stringent for countries which are in the same Regional Economic Community (REC), which is the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Against this background, this paper examines how the border follows such child migrants, such that bordering practices become manifest in everyday political economic and political practices. The paper also discusses how such child migrants negotiate or attempt to circumvent or even rupture such borders.

- 4) Leon Mwamba (University of Pretoria) : Long march to South Africa-The breaking of colonial borders through human smuggling of Congolese migrants

This paper argues that existing approaches to border control are ill suited to enhancing the movement of people. Instead, they encourage human smuggling and increase migration costs. Thus, there is a proliferation of smuggling strategies that attempt to circumvent the restrictive border control measures between member states of the same regional organisation namely, the Southern African Development Community (SADC). This paper aims to understand how migrants engage with borders in the process of being smuggled in the search for asylum. Drawing from the experiences of Congolese migrants, this paper focuses on the kind of strategies that they devise in their engagement with border control service providers and their smugglers. Through life story narratives, ethnography and literature review, the paper reveals the strategies employed in the processes of smuggling the migrants into South Africa including negotiations with smugglers; the purchase of used and seized passports from border officials; the use of fake visas and permits; rapid learning of basic foreign and English language words; bribing of border officials; the use of national parks and rivers to transit through and into South Africa.

OP-6. The Covid-19 Pandemic and Border Contestations in Southern Africa

Panel Abstract : In Southern Africa, as in other regions of the world, the 2019 outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic led to the closure of geo-political borders and the imposition of stringent controls of mobility in most of the countries. Given that cross-border mobility has been a major source of livelihood for generations of migrant workers, cross-border traders and borderland communities, the unexpected closure of borders triggered debates and contestations over the meaning of borders and migration controls in the region. In many ways, those debates were not new. There is a long history of contestations over the control of borders and cross-border mobilities in Southern Africa. To mention just a few episodes in the past, the region witnessed similar debates when the South African government started creating Bantustans in the 1970s, and when electrified fences were built along South Africa's borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the 1980s. This panel will explore what the covid-19 border closures reveal about the historical and contemporary contestations over borders and the control of cross-border mobilities in Southern Africa. Having spent several years exploring various aspects of borders and cross-border mobilities in the region, the panelists rely on a variety of empirical data to tackle this question.

Organizer/Chair : Francis Musoni (University of Kentucky)

Discussant : Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

Speakers :

- 1) John Aerni-Flessner (Michigan State University/University of the Free State) and Chitja Twala (University of the Free State) : Borders and Bantustans in 1970s and 1980s Southern Africa

The ‘independence’ of the Bantustans was universally rejected by the international community when it happened in the late 1970s and early 1980s. However, the status of Lesotho and Swaziland as internationally-recognized states deeply embedded in South Africa’s economic and political orbit was not always clear. The apartheid state floated many ideas of land transfer in an attempt to force these states to recognize the Bantustan system. While most of these proposed transfers were non-starters, the apartheid regime did transfer land from South African ownership to the Bantustans and between Bantustans. This article argues that while international recognition and sovereignty held opportunities for these states, these issues were not often ones that resonated in the lives of regional residents. Diplomatic contestations around borders played out on a constantly shifting terrain as South Africa searched for international legitimacy as the region moved toward decolonization with independence for Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. While these high-level machinations ebbed and flowed, it was ordinary citizens living along the borders whose lives were most impacted and who bore the brunt of the cost of shifting policies. It was these same residents, however, that also successfully resisted various incorporation attempts that would have impacted their own lives, but also potentially would have given international legitimacy to the Bantustans and the apartheid system as a whole.

- 2) Inocent Moyo (University of Zululand) : On COVID-19, trade, remittances and coffins at the South Africa-Zimbabwe border in Beitbridge

This paper explores the implications of COVID-19 on informal cross border traders (ICBTs) and migrant workers who crossed the South Africa-Zimbabwe border at Beitbridge. It is based on qualitative study involving in-depth interviews with key informants between August and December 2020. The findings suggest that many ICBTs and migrant workers continued with their cross border activities as they would do in the absence of COVID-19. The transfer of remittances also assumed new configurations in the form of the use of among others, coffins to transport both dead people and groceries from South Africa to Zimbabwe. As a result, COVID-19 was easily spread from coffins to the people who consumed such groceries. Thus, far from containing COVID-19 and stopping the cross border movement of people, closing down of borders led to transformation and/or reconfiguration of how people contested the Beitbridge border.

- 3) Christopher C. Nshimbi (Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn) and University of Pretoria) : Of rocks and hard places--Catch-22s in state policy and

security in Southern African borderlands

This paper takes the Covid-19 pandemic as a point of departure to argue that Eastern and Southern African countries engage in a balancing act to, on one hand, manage international pressure to establish institutional systems and structures that secure donor interests and the need to, on the other hand, take care of the livelihood needs/demands of their people at grassroots in borderlands communities. The paper uses the work of securitization theorists to show how policies propagated by donors and international financial institutions and implemented by selected member states of the Southern African Development Community/Common Market for Eastern Southern Africa that share contiguous borders come into conflict with the lived realities of people who dwell in borderlands communities and their daily undertakings. The paper also draws on thematic analysis of information gathered through personal face-to-face interviews and focus group discussions in selected borderlands as well as an extensive and thorough review of relevant literature that situates the discussion in discourses on informal cross-border trade, food security, financial security and social security. The failure to appreciate as well as the disregard of the realities of African life and grassroots livelihood strategies on the part of donors and international financial institutions and ‘a blind eye’ turned on those realities on the part of state authorities borderlands community dwellers in precarious conditions.

4) Francis Musoni (University of Kentucky): Covid-19 Pandemic and Illegal[ized] Mobilities in Southern Africa

Following the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, the Beitbridge border post between South Africa and Zimbabwe was closed to “non-essential” traffic in March 2020. When the border re-opened in mid-December 2020, before being closed again in early January 2021, there was chaos at Beitbridge as thousands of South Africa-based Zimbabweans took the opportunity to visit their country of origin. The mandatory covid-19 screenings that the two countries required travelers to undertake at the border led to long delays that resulted in the death of at least fifteen people as they waited to cross the border. Inevitably, some of the migrants resorted to “jumping” the border, leading to the arrests and detention of hundreds of them. Although traffic congestions, delays and border jumping are not new phenomena in the region, some policymakers, journalists, and scholars have simplistically blamed the covid-19 for the recent developments at Beitbridge. Relying on archival and ethnographic research I conducted in South Africa and Zimbabwe between 2009 and 2013, my presentation will examine what the latest developments at Beitbridge—and the manner in which officials on both sides of the border handled them—reveal about the history of illegal[ized] mobilities in Southern Africa. I will argue, not only that this phenomenon has a long history dating back to the

inception of borders in the 1890s, but also that it thrives on attempts to restrict freedom of movement in the region.

OP-7. Binational Commons: Institutional Development and Governance on the U.S.-Mexico Border

Panel Abstract : This panel features four authors from the edited volume Binational Commons, published in 2020. The panel will discuss some of the most pertinent binational issues and how they are dealt with by both countries, and will feature topics on human mobility, local governance, data collection and harmonization, and energy. This panel will explore where there are strong levels of institutional governance development, where it is failing, how governance mechanisms have evolved over time, and what can be done to improve it to meet the needs of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands in the next decades.

Organizer/Chair : Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy)

Discussant : Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Speakers :

- 1) Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy), Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ) : Human Mobility at the U.S.-Mexico Border

“Human Mobility at the U.S.-Mexico Border,” by Tony Payan, Pamela L. Cruz, and Carla Pederzini Villarreal, discusses the system of cross-border human mobility and its regulations—including immigration—and impacts on the U.S.-Mexico border. They contend that understanding the institutional scaffolding of human mobility and its governance at the U.S.-Mexico border is crucial to facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel. And with human mobility and migration, as with many other issues, it is clear that efficient institutions are now required, as new restrictions in human mobility flows and law enforcement may end up creating burdensome transaction costs for only very marginal returns on security and other such concerns.

- 2) Manuel Gutierrez (Institute for Legal, Legislative and Policy Studies at the University of Illinois Springfield) : Governing the Borderlands Commons: Local Actors at Work

“Governing the Borderlands Commons: Local Actors at Work,” Manuel A. Gutiérrez and Kathleen Staudt discuss local and state governments, legislative conferences, agency-to-agency work, city-to-city goals, metropolitan region-to-metropolitan region aims, and other “official efforts” to provide quality border governance. Gutiérrez and Staudt argue that both the United States and Mexico enact

legislation at the federal level that affects the border region, but it is not common to see one aimed at local-level institutions. They discuss current models for best practices, as seen in San Diego–Tijuana and Laredo–Nuevo Laredo, as well as a model of constraints and lack of cooperation exhibited in El Paso–Ciudad Juárez. They end their chapter with recommendations for governing bodies in the borderlands.

- 3) James Gerber (San Diego State University) and Jorge Eduardo Mendoza Cota (Colegio de la Frontera Norte): Data for U.S.-Mexico Border Studies--A Comparison of U.S. and Mexican Data Collection and Distribution

“Data for U.S.-Mexico Border Studies: A Comparison of U.S. and Mexican Data Collection and Distribution,” James Gerber and Jorge Eduardo Mendoza Cota delve into an issue that is not widely researched—data comparability and data collection institutions of the United States and Mexico. They discuss the differences in data collection and interpretation and the institutional frameworks under which data is compiled and distributed. Furthermore, as Gerber and Mendoza Cota explore, the two greatest limitations to border studies in terms of data collection are that both countries, but especially Mexico, need to provide more municipal-level data, and that both countries need to provide data sources that directly measure cross-border interactions. Better data and comparable data lead to data-driven public policy that works for better governance.

- 4) Adrian Duhalt (Rice University): Governance and Energy Trade on the U.S.-Mexico Border

Adrian Duhalt explores the extent of U.S.-Mexico cross-border interdependence and integration on energy issues. He focuses on several factors that shape energy border governance, including the recent developments in the energy sector in Mexico, drivers of energy trade, gaps in energy data, and gaps in both formal and informal institutional arrangements that facilitate their interaction and cooperation. Duhalt concludes that while there are vast opportunities in energy institutional innovation at the border, issues such as infrastructure, social opposition, and local community input need to be taken into account to strengthen governance structures and cross-border cooperation.

OP-8. Practical Solutions for Addressing the Immigration Challenge

Panel Abstract: It is clear our nation’s immigration system must be reformed. However, there is no consensus on the shape the reform should take, as the debate on immigration has become quite politicized over the last two decades. In fact, the last time the United States significantly revised the immigration system goes back to the mid-twentieth century. The inability of the country to resolve its relationship with immigration has left employers seeking legal workers in a lurch as well an estimated population of 10.5 million

undocumented immigrants with inflexible burdens. Visa and work permit programs disqualify and restrict this undocumented population, providing no way for these individuals to be identified, taxed, and work legally. Addressing the problem of undocumented residents is key to addressing systemic immigration reform. This panel will discuss practical solutions for immigration reform and developing frameworks for resolving the immigration status of millions of undocumented migrants in the United States by exploring alternative solutions for conditional residency and work authorization. Organizer/Chair: Pamela Cruz (Center for the United States and Mexico at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy)

Discussant: Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Speakers:

- 1) Catherine Glazer (Attorney-at-Law): The Materialization of a Dream--Creating a Pathway to Permanent Residency for DACA Recipients

This paper provides an overview of DACA program- including a discussion of the impact of DACA and current DACA procedures. It also examines proposed acts related to DACA and past actions of granting relief from deportation. Similar incorporation of provisions into new laws on immigration reform would not be unprecedented and lawmakers can glean several ideas of importance from these acts when defining the components of a future act enabling DACA recipients to lawfully apply for permanent residency and eventually citizenship.

- 2) Jose Ivan Rodriguez-Sanchez (Rice University): Left on the Table--The Unrealized Economic Potential of the Undocumented Population

This paper delves into the unrealized economic potential of the undocumented population residing in the United States. It evaluates the economic considerations via a cost-benefit analysis and offers recommendations for solving the status of millions of unauthorized workers.

- 3) Anna Ferri (George Mason University): Resurrecting Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents Program--DAPA's Potential Effects on Families and Children

This paper explores the benefits and capacity at which the DAPA program provides a politically feasible policy alternative to addressing the undocumented population of parents of United States citizen and legal permanent resident children. It also presents the legal road for DAPA recipients and a pathway to legal presence throughout the U.S.

- 4) Daniel Tichenor (University of Oregon): Looking Back to Look Ahead--The Road to Comprehensive Immigration Reform

This paper focuses on the challenges of immigration reform, analyzing past

attempts at comprehensive immigration reform and what its future will look like, specifically addressing biggest immigration challenge, the status of undocumented immigrants in the U.S.

OP-9. Dinámicas migratorias actuales en las fronteras Táchira, Venezuela - Cúcuta, Colombia y Juárez, México - El Paso, Estados Unidos

Panel Abstract: En el presente panel se discute sobre las diversas acciones y aprendizajes que las instituciones y las organizaciones construyen como respuesta a los cambios en las dinámicas de movilidad y el reforzamiento de las regulaciones para contener los desplazamientos. Es en las fronteras de Venezuela y Colombia que se analizan los factores asociados al retorno forzado de los migrantes venezolanos. En el caso de la frontera México y Estados Unidos, se documenta y reconstruye el papel – alcance y limitaciones- de las instituciones y organizaciones, que conduce a propuestas específicas para la atención de los diversos grupos de migrantes, bajo la pretensión de delinear una planeación sostenible a corto y largo plazo.

Organizer/Chair: Martha Patricia Barraza (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

Discussant: Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

Speakers:

- 1) Olga Marina Sierra de Rodríguez (Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander -Cucúya, Colombia) y Miguel A. Rosario Cohen (Universidad Sur del Lago, Venezuela):
¿Regresando a casa? Factores asociados al retorno forzado de los migrantes venezolanos desde Colombia hacia Venezuela en época de COVID-19

En este artículo se analiza los factores asociados al retorno forzado de los migrantes venezolanos desde Colombia hacia Venezuela en época de Covid-19. Para lo cual se realizó un abordaje en campo en la zona de frontera denominada: puente binacional Tienditas en el Centro de Atención Sanitaria Tienditas (CAST) - Cúcuta-Colombia, y en un Puesto de Atención Social Integral (PASI) de la ciudad de Rubio en el municipio Junín, del estado Táchira- Venezuela, a través de un estudio cualitativo, mediante la realización de (25) entrevistas a migrantes en estas zonas que se encontraban en el proceso de retorno a sus lugares de origen. Entre las causas principales del retorno se destacan: el impacto del (COVID-19), en el ámbito de desempeño laboral de los migrantes al quedar desempleados por efecto de la pandemia y no poder cubrir sus necesidades básicas de alimentación, vivienda y servicios. Este artículo aporta elementos para comprender que la experiencia del retorno forzado obedece a factores asociados al concepto de seguridad humana de este grupo poblacional.

- 2) Héctor Antonio Padilla Delgado (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez):

Municipio y gobernanza migratoria, el caso de Ciudad Juárez, 2019-2020

La ponencia se enfoca en las acciones de la sociedad civil y los tres órdenes de gobierno en Ciudad Juárez ante la oleada de migrantes internacionales y desplazados mexicanos que llegó a esa ciudad entre 2019 y 2020 para cruzar a Estados Unidos en busca de refugio. Para llegar a esa ciudad los migrantes atravesaron el país, desde la frontera sur a la frontera norte, transitando por una gran cantidad significativa de municipios y localidades. ¿Qué efectos provocan las personas en condición de movilidad en los lugares por donde transitan? ¿Cómo recibió la población local a los migrantes procedentes de otros países y regiones del país? ¿Qué organismos, redes y mecanismos se crearon para atenderles? Para responder a estas preguntas, la presentación se divide en tres partes: 1) una exposición panorámica de la manera en el fenómeno migratorio impacta a los municipios en el país; 2) el contexto nacional e internacional en que nace el flujo migratorio hacia Ciudad Juárez; 3) y los conflictos locales provocados por su llegada, que involucraron a actores de la sociedad civil y los tres niveles de gobierno y la paulatina configuración de un modelo de gobernanza migratoria local.

3) Consuelo Pequeño Rodríguez y Martha Patricia Barraza (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Gobernanza migratoria en Ciudad Juárez-El Paso--la participación de las instituciones, organizaciones y agencias locales

La presente ponencia utiliza como referente el concepto de Gobernanza sobre la Migración (MiGOF), que se define como los marcos combinados de normas, leyes, reglamentos, políticas y tradiciones, estructuras organizativas y procesos relevantes que dan forma y regulan los enfoques de los Estados con respecto a la migración, abordando derechos, responsabilidades y promoviendo la cooperación internacional (OIM, 2017). Este referente conceptual es utilizado para identificar y analizar las estructuras institucionales y sociales que se han conformado recientemente -periodo 2018-2020- a partir de las nuevas dinámicas migratorias en la frontera Juárez, México - El Paso, Estados Unidos. Con ello se abordan las capacidades institucionales en la región fronteriza en materia de gobernanza migratoria, bajo las siguientes interrogantes: ¿Qué Instituciones y/o instancias gubernamentales y/o de la sociedad civil se han establecido en las ciudades Juárez-El Paso bajo las nuevas dinámicas de migración? ¿Qué nivel de coordinación y/o cooperación se ha llevado a cabo entre estas instancias? ¿Cómo estas instancias, sus acciones y sus niveles de coordinación aportan al modelo de gobernanza migratoria? La investigación se realizó a través de una revisión hemerográfica, datos de instancias gubernamentales, organizaciones civiles y entrevistas a actores claves. Resultados preliminares arrojan que el andamiaje construido ha permitido ampliar las capacidades institucionales en la región, así como crear un ambiente más receptivo para los y las

migrantes, además que las redes sociales han dinamizado la interacción de las instancias bis a bis.

OP-10. Nonstate Actors, Policing, and Shifting Geographies of Borders: Rethinking the Role of the State

Panel Abstract: Scholars have been exploring various ways in which borders have become mobile, but border studies remains largely mired in methodological nationalism centering on the state. The scholars on this panel reexamine the role of the state in relation to borders, bringing other, nonstate actors to the fore. Across cases spanning South Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, and Mexico, these authors explore novel geographies in which ordinary people navigate, reinforce, contest, and reconfigure borders and carceral regimes. Organizer/Chair: Kristen Hill Maher (San Diego State University)

Discussant: Kristen Hill Maher (San Diego State University)

Speakers:

- 1) Kristen Hill Maher, Madison Kausen, Aryana Safaee, and Tugce Varol (San Diego State University): Private and Informal Policing as Everyday Bordering Practices in Post-apartheid Cape Town

Bordering is not unique to nation-states; it also happens at the urban scale. In Cape Town, South Africa, neighborhoods that were formerly separated by apartheid still retain stark external boundaries between racialized, highly unequal spaces. While there is no longer a system of legal apartheid regulating the movement of Black and “Colored” residents, there are complex forms of private and informal policing that pervade everyday life, reinforcing borders at the local scale. Based on participant observation and interviews in two adjacent communities – one primarily Xhosa and the other historically White – this paper examines contemporary policing practices and the relationship between private and state security apparatuses. It also investigates how residents of these two communities experience, navigate, perpetuate, and challenge the policing of local borders.

- 2) Cetta Mainwaring (University of Glasgow) and Daniela DeBono (University of Malta): Transgressive Acts: Migration, Solidarity and the Contestation of EU Borders

In March 2019, three teenage asylum seekers were arrested upon their arrival in Malta. The government charged them with terrorism and alleged that they had hijacked the El Hiblu, a merchant vessel that rescued the three teenagers alongside over one hundred other people, in order to avoid being forcibly returned to Libya. In this chapter, we use the El Hiblu case to examine the ways in which people on the move and activists working in solidarity with them transgress state boundaries and categories to contest EU borders, despite the increasing state criminalization and violence they face. In doing so,

they recreate spaces from the Mediterranean to European cities and enact different visions of our societies. The El Hible case allows us to explore the ways in which transgressive acts, from autonomous migration to solidarity practices, that occur at sea and within European territory connect and fold into each other in complex ways, while challenging our conceptualization of borders.

3) Martha Balaguera (University of Toronto): The Integral Frontier

The increasing offshoring of borders to the Global South has transformed the transnational government of migrations. In this changing context, scholars from different disciplines have pushed us to rethink the role of periphery countries such as Mexico as “vertical” or “arterial” borders, where state and criminal nonstate actors exercise violence and control the flow of migrants. Others have underscored the fact that immigration enforcement is no longer confined to the edges of the nation state, requiring us to better theorize border sovereignty at various levels of analysis. My essay builds on these insights to address two additional dimensions of what I call the “integral frontier” spanning Central America, Mexico and the United States. First, I suggest this concept to account for the aggregate border-making effects of civil society’s practices of “sanctuary” —by which I mean oppositional practices intended to protect undocumented migrants—, including but not limited to those of advocacy, care, hospitality, solidarity, and legal accompaniment. Second, I analyze the ways in which bordering practices multiply spaces and experiences of confinement. I argue that, even while civil society seeks to contest or circumvent structural and direct violence waged on migrant bodies, it nevertheless becomes imbricated in a broader carceral regime of border enforcement irreducible to the state. The main purpose of this essay is theoretical, drawing on Gramsci’s notion of the “integral state” and Foucault’s conceptualization of the “punitive society.” I use ethnographic evidence collected in Mexico and the US-Mexico border to illustrate my claims.

OP-11. Borders, Institutions and Agency

Panel Abstract: This panel is steered by scholars who hail from the region/borderland/frontier problematically referred to as ‘Northeast India’ (albeit the kaleidoscope of terrain, communities, and ethnicities, and not least the varying degrees of privileges). Hinging on institution and agential study within the borderlands, the papers in this panel offer insights on the dynamics within, and with reference, to the borderland that is at the intersection of South, Southwestern and Southeast Asia. Comprising four papers the panel foregrounds the lives and narratives of communities living in these borderlands; how they navigate, engage, and resist within their own spaces and ‘outside’

the region as well. Nandima Angom's paper provides an in-depth understanding of the role of Ema Keithel (mother's market) in Manipur an institution which has played an important role in shaping the agency of Manipuri women. She also discusses how the market emerges as 'sites of resistance' for women collectively against social injustice. The second paper by Roderick Wijunamai invokes what can be called 'gastronomic hegemonization,' where civil society organisations from the 'mainland' impose and regulate food and food habits of indigenous communities in the borderland. Shivangi's paper focuses on the role of students' associations and how they create networks of welfare and cooperation amongst students hailing from communities of states like Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh in Delhi. The fourth paper presented by Bendangyangerla Imchen) introduces an intricate framework on understanding the ways in which customary laws become gendered, especially in relation to land ownership, in the borderland highlands. Taken together all of these abstracts strive towards critically linking and understanding how "borderland agency" and institutional structures (markets, associations or customary laws) may be influenced by the ways in which individuals and communities both within and outside Northeast India (Delhi as in one of the papers) navigate their everyday lives. In the process how do they end up changing the structural dynamics of these institutions?

Organizer: Shivangi Kaushik (University of Oxford)

Chair: Roderick Wijunamai (Royal Thimphu College)

Discussant: Edward Boyle (Kyushu University)

Speakers:

- 1) Nandima Angom (University of Sussex): Indigenous women, market and everyday resistance in India's borderland city

Owing to the decrease in economic opportunities for men coupled with armed conflict, as well as the lack of livelihood prospects due to globalization, Manipuri women now hold huge responsibilities both within and outside their households (in the market sphere). A large number of Manipuri women manage their household by engaging in trading activities as their livelihood sources at Ema Keithel (mother's market). The remarkable Ema Keithel has been hailed by people from around the world as an emblem of empowerment of Manipuri women. It is one of the largest women's markets in the world, where trading activities are exclusively controlled and managed by Indigenous women. A market like this is extremely rare in a patriarchal society like India, where women tend to lose their self-confidence and agency in pursuing economic opportunities due to various social constraints. The women traders of Ema Keithel enjoy economic independence and in most cases they are the bread winners of their respective families.

Furthermore, the market as an institution also functions as a space for women to mobilize and assert their voices collectively against social injustice. It is a space where women organize themselves and take collective decisions on various issues affecting the community. Over the years, the market has emerged as the fertile ground to organize various political protests by the women traders collective in collaboration with various existing Civil Society Organizations in the region. In sum, this paper explores the role of Ema Keithel (mother's market) as an institution in shaping the agency of Manipuri women and seeks to answer how the market emerges as 'sites of resistance' for women who fight collectively against socio economic and political subjugation.

2) Roderick Wijunamai (Royal Thimphu College): Gastronomic politics on borderland lives

The coercive politics of state on borderland lives is not new, especially in Northeast India. For decades, after difficult decolonisation, the region has been characterised by insurgency (Baruah 2003; Wouters 2018), militarisation (Kikon 2005, 2009), and forms of biopolitics and governmentality (Kikon 2013, 2015). Turning the focus away and aside from still prevailing state forces, this paper draws attention to the obtrude politics of civil society organisations from the 'mainland' on indigenous borderland lives, in the form of what can be called 'gastronomic hegemonization'. There is no gainsaying that borders are created and exploited by states to their own advantage, and in so doing, states exert their power and control over borderland spaces and population for their 'strategic use' (Blanchard 2005; Gavrilis 2008). This paper, however, highlights and discusses the exertion of power and control by 'mainland' populace, primarily using state apparatus, on borderland lives, through the imposition of certain food habits, and putting indigenous customs and traditions at stake.

3) Shivangi Kaushik (University of Oxford): Creation of borderland geographies in the centre

My paper tries to problematize the concept of border and borderlands by critiquing the oft constructed spatial dichotomy of the border and the centre. I argue that the invention of the term "border/borderlands" overshadows the ways in which the borders come to subsume or overturn the valorization of the centre. My paper builds on my ethnography where I worked with undergraduate students of the Angami (primarily from Nagaland) and the Galo communities (primarily from Arunachal Pradesh) who affiliate themselves with students' unions (albeit in varying degrees) in Delhi. It can be argued that these students' unions are extensions of unions situated and embedded in political lifeworlds of their communities back home in Northeast India. To put more concisely, I try to understand how these unions help the students that they represent (based on which

community they belong) to navigate Delhi where they migrate for their higher education by sharing important information and by looking after their welfare. I also lay out ways in which they utilize and negotiate the multi-dimensional functionality of social media especially during the COVID induced lockdown. As an outsider, bereft of belonging to such a community, I sought to understand how these associations tried to reach out to their own community members especially at a time when all sorts of human contact were implausible. Thus, my paper asks the question if through the presence of these unions and the networks that are created and preserved by them, do they end up creating “borderland geographies” in the centre of India that is Delhi. How do these students then become the constituent units of these geographies? During the lockdown when all modes of transportation were suspended, students' unions like Angami Krotho Delhi and Galo Students Association Delhi (they worked with their state governments in some cases) arranged buses and trains which could take their "stranded" community members back home to Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore the paper asks the question: by actively working together with other migrant members of their community in Delhi and supporting each other during the pandemic (as they would back 'home') are they then problematizing the divide between the centre and the borderland?

4) Bendangyangerla Imchen (University of Sussex): Gender and Power--Land ownership rights as an epitome to empowerment?

Land has been recognized traditionally as a major source of wealth, social status and power with social, cultural, religious and legal significance amongst the Naga communities of Manipur and Nagaland. The ownership and usage of land underlined all aspects of Naga society as their relationship to land plays a very essential role in the maintenance of traditional ethos and norms, synchronized and enforced by an unwritten customary law. Ownership of land also gives a sense of identity, respect and security in the society. Even though men hailing from various Naga communities derive resources and their livelihood from land ownership, women have always been the main agent in engaging with the land by contributing immensely towards the process of food production, shouldering the major responsibility in procuring and preparing food to feed their entire households. However, the Naga customary law subordinates Naga tribal women by denying their right to land ownership. Thus, the interplay between the legal legislation pertaining to land ownership and customary interpretation of such laws impact women's capabilities in decision making. Thus, I seek to demonstrate, how gendering of land ownership also perpetuates gender roles and responsibilities among the Naga tribal communities. Meanwhile, customary law as gendered remains peripheral to the 'mainstream' Indian academic debate. This paper will discuss the issues of women's

voiced and unvoiced needs, as a prelude to examine the quest for identity in the social and political space and the struggle for security through land ownership, and also the prospects for enhancing women's land ownership rights. Further extending to why gendering the customary law and land ownership remains critical and contested among the Naga communities.

OP-12. Transborderisms on the Mexico-U.S. Border: Communities Managing and Coping with the Impact of re-bordering at the Texas-Tamaulipas during Covid-19

Panel Abstract: Transborderisms as a concept relates to how communities on both sides of the border cope and resist the stress of expanded re-bordering – control and surveillance mechanisms, added boots on the ground, physical infrastructure accompanied by more draconian and punitive measures against migrants and asylum seekers. This local, the down-up resistance to top-down approaches on immigration control, specifically, takes many forms, including tearing down border walls (metaphorically, if not literally). Borderlanders know and understand that the border is a resource and can sense that those who wish to shut it would be essentially depriving local residents of the value of a more open border. And yet, government policies in Mexico and the United States have contributed to a weakening and separation of the communities as they seek division through re-bordering as well as discourses of fear and exacerbated during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Organizer: Xavier Oliveras-González (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte)

Chair/Discussant: Terence M. Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Speakers:

- 1) Terence M. Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): The Border Wall as Simulacrum--Transborderisms and Security before and after Covid-19

Baudrillard's concept – the simulacrum – may help us come to a fuller understanding of the meaning of the border wall and the security apparatus. Briefly put, simulacrum is an image that has multiple meanings to people encountering the phenomenon, in this case, the border wall. The simulacrum of the border wall as a representation of security is promoted by the U.S. government through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and its constitutive agencies as well as elected officials, interest groups promoting the security apparatus for financial reasons (government contracts), and news media. Because of Covid-19, the U.S. has effectively stopped migration along the Mexico-U.S. border as the border wall is an image of security. In contrast, Iglesias-Prieto's transborderisms are images of overcoming the militarization and cultural domination of border walls. The power of human capabilities is to transcend

the oppression of the dominant border wall simulacrum through borderlander empowerment and aspire for openness and ending the division of communities. This paper will examine the struggle of openness for borderlanders (transborderism) versus the simulacrum of the border wall as security during the coronavirus pandemic.

2) Sylvia Gonzalez-Gorman (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): The U.S.-Mexico Alliance and the Implications of Immigration Policies on Transborderism

The U.S.-Mexico transborder region was defined by the 1983 La Paz Agreement. The transborder region converges on four U.S. states and six Mexican states and includes 100 kilometers on either side of the international divide. The U.S.-Mexico transborder region is known for high poverty rates, low-wages, and large minority population. Adding to the political and socioeconomic tensions in transborder communities is the impact of Central American migration to the U.S.-Mexico border. There is continued debate about the factors that lead to these (im)migration patterns to the United States via Mexico. The debate is further amplified by U.S. programs such as the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPPs) and “Return to Territory” which give broad powers to the U.S. Government, specifically, the DHS to use their discretion with regard to the admission of applicants. The recent change in U.S. administrations provides an opportunity to re-examine the U.S.-Mexico alliance, and the implications of current immigration policies between the two states. More specifically, what have been the short and long-term effects or the unintended consequence of policies from both the U.S. and Mexico on transborderism in the transborder region during the COVID-19 pandemic?

3) José Andrés Sumano-Rodríguez (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on crime and violence at the U.S.-Mexico Border

The confinement, restricted border crossings, and lower flow of merchandise have impacted all aspects of border life, crime and violence are not the exceptions. Economics of crime theory suggests the pandemic has affected the supply of precursors for the elaboration of illegal drugs such as fentanyl, made it more difficult for immigrants from Central America to cross into the U.S., reduced the opportunities for crimes such as extortion, and increased family violence. The paper evaluates the impact of the pandemic on crime and violence at the U.S.-Mexico border through time series analysis using crime statistics from Mexico’s Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública and verified emergency calls to the 911 line. This quantitative analysis is complemented with qualitative documentary analysis on human and drug trafficking during the pandemic. The mixed methodology proposed allows for a broader comprehension of the evolution of crime and violence at the border during the pandemic. The paper ends with a series of policy recommendations for improving security at the

border under the uncertain context of the pandemic.

4) Xavier Oliveras-González (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): COVID-19 as an opportunity to expand rebordering--asylum seekers waiting in Mexico

Given the health emergency of Covid-19, states have imposed several measures to reduce the transmission of the virus, some of them of spatial nature: physical distancing, travel and mobility restrictions, isolation, closure of facilities, and border closures. The response of governments reaffirms that public health is one of the main bordering goals. In this communication it is argued that governments have appropriated and used the pandemic –an exogenous shock to the action field of bordering– as an opportunity to expand rebordering. To demonstrate this, the measures taken by both the United States and Mexico in relation to asylum seekers will serve. The former had modified the asylum procedure within the framework of the Migrant Protection Protocols, (MPP) (better known as “Remain in Mexico”), and the latter the management of the asylum seeker camps (such as the one located in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, across from Brownsville, Texas). Those measures had been opposed, but at the same time had forced to adapt to, by both asylum seekers and humanitarian organizations working in / with the camps.

OP-13. Bordertextures: The Multi-Layeredness of Borders

Panel Abstract: Borders should not only be grasped in the sense of a geo-political line but as cultural signifiers that mark specific modes and histories of being, thinking, doing, making sense and sensing. Cultural Border Studies has generated complex and detailed theories and tools for describing and analyzing border phenomena. Recent theorizations have championed approaches which do not examine spatial, material, temporal or cultural aspects in isolation but investigate their intersectional and performative interactions. This panel provides a space for explorative investigation of potential approaches for cultural border studies, focusing on interactions between material and immaterial manifestations of the border. In particular, it wants to present theoretical tools that help reveal border (re)production processes, understand their complexity, multi-layeredness, and dynamics, and thus contribute to the critical extension of the oftentimes simplistic discussion of borders and border areas. This paper should further promote a concept that we call bordertextures, which refers to the (im)material fabrics of practices and discourses that constitute borders. Bordertextures understand borders as complex fabrics in which social and cultural as well as material and imaginary references become interwoven. This particular view on borders promises heuristic benefits and refers equally to (overlapping) procedures of closure and opening.

Organizer/Chair: Eva Nossem, Astrid M. Fellner (Saarland University)

Speakers:

- 1) Lynn Itagaki (University of Missouri at Columbia): Ignoring Suffering--Border Unknowing and Inhuman Seascapes of the European Refugee Crisis

I posit “border unknowing”: the deliberate ignorance and rejection of knowledge of migrants’ dignity, humanity and personhood. As a symptom and strategy of “colonial unknowing” developed from global studies of white settler colonialism and racialization, the conceptual framework of “border unknowing” indexes the normalization and rationalization of violence and deaths caused by border regimes that are supported by colonial, white supremacist, and cis-heteropatriarchal knowledge formations of borders and nation-states. Centering bodies of water as these sites and structure of knowledge formation ground theoretical efforts to make visible and undermine the unknowing within border analyses. I examine two 2016 films, the first Jason Begley’s seven minute digital short “Best of Luck with the Wall” and the second Gianfranco Rosi’s two-hour 2016 Italian documentary *Fire at Sea*, (*Fuocoammare*) in terms of the aesthetic practices of border unknowing. Both filmmakers’ depiction of bodies of water force viewers to recognize how border unknowing refuses the radical possibilities of seascapes or oceanic thinking from the Pacific, the Rio Grande, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and thereby refuses migrant experiences in and across these bodies of water and natural borders.

- 2) Baerbel Schlimbach (Saarland University): Interweaving Discourses and Histories-- Bordertextures in the American West

My paper presents the concept of bordertextures as a tool for a cultural studies analysis of representations of borders in the American West as well as a re-evaluation of discourses about the American West and its history/histories in general and the imaginary factor of the West mediated globally through different media productions. As a method, bordertextures enable me to show how power relations are inscribed into texts and how identity constructions develop. I will underline the methodological approach of bordertextures with examples from HBO’s TV series *Westworld*. The plot of the series revolves around a near-future amusement park in which visitors pay money to participate in a plot set in the “Old West.” My analysis shows that the American West presented in the series represents the West and its history/histories as rhizomatic structures in a Deleuzian sense. The series offers numerous border discourses in which the different plot lines re-negotiate, for example, different narratives about the American West, thereby exposing ordering principles connected to borders and power struggles to construct an authorized version of a national narrative. Bordertextures enable me to carve out underlying rhizomatic structures of discourses about the American West as well as the power structures and ordering principles which form the foundation for these discourses.

They allow for a re-evaluation of the various discourses about the American West by laying bare the series' potential to add additional perspectives to hegemonic narratives.

3) Astrid M. Fellner (Saarland University): Bordertextures and the Intertwinings of Border Knowledges in the Americas

This paper seeks to sketch out the concept of bordertextures, tracing its origins as a conceptual and methodological approach to its genealogical roots in Chican@ Studies and decolonial thinking. In thinking from the trope of bordertextures, my paper seeks to delineate a way of borderthinking that opens up a space in which Indigenous epistemology and alternative literacies coexist with Western cultural and narrative forms. In order to visualize this understanding of bordertextures, or rather the process of bordertexturing, as I want to call it, I will look at visual expressions by recent border artists, e.g. the performative practices of Alan Michalson and Tatiana Parceró. Analyzing their visual expressions, I will show how borders can be thought of as textures: complex and multi-dimensional assemblages woven of numerous threads, such as politics, economy, cultural practices, racial, sexual and other discourses, which combine and intersect to create a trans-national continuum on both sides of the border.

4) Eva Nossem (Saarland University): From Lines to Spaces to Practices to Textures-- Thinking and Inhabiting the Border

Over the last decades, the field of Border Studies has shown a proliferation of theoretical ideas, concepts, and approaches. From a separating line of division to a connecting suture, from a rigid separator to a mobile and flexible ordering principle, from a static and factual object to a performed action, a practice becoming operative in continuous repetition – the border has proven itself as fluid as its understanding. A shifting notion of the border has also brought about changing theoretical-methodological approaches in border studies: The border has moved away from a (mere) object of study to a site of research, a research perspective, and also a method (Mezzadra & Neilson 2013): Studying the border has developed from research about the border to research on, from, and through the border, or, as Mignolo put it: “I did not observe the border; I inhabited it. [...] I needed to write from inside the border rather than write about the border while inhabiting the territory (be it nationality or discipline)” (Mignolo 2018:xi). In order to do justice to the multiplicity of approaches and ideas, and to take into account the complexity of such border theories, a specific lexicon became necessary to materialize the different theoretical embeddings and positionalities in language. The multilayeredness of borders and border studies today requires a detailed investigation of the different though interconnected theoretical-methodological-practical vocabulary which connects it to its pluriversal ontological, epistemological, and heuristic framing. In my talk I will

exemplify conceptual and terminological developments which come out of our UniGR-Center for Border Studies, namely our “Glossary Border Studies,” and the theoretical concept of bordertexture/ing as developed in our working group “Bordertextures.”

OP-14. The Spatial (Anti-)Politics of Non-Governmental Actors across the Central Mediterranean Border Zone

Panel Abstract: The panel aims to analyse the work of different kinds of NGOs and other migration-related civil society organizations (CSOs) and its relationship of mutual influence with different spaces across the Central Mediterranean border zone between North Africa and Europe. The four papers specifically focus on three different settings: the Libyan land border, the Italian land border, and the sea border in between. In Libya, international and Libyan NGOs/CSOs are involved in migration management programs, often as implementing partners to UN agencies, the EU or national governments of destination countries. At sea, search and rescue NGOs have been facing increasing hostility from state actors, and adapted their strategies to these changing circumstances. In Sicily, the political-humanitarian borderwork of four NGOs both legitimises and challenges state policies by adapting to recent re-bordering phases. Throughout the papers, we ask: How do distinct geophysical environments (land and sea), as well as different legal and political spaces (Sicily’s position in Italy and Europe, the fragmented Libyan territory, the maritime space with its overlapping jurisdictions), constrain or facilitate nongovernmental actors? How do these spaces impact on their variegated motivations, *modi operandi*, relations to state actors etc.? How do NGOs/CSOs contribute in turn to shaping different spaces at different scales? Together these papers contribute to a growing literature on the ambivalent role of non-governmental actors within different border regimes, while offering a spatial lens to explore these complex positionalities and analyzing these practices – which are often kept separate – as connected across a spatial and operational continuum.

Organizer: Paolo Cuttitta (Université Sorbonne Paris Nord), Charles Heller (Graduate Institute, Geneva)

Chair: Daniela DeBono (University of Malta)

Discussant: Cetta Mainwaring (University of Glasgow)

Speakers:

- 1) Melissa Phillips (Western Sydney University): Hypocrites or helpers? The role of NGOs working on ‘migration management’ in Libya

This article interrogates the complex roles many non-government organisations (NGOs) and UN agencies play in Libya when working directly in, or on the periphery of,

the so-called migration management space. This space is characterised by a plurality of actors who may only be partially connected (Geiger and Pécoud 2010) and is often presented as a benign series of activities funded under large-scale Trust Funds. In reality the wide scope of influential work can include border management, capacity building with government actors and civil society organisations, policy development and voluntary returns. Working across this broad spectrum, NGOs and CSOs are deeply involved in migration management programs often as implementing partners to UN agencies and in receipt of sizeable grants. NGOs are simultaneously part of multilateral efforts towards saving lives at sea with rescue ships being the most visible element of this work. Concurrently many individual governments are making their own inroads in Libya and undertaking direct bilateral agreements on migration. Taken together the agendas of external actors are not aligned, and are in some instances directly contradictory, such as EU efforts to build rule of law institutions to counter smuggling versus Italian government decisions to pay smugglers. This article considers the ambiguous position of NGOs in Libya as advocates, implementers and allies. It argues that there is an incoherence between the multitude of migration systems being promoted inside Libya and in the near region which, if not resolved, will be to the continued detriment of migrants and refugees.

2) Paolo Cuttitta (Université Sorbonne Paris Nord): Humanitarian space and externalised space--NGOs and the remote control of migration in Libya

This paper examines the relationship between the activities carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Libya and the externalization of migration control, as well as that between humanitarian space and externalized space. In recent years, the number of international NGOs working in Libya has increased along with the growth of aid programs supporting the country's recovery and stabilization, including Libya's capacities to manage migration and prevent unauthorized border crossings. International NGOs are indirect (as subcontractors to international organizations) or direct beneficiaries of these schemes and the relevant funds. Moreover, international organizations, the EU and national governments are promoting programs for the 'professionalization' of the Libyan civil society, which aim at building the capacities of Libyan humanitarian NGOs in the field of migration management. Thus, donors determine the contents of both field intervention through NGOs and the capacity building of Libyan civil society. By doing this, donors do not only produce effects on the externalized space (the space allowing states to control migration at a distance), but they also impact on the humanitarian space (the space allowing NGOs to be operational). In turn, different NGOs have different visions of their missions and carry out their projects in different ways. Thus, they also contribute to redefine both the humanitarian space

(trying to expand it or accepting its limitation) and the externalized space (trying to limit it or accepting its expansion). The paper sheds light on the interaction between these two spaces, and on the role played by humanitarian NGOs in this interaction.

3) Charles Heller (Graduate Institute, Geneva): (Un)Contentious Solidarity at Sea--The Shifting Positionality of Civilian Rescue Activities in the central Mediterranean

At sea, the border separating coastal states has a thickness that can extend over hundreds of kilometers and cover a space shaped by a multiplicity of overlapping jurisdictions. As a result, illegalized migrants crossing the Mediterranean frontier are constituted as highly ambivalent subjects: simultaneously as a life to be protected and a security threat to protect against. The distinct territoriality of the maritime frontier and the ambivalent status of migrants shape in turn in decisive ways the ever-changing relation between state and nongovernmental actors. While today the presence and activities of nongovernmental rescue organisations in the central Mediterranean is highly contentious, as these actors are criminalised and enact forms of civil disobedience, the current contentious position of rescue NGOs in relation to states has not been constant since the beginning of their (re-)deployment in 2014. As such the paper asks the following questions: how has the positionality of rescue NGOs with regards to states evolved over time? How have they adapted to their oscillation between transgression, normalization and increasing criminalization? And how have these changes been shaped by the distinct spatiality of the maritime frontier? Drawing on research I have conducted within the Forensic Oceanography project, I will chart some of the rapid spatial transformations in the policies and practices of states we have observed since 2014, and analyse the way they have shaped the more or less contentious position of civilian rescue actors and their activities.

4) Roberto Calarco (University of Milan, Université Sorbonne Paris Nord): The political-humanitarian borderwork of humanitarian NGOs in Sicily--between migration management and re-politicization

The role played by humanitarian NGOs in depoliticizing or re-politicizing the current EU border regime is an object of debate within academic literature.

This article analyses the interventions of three international humanitarian NGOs (Medu, Terre des Hommes and Oxfam) within the border governance system in Sicily (Italy) during two recent re-bordering phases (the introduction of the hotspot approach in 2015 and the adoption of the restrictive migration policies of 2018).

Based on ten months of fieldwork in Sicily carried out between 2017 and 2018, this paper asks whether and how NGOs' interventions contribute to legitimizing or challenging state bordering policies and practices on the southern EU border. The research

methodology is based on document analysis, semi-structured interviews and direct observation.

The article first discusses the relation between humanitarianism, (de)politicization and bordering processes. The second section summarizes the development of the border management system in Sicily from the beginning of 2000s to the end of 2018. The third section analyses the positioning and activities of Medu, Terre des Hommes and Oxfam in relation to the hotspot system and to the restrictive policies of 2018.

This article suggests that the humanitarian interventions of Medu, Terre des Hommes and Oxfam contribute to legitimizing the current border regime and to disciplining migration; nevertheless, these NGOs also try to challenge and contrast governmental policies and practices. This paper argues that the humanitarian interventions of these NGOs are coupled with political interventions and that the borderwork of these actors can be understood as a political-humanitarian borderwork.

OP-15. Shifting Boundaries, Constructing Border Space and the Criminalization of Immigration

Panel Abstract: An analysis of the United States-Mexico Borderlands since the conception of the established border of the 1850s—mapping changes in border use, historical reference, border infrastructure/space and immigration policies. In this panel we discuss the early borderlands demarcated by the 1890s Barlow – Blanco Monuments defining the physical location of U.S.-Mexico border. New, border walls have created a “border interval” (the space between wall and monuments) which operates as a new interpretation of the legal border and signals how border space has become more contingent and militarized. This new condition is reflected in current border enforcement policy and the increasingly punitive treatment of migrants. Those dynamics are considered relative to the stories of *fronterizos*, born around the turn of the 20th century, from which we can understand how physical locations, both built and natural, play a significant role in the creation and remembrance of “borderlanders.” Looking to the immediate present, a collaborative project collects, preserves, and makes public the stories of asylum seekers and undocumented immigrants who have been incarcerated by the U.S. immigration authorities. As a whole, our panel examines: changes in the history of the physical border; how site, location and memory work together; recent border fortification efforts; and the criminalization of undocumented migrants in the U.S.- Mexico borderlands.

Organizer/Chair: Mark L Howe (United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission)

Speakers:

- 1) Mark L. Howe (United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission): The United States and Mexico International Boundary--Border, Monuments, Walls and the Border Interval

The process of borderlands building between the United States and Mexico today is an apparatus of hegemony in motion. People migrate across the border on a daily basis for economic, social, and cultural reasons. The International Boundary Monuments were emplaced after the Mexican - American War of 1846 – 1848 and replaced again in the 1890s. These monuments reflect a space and place at a time when the borderlands were open and defined, only confined by mountains, rivers and cities between the two countries. Migration was open with simple identification to cross into each country at border and inspection stations. The installation of border crossings, fences and new bollard border walls in the 20th century into today have changed the border into a nexus of intentional closure between the two countries. This examination and discussion of the creation of what is characterized as a “Border Interval” between the monuments and the border walls, now define a new border in interpretation today. This argument gives a background as to the changes of the U.S. – Mexico borderlands into what is later seen in the changes of how immigration is now focused on detention and criminalization away from the border today.

- 2) David Taylor (University of Arizona): COMPLEX--A Visual index of the Immigrant Detention Industry

New structures purposed to border security and immigration enforcement have been built throughout the United States over the decade. Unique among them is the for-profit, privately managed immigrant detention facility. With approximately 500,000 migrants incarcerated in fiscal year 2019, the non-partisan Migration Policy Institute estimates the for-profit prison industry housed nearly three quarters of that population. Similar to security infrastructure on the U.S./Mexico Border, structures purposed to detain migrants and refugees represent a physical expression of shifting national attitudes toward immigrants and immigration while generating billions in revenue for private corporations and reducing migrant bodies to commodity status. COMPLEX reveals the scope of this trend in the American landscape while engaging how the phenomenon effects individual lives. Through photographs, video, interviews and documentation the project examines how a nation of immigrants has come to criminalize those seeking to migrate and monetized human displacement for the creation of wealth.

- 3) Anita Huizar-Hernández (University of Arizona): The Need to Record--Centering Detainee Voices in the Archival Record of Immigrant Detention

This talk discusses the archival impetus behind a collaborative project titled

“DETAINED - Voices from the Migrant Incarceration System” that collects, preserves, and makes public the stories of asylum seekers and undocumented immigrants who have been incarcerated by U.S. immigration authorities. The project is a partnership between the University of Arizona and the Florence Immigrant & Refugee Rights Project, a nonprofit that provides free legal and social services to detained immigrants. DETAINED responds to the need to create a more wholistic record of the impact of for-profit immigrant detention in the United States. Currently, the actual experiences of detainees only enter the archival record obliquely through government and corporate records. As scholars in both the Humanities and Archival Studies have demonstrated, institutional archival collections such as these are not neutral, but are rather the product of choices made by individuals within the institution that are in turn shaped by the societies in which they are embedded. Archival records, then, produce limited visions of the past that often especially elide the experiences of marginalized communities. Nevertheless, archival records are often called upon to exhaustively represent historical events. To address this archival absence, DETAINED is working to create a public-facing archive that centers detainee voices within the record of immigrant detention.

4) D. Yolanda Chavez Leyva (University of Texas at El Paso): Crossing the Border with Oral History

This presentation explores the ways in which site and memory work together along the border. By highlighting the stories of *fronterizos* born around the turn of the 20th century, whose oral histories are found in the collection of the UTEP Institute of Oral History, we can see that physical locations, both built and natural, play a significant role in the creation and remembering of borderlanders. The bridges and the river are represented frequently both as a way to cross the border within the legal structure and outside of it. This presentation features Border Oral History Theory, the merging of critical border studies and memory studies.

OP-16. Gendering Border Studies I

Panel Abstract: Border studies have become increasingly more important as functions of borders /boundaries continue to change. This also reflects the transformation of the political landscape around the world. When defining gender as the socially constructed differences among the sexes, gender can have significant implications when looking at the borders as constructed and contested lines of differences. When looking at borders through the interaction with other categories of difference like class, ethnicity and race, gender plays a crucial role in giving meaning to different forms of borders. In continuing the tradition of gendering border studies at the ABS, this year we propose to have two

panels to approach the following main research questions: (1) How can we define “borders” in different disciplinary approaches to border studies? (2) What are some findings that highlight the importance of studying gender issues in borders? (3) How can we improve upon the lack of research on gender and borders and what are some possible future research?

Organizer/Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Carla Angulo-Pasel (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley): Problematizing the Migrant Journey--Gendered Dynamics in Bordered World

Slowly, we are beginning to understand how gender impacts migration. It is an important scholarly and political exercise to understand these dynamics and prevent gender-blind analyses. However, in migration studies, we are still prone to discussions surrounding stages of migration as if migration was a clean and tidy linear process. Primarily, scholars analyze migration in fixed terms – whether it is pre-migration, transit migration or post-migration. However, as we know, migration is a complex and messy process. By focusing on women migrants as legitimate producers of knowledge, and using the concept of journeys, we can problematize and complicate the migration process and better understand women’s journey experiences and their struggles with (im)mobility. This paper seeks to provide an analysis of the migration as a life journey of survival, violence and resilience. It examines reasons why journeys may begin, how the journey unfolds and most importantly, how it continues even after arriving at the ‘desired’ destination. Even though arrival at the destination is considered a successful outcome, in many respects the journey continues in a post-migration life.

- 2) Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University): Organized Crime and Research Methods at the Border: A Feminist Approach

This presentation will focus on the author’s experience in conducting research on organized crime and violence at the border. The presentation will explore new research methods in dangerous terrains at the U.S.-Mexico border and the Mexico-Central America border from a feminist perspective.

- 3) Martha Patricia Barraza De Anda (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Los avatares de la creación del Instituto de la Mujer en Ciudad Juárez: retos y desafíos, 2014-2016

Se comparte la experiencia de la fundación del Instituto de la Mujer en Ciudad Juárez, como directora general del mismo. Los retos y desafíos de su creación, así como el rumbo que se intentó proporcionarle en tres vertientes: hacia el interior del mismo, su organización interna, hacia el interior de la administración municipal y lo más

importante, en el diseño e implementación de programas hacia la comunidad en cuanto a sensibilización de la violencia en contra de la mujeres en Juárez.

- 4) Marina Sierra (Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander): La migración de las mujeres en la franja fronteriza del Estado Tachira, Venezuela hacia el Departamento Norte de Santander Colombia

Se presenta la experiencia obtenida a partir de una serie de encuestas semi estructuradas, en donde se obtuvo información sobre aspiraciones de las mujeres venezolanas que cruzan diariamente la frontera hacia Colombia. Se realizaron 260 encuestas en el puente internacional Simón Bolívar; en la Casa de Paso de Villa Rosario y otros espacios públicos (parques, bares, semáforos, etc.) en la Ciudad Cúcuta.

OP-17. Gendering Border Studies II

Panel Abstract: Border studies have become increasingly more important as functions of borders /boundaries continue to change. This also reflects the transformation of the political landscape around the world. When defining gender as the socially constructed differences among the sexes, gender can have significant implications when looking at the borders as constructed and contested lines of differences. When looking at borders through the interaction with other categories of difference like class, ethnicity and race, gender plays a crucial role in giving meaning to different forms of borders. In continuing the tradition of gendering border studies at the ABS, this year we propose to have two panels to approach the following main research questions: (1) How can we define “borders” in different disciplinary approaches to border studies? (2) What are some findings that highlight the importance of studying gender issues in borders? (3) How can we improve upon the lack of research on gender and borders and what are some possible future research?

Organizer/Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Andréanne Bissonnette (University of Quebec in Montreal): The Intimate is International: Reproductive Health Dynamics in the Texas-Mexico Borderlands

Borders are imposed on and within people. Bodies are potential threats that must be controlled – and individuals’ identities modulate how border controls applied to them. Thus borders are mobile, changing, and, while being parts of the state, differ from the remainder of it. Borderlands constitute zones where states’ anxieties over control of its territory are heightened: its limits are in movement as the state aims to lessen its anxieties by increasing control – through enforcement (Longo, 2020). Zones of exception, marked by immigration controls, borderlands are spaces where inequalities are inevitable,

anxieties are amplified and daily experiences are differently lived. Such is the case of reproductive health. While considered a domestic matter, where patriarchal anxieties are projected onto women's bodies, reproductive rights, in the borderlands, must be analyzed through a multiscalar approach, taking into consideration the specific realities of this zone, and highlighting the individual, local, national and international dimensions of the issue, as borders regulate people's bodies in the most intimate ways. While conversations about reproductive health may, at first, seem to be a matter of internal politics and policies, this paper argues that the ripple effect of a country's laws and policies have impacts at and beyond its borders. It is clear that reproductive rights are both personal and political, but when traveling to the state's peripheries, it becomes increasingly salient that they are also international. Therefore, the borderlands become a place where multiple anxieties collide and are exacerbated, impacting women's access to reproductive health services. Through a case study of the US-Mexico border in Texas, this paper analyzes women's access to reproductive health in the borderlands. Focusing on the binational communities of El Paso-Ciudad Juarez and the Lower Rio Grande Valley, I analyze how immigration status, class and mobility impact women's access to care, highlighting how one country's legislation affect women both within and beyond its geographical borders.

2) Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University): Religious and Humanitarian Activism on the Border--The case of Feminist Nuns, Pastors and Ministers

This paper focuses on the important role that Catholic sisters and female Protestant pastors and ministers play in providing care and spiritual guidance to migrants and deportees on the U.S.-Mexico border. Religious workers are at the forefront of rendering assistance to those in need. Some religious workers also work as advocates for social justice and make appeals to policy makers for reforms in dealing with the humanitarian crisis at the border. Employing feminist research methodologies interviews with these religious activists will shed light on how they conduct their daily work and take into account a gender perspective in their respective ministries.

3) Kathleen Staudt (University of Texas El Paso): Women leaders in cross-border organizing around labor

At the northern Mexican border, export-processing factory workers work hard for meager pay in the free-trade eras of recent decades. Labor unions do little to advance workers' interests, but remain protected by local labor councils. Activists face formidable challenges, including state governments that identify with and protect foreign capital, the federal government's agenda to maintain cheap Mexican labor as its comparative advantage, and workers' low legal minimum wages of US\$4-5 daily, raised in 2020 after Mexico's new president doubled that amount to US\$9 per day, leaving

workers vulnerable to work/pay stoppages.

Drawing on interviews and participant observation, this paper analyzes informal cross-border networks in the borderlands in 2015 and 2020 to support efforts for higher wages and independent unions. The Covid pandemic of 2020, deeming many workers “essential” to maintain North American supply-chain manufacturing, made health and safety crucial issues as well. Much controversy surrounded labor-lawyer activist Susana Prieto Terrazas in both time periods, jailed in Tamaulipas, 2020, and exiled to the State of Chihuahua, despite extensive organizing on both sides of the border and in both national capital cities.

The paper outlines activists’ various strategies, along with reasons for their inability to move the workers’ agenda despite the 2020 implementation of the U.S.-Mexico Canada Agreement, with its supposed strengthened labor rights compared to the NAFTA regime. While formal capital-city non-governmental organizations are important, border scholars ignore informal, on-the-ground borderlands organizing at their peril.

4) Mary J. N. Okolie (University of Nigeria): Contemporary Nigerian Literature and Gendered Territories--Towards Border Inclusivity

Literary artists and critics have contributed to border studies by engaging women's activism and consciousness that critique cultural violence and “construct new, women-centered subjectivities” (Segura and Zavella 541). They present women who challenges the global capitalist and the patriarchal systems which are the two ideologies that converge to exploit women's bodies and spaces everywhere. These ideologies condition women’s movement across culturally created gender territories. In Chika Unigwe’s *Night Dancer*, which is the focus of this paper, I hope to examine the mapping of female characters on the different positions of the gender topography. Using border poetics analytic strategies, I will discuss the reimagining of gender as an integral part of border reconceptualization. The paper will therefore make a case for border inclusivity as a means to transform borders into frontier spaces of positive encounter, interaction, and exchange.

«Roundtable Sessions»

RT-1. Peripheries at the Centre: Borderland Schooling in Interwar Europe (supported by the Qatar University Library)

Organizer/Chair: Machteld Venken (University of Luxembourg)

Panelists: Caroline Mezger (Leibniz Institute for Contemporary History)

Birte Wassenberg (University of Strasbourg)

Peter Polak-Springer (Qatar University)

Abstract: This roundtable hosts a discussion of the new book of Machteld Venken: *Peripheries at the Centre. Borderland Schooling in Interwar Europe* (Berghahn, 2021, Open Access). Following the Treaty of Versailles, European nation-states were faced with the challenge of instilling national loyalty in their new borderlands, in which fellow citizens often differed dramatically from one another along religious, linguistic, cultural, or ethnic lines. *Peripheries at the Centre* compares the experiences of schooling in Upper Silesia in Poland and Eupen, Sankt Vith, and Malmedy in Belgium — border regions detached from the German Empire after the First World War. It demonstrates how newly configured countries envisioned borderland schools and language learning as tools for realizing the imagined peaceful Europe that underscored the political geography of the interwar period. Special attention will be paid to the new spatiotemporal framework of comparison that facilitates a historical multidimensional and relational analysis of two different borderlands in interwar continental Europe.

RT-2. Transnational Civil Society Linkages in North America

Organizer: Kathleen Staudt (University of Texas at El Paso)

Panelists: Laura Macdonald (Carleton University)

Jeffrey Ayres (St. Michael's College)

Eduardo Mendoza Cota (COLEF)

Abstract: Members of the transnational research team will discuss preliminary findings focused on civil society linkages around labor, immigration, and human rights across Canadian, Mexican, and U.S. territorial borders. The research project, headed by Principal Investigator Laura Macdonald (Carleton University), builds on her long-standing research on transnational civil-society organizing around the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) through the increased security regimes after 9/11, harsh U.S. immigration policies and practices throughout, especially the Trump administration, and negotiations around the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) which went into effect in 2020, including its supposed stronger labor rights. For recent historical

perspectives, Laura Macdonald and Jeffrey Ayres (St. Michael's College) will discuss their post-9/11 research on the U.S.-Canada border. Eduardo Mendoza Cota (COLEF, Tijuana) will discuss multi-level governance of migration flows in the San Diego-Tijuana borderlands. Kathleen Staudt (UTEP) will compare efforts in the borderlands of El Paso-Ciudad Juárez in 2015 and in 2020, including Matamoros. Informal cross-border networks supported Mexican maquiladora workers' efforts to gain higher wages and establish independent unions, but faced stalemate with heavy-handed state governments (in Chihuahua and Tamaulipas) and a controversial woman-labor-lawyer leader, despite attention from U.S. union and trade groups in Washington, D.C., letters from U.S. Congressional representatives, and in Mexico City, attention from the National Human Rights Commission and the president.

RT-3. Living (in) the Borderlands: Agency, challenges and empowerment at the US-Mexico Border

Organizer: Andréanne Bissonnette (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Chair : Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Panelists: Eva Moya (University of Texas at El Paso)

Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University)

Isabel Latz (University of Texas at El Paso)

Carla Angulo-Pasel (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Linda Green (University of Arizona)

Andréanne Bissonnette (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Abstract: While often defined by the term "US-Mexico border", the borderland is both a region marked by similar dynamics, and a constellation of varied experiences that can't be reduced to one general term. As an international demarcation, the border is crossed daily, in both directions, through regular and irregular points of entry. Furthermore, the US-Mexico border is no longer limited to a geographical manifestation on land, but has been demultiplied into various manifestations, both internalized and externalized, as well as imposed on bodies, which constitutes the most mobile, intimate form of border. The US-Mexico border is characterized by diversity, both with regards to individuals, communities and the environment, and movement. In recent years, the discourse around the southern border has often focus on the challenges and less on how the border is also a space of agency and empowerment. While difficulties and challenges faced by border communities are many folds, so are the manifestations of solidarity and richness. This roundtable brings together scholars who are living or lived in and are studying the US-Mexico borderlands to discuss dynamics relating to immigration, Indigenous

communities, healthcare - including the challenges specific to the current COVID-19 pandemic - and gender, as well as their situated experience as both scholars and residents of the region.

RT-4. Discourses of Borders/Borders in Discourses: Managing and representing borders in an increasingly walled world

Organizer: Elisabeth Vallet (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Chair : Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

Panelists: Said Saddiki (Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University)

James Scott (University of Eastern Finland)

Kenneth Madsen (Ohio State University)

Carlos Gardeazabal Bravo (Colby College)

Laurence Brassard (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Gabrielle Gagnon (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Elisabeth Vallet (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Abstract: Borders have often been reduced to a dividing line between two sovereignties, delimiting where one ends and the other starts. However, borders have always been discursive political tools: from the India-Pakistan divide to the US-Mexico border, powers and politics played into where the line as we know it is. Through changes and evolutions at both national, regional and international levels, borders have taken additional meanings and are no longer viewed as a line, but rather as multidimensional locations. Furthermore, borders are no longer limited to a geographical manifestation on land, but have been demultiplied into various manifestations, both internalized and externalized by states, as well as imposed on bodies. As such, borders are places of symbolism, sources of nationalism, reflections of politics, and creators of activism. This has been increasingly visible in the last year as COVID-19 has hardened borders, highlighted some that were previously porous, and impeded international movements. Globalization, international migration, walling and fencing of borders, climate change, and responses to a pandemic have brought the border front and center in multiple levels of discourses - from politics to literature. Bringing together scholars from a variety of geographical spaces and disciplines, this roundtable offers a discussion around borders and discourses to better understand a reality that is not bound by geographical limitations, impacting all continents, through various case studies and impacts of border management, including border walls.

RT-5. Securitization, New Technologies and Border Enforcement Complex: Implications on undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and vulnerable

populations

Organizer: Mathilde Bourgeon (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Chair : Elisabeth Vallet (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Panelists: Margath Walker (University of Louisville)

David Shirk (University of San Diego)

Todd Miller (Independent scholar)

Terence Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Claudia Donoso (St. Mary's University)

Mathilde Bourgeon (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Abstract: The last two decades have witnessed the militarization of international borders and a growing number of border walls around the world. In order to deter immigration and other security threats at their borders, especially transnational terrorism, states have implemented several strategies. Border walls are only one of many consequences of the new border enforcement complex that characterizes border surveillance and immigration control nowadays. While the war on terror triggered the securitization of border issues and undocumented migration, new technologies and artificial intelligence participate directly in the thickening of the borders. The US government externalizes its borders several miles away from its national territory, forcing neighboring states to become buffer zones, controlling undocumented migration, terrorism and smuggling “upstream” of US homeland. The strengthening of international borders impact vulnerable populations, such as undocumented migrants and refugees, who find it harder to seek asylum in countries that “walled” themselves away, sometimes literally, from the Other.

By bringing together scholars and journalists from different horizons and disciplines, this roundtable offers an overview of the strategies implemented by states in order to deter undocumented migration and to consolidate border control. The discussion will allow us to dive into this new border enforcement era and evaluate its consequences on vulnerable populations.

RT-6. Critical Dictionary on Border, Cross-Border Cooperation and European Integration

Organizer: Birte Wassenberg (University of Strasbourg)

Panelists: Bernard Reitel (University of Artois)

Jean Peyrony (Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière)

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly (University of Victoria)

James Scott (University of Eastern Finland)

Katarzyna Stoklosa (University of Southern Denmark)

Gyula Ocskay (CESCI)

Abstract: This roundtable will allow for a first international and interdisciplinary debate on the *Critical Dictionary on Borders, Cross-Border Cooperation and European Integration* published by Birte Wassenberg and Bernard Reitel (with the collaboration of Jean Peyrony) at Peter Lang, Brussels, 2020. The dictionary is composed of 209 articles written by 124 authors from different countries and scientific disciplines and is accompanied by 66 maps. It deals with theory, terminology, concepts, actors, themes and spaces of cross-border cooperation at European borders. It combines two so far not well-interconnected interdisciplinary research fields, i.e. Border Studies and European Studies and serves as a critical tool for discussion between researchers, students and practitioners working in the field of borders, cross-border cooperation and European Integration. How do we really understand the role of borders in European Integration? And how does cross-border cooperation function in reality, in the different EU border regions? Does it contribute to European Integration and if it does, who are the main players and what are their motives, objectives and tools? By selecting 4 articles of 4 different authors, the roundtable stimulates a debate on these issues by engaging in an interdisciplinary discussion between researchers in Border Studies. The roundtable will start by a brief presentation of the concept, approach and content of the Critical Dictionary and then follow on with a discussion on 4 selected articles, two on concepts (“Border Disputes” and “Borderscapes”) and two on spaces (“Ister-Granum” and “Polish-Russian Border Region”).

RT-7. Una Guerra Improvisada y sus Efectos en la Frontera



Organizer: Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University)

Panelists: Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Sergio Aguayo Quezada (El Colegio de México)

Abstract: This will be a book discussion based on our new book, *La Guerra Improvisada: Los Años de Calderón y sus Consecuencias*, by Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera and Tony Payan.

RT-8. Perceptions of Danger in the Multiple US-Mexico Borders

Organizer/Chair: Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University)

Panelists: Henrik Dorf Nielsen (University of Eastern Finland)

Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Kimberly Collins (California State University San Bernardino)

Abstract: This roundtable will discuss the perceptions of fear in four regions of the US-Mexico border: California-Baja California, Arizona-Sonora, El Paso-Ciudad Juárez and Tamaulipas-Texas. The participants are experts in the different border security dynamics and perceptions of (in)security of each region. They will center their discussion in the piece by Henrik Dorf Nielsen (2020). “Perception of danger in the southern Arizona borderlands,” *Fennia – International Journal of Geography*, 198(1-2), 74-90.

RT-9. Teaching Borders: State projects, social representations and interculturality

Organizer: Irasema Coronado (Arizona State University)

Panelists: Adriana Dorfman (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Regina Coeli Machado e Silva (Unioeste)

Tal Yaar-Waisel (Oranim College and Haifa University)

Etta Kralovec (University of Arizona)

Francisco Lara-Valencia (Arizona State University)

Daniel Furnish (Arizona State University)

Abstract: During this roundtable discussion contributors to the recently published bilingual (Spanish/Portuguese) book titled *Teaching the Border: justice, interculturalism and social representations* will share their chapters and further reflections about border and education issues. The connections between the individual to the border, the sensations and perceptions emerging from the many bonds established with the edges of the territory are comparable to learning experiences. Hence, there is an educational dimension, or rather, a formative dimension in the border that needs to be put into a multiscale perspective. The border demands a comprehensive investigation in which cold knowledge, which stops within the scope of rational faculties, is transcended by knowledge that perceives all as subjects. Based upon the fact that educational systems are, in most cases, biased and discriminatory, the relation with knowledge, or as stated above, the relationships people maintain with the border demand, first of all, an understanding of the logic of how border dwellers live the border. The book is designed to present research results from different institutions, regions and disciplines and to foster reflections on the many aspects related to the education border binomial, such as geographical imagination about the border and the ways in which teaching reinforces or undoes stereotypes, social injustice and human rights; presence and absence of justice in cross-border areas and their socio-educational repercussions; silent (or open) prejudice in border schools; border residential segregation and educational opportunities; the undocumented and their right to education; border school and interculturalism; Intercultural border schools programs

and student performance; the initial and continuous formation of teachers and the border as a local scale at schools, among many other possibilities.

RT-10. Border Issues and Governance under the Biden Administration

Organizer: Terence Garrett (University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

Panelists: Tony Payan (Rice University and UACJ)

Fuminori Kawakubo (Chuo Gakuin University)

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera (George Mason University)

Abstract: In this roundtable, we will be assessing how the new Biden administration will work with AMLO and the northern triangle states regarding migration, human and drug trafficking, economic and trade issues – and what that means for hemispheric security including borders in the era of Covid-19. We’ve seen a preliminary end to Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP), Zero Tolerance Policy (ZTP), and Asylum Cooperation Agreements (ACA) – with the recent ending of Trump’s executive orders by Biden. The roundtable presenters will analyze new policies and programs that will accrue over the next 5 – 10 years in the context of the Trump legacy and its continuing impact on trust/mistrust for the policy makers in all affected states. How will Biden and Lopez-Obrador deal with migrant caravans, conditions in Central America, the recent policies by Biden and what he can do and cannot do, and Mexico's role in managing migration flows through Mexico? Presenters will analyze whether the same policies will remain as under Trump, or if the policies will change.

RT-11. Border Images, Border Narratives: The Political Aesthetics of Borders

Organizers/Chairs: Johan Schimanski (University of Oslo)

Jopi Nyman (University of Eastern Finland)

Panelists: Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary (Grenoble-Alpes University)

Victor A. Konrad (Carleton University)

Stephen F. Wolfe (University of Tromsø)

Abstract: The roundtable participants are contributors to the newly-published volume *Border Images, Border Narratives* (Manchester University Press 2021, in the “Rethinking Borders” series). They will discuss new approaches to the political aesthetics of the border and its ambiguities, and how it can contribute further to the methodological renewal of border studies and the analysis of cultural representations of borders and related processes. They will focus especially on the role of images and narratives in different borderscapes, and how borders, borderscapes and migration are imagined and narrated in public and private spheres. Influenced by the thinking of philosopher Jacques Rancière and previous

work on border aesthetics (“Borderscapes: From Border Landscapes to Border Aesthetics”, dell’Agnese and Amilhat Szary, 2015; *Border Aesthetics*, eds Schimanski and Wolfe, 2017), the book that provides the departure point for this roundtable argues that narrated and mediated images of borders and borderscapes are central to the political process, as they contribute to the public negotiation of borders and address issues such as the in/visiblity of migrants and the formation of alternative borderscapes. Our discussion will touch upon narratives and images in literary texts, political/popular imagery, surveillance data, border art, and documentaries, as well as problems related to borderland identities, migration and trauma; in a wide range of geographical contexts ranging from Northern Europe and Britain, via Mediterranean and Mexican-USA borderlands, to Chinese borderlands; and from the perspectives of critical theory, literary studies, social anthropology, media studies and political geography.

RT-12. Weaving a debate on borders in Latin America and the Caribbean (Tejiendo un debate sobre fronteras en América Latina y el Caribe)

Organizer/Chair: Juan Agulló (Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-Americana)

Panelists: Alejandro Benedetti (Universidad de Buenos Aires)

Anne Péné-Annette (Université des Antilles)

Marcela Tapia (Universidad Nacional Arturo Prat)

Abstract: Latin America and the Caribbean are not alien to the borders: about 50,000 mi cross the region and 165 delimitations mark its seas. There are also, 189 international airports, 134 ports equipped with container terminals and some thirty States with capacity to design border policies and control flows of goods and people. The Academic production on borders is, however, irregular: despite the quality of some papers, there is not exist a solid regional debate that researches cross-cutting issues, establishing, in parallel, solid, systematic and rigorous lines of discussion. Another striking lack is its practical disconnection, with few exceptions, with the international debate on borders. And not only with the developed countries but also with those of the Global South. This lack explains the absence of some concepts and tools currently discussed and seems to have its origin in idiomatic barriers. If the 'installed' capacity is considered this panorama is surprising: there are highly consolidated institutions (such as El Colegio de la Frontera Norte) that coexist with more or less isolated researchers; dynamic and attractive journals that coincide with an insufficient telematic activity and in the background, a constant: scarcity of resources.... All this situation constitutes a reflection of the contradictions of the Social Sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean. This round table has been designed to debate, from the diversity, the needs and challenges faced by the epistemic

community interested in border studies in the region.

RT-13. Borders and the Securitization of Climate and Mobility

Organizers/Chairs: Anna Casaglia (University of Trento)

Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

Panelists: Andrew Baldwin (Durham University)

Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola (University of Oulu)

Sanjay Chaturvedi (South Asian University)

Simon Dalby (Balsillie School of International Affairs)

Abstract: The present climate scenario is considered as a “threat multiplier” and framed, at the political level, as a security issue, by looking at diverse menaces related to the changing conditions of life on earth. This happens specifically in relation to climate change’s presumed primary or secondary outcomes, such as geopolitical instability, conflicts, or so-called environmental migration. At the same time, the politicisation of concepts such as those of environment, climate change, and global migration is reinforcing “boundaries of collective identity, behavior, political activity, security and, most importantly, power and resource distribution” (Chaturvedi & Doyle 2015: 134). This roundtable discusses the increasing relevance of nation state borders as a defence from threats arising from climate change apocalyptic scenarios, especially with regard to mobility. Participants will offer different perspectives in the analysis of environmental disruption and mobility, putting into discussion the existence of a direct cause/effect relationship between the two.

«Individual Paper Panels»

IP-1. Borders and Governance/Institutions 1

Chair: Laurie Trautman (Western Washington University)

Speakers:

- 1) Alejandro Mercado-Celis (CISAN-UNAM): Creative Industries and Transborder Virtual Communities

The artistic and creative communities of the border cities of San Diego and Tijuana have developed a set of cultural production dynamics that, since the 1990s, have allowed them to enter into processes of getting closer through exchange and collaboration. The links are established both by private and governmental organizations and by personal contacts between creators from both cities. In the last decade, in addition to the personal networks and official links between San Diego and Tijuana, many cross-border virtual communities whose objective is to promote both cities' cultural and creative production have grown. To date, there is a need to produce research on these cross-border virtual communities. This paper seeks to analyze and theorize this type of community in the specific context of the creative and cultural industries in the United States-Mexico border. As a study case, we took a public Facebook group focused on the audiovisual industry community in San Diego and Tijuana. We analyzed the posts that make an explicit reference to the City of Tijuana retrospectively, starting in December 2020 to 2017. We conclude that this group shows a certain degree of cross-border cooperation by generating employment, production, and learning opportunities.

- 2) Stefan Bloßfeldt (Universität Koblenz-Landau): Cross-border Central Places in Bavarian Federal State Planning – A questionable approach or strategic town-twinning?

Demographic shrinkage and aging are among the most pressing and enduring challenges for communities in rural peripheries across Europe. In order to mitigate the effects planners and politicians are called upon to find innovative strategies and solutions. An example for such an approach may be seen in the so-called cross-border central places. Since the early 1990s Bavarian federal state planning has identified several adjacent pairs of communes on both sides of the borders with Czech Republic and Austria. The pairings are supposed to complement each other's infrastructures and services in order to safeguard a certain level of supply for the local populations. The cross-border projection of the Bavarian central places concept can thus be seen as an attempt to make use of the border as a resource. But the instrument raises a certain scepticism about its practical relevancy for at least two reasons. First, Bavarian federal state planning does not have

any formal jurisdiction beyond its own territory. Second, the implied complementarity does not reflect the actual capacities of the local populations to make use of infrastructures and services across the border. This contribution picks up on this scepticism and highlights the conceptual change of cross-border central places over the past three decades. Based on a review of key documents and corresponding literature it aims to develop an understanding of cross-border central places as a strategic planning tool. Eventually, it proposes a performance-based evaluation to investigate differing meanings and relevancies of the instrument on the local level of interaction.

3) Kadir Basboga (Cornell University): The Impact of Visa-Free Travel on Turkey's Border Regions--A New Economic Geography Perspective

International bordering and de-bordering practices are natural experiments that can be used to test economic geography theories. Particularly when it comes to studying inter-regional development disparities, the cases of border-separated twin cities can teach us a lot about how history and geography shape the economic landscape of urban systems together.

To explore real examples along these lines, Turkey offers us an opportunity to compare two cases of visa-free travel with its neighbors. The first example is about Turkey's visa-free travel arrangement with Georgia since 2011 while the second is related to the lifting of visas between Turkey and Syria from 2009 to 2015. Focusing on these two cases from the perspective of two Turkish border cities, namely Artvin and Gaziantep, this paper seeks to answer the question: What is the role of history and geography in explaining the economic impact of visa-free travel agreements? The paper argues that the historical and geographical backgrounds of the subject cities would lead to different outcomes. To test this argument, it quantifies the impact of the two agreements and compares them in the light of the New Economic Geography (NEG) theory.

In this study, based on a synthetic control design, the results show that the impact on Gaziantep is positive while this is not the case for Artvin. This finding strongly supports the idea that the outcomes of cross-border economic integration are very context dependent, and the NEG theory is a powerful lens to set the expectations right in such regional integration efforts.

4) Fangliang Zhang (Yunnan University): The Stateless Rich--Rohingya jewel businesspersons and their communities in the Myanmar-China borderlands

This paper examines how a particular group of stateless people survives in the borderlands. In addition to the extant literature which mainly focuses on the difficulties of Rohingya people fleeing from the genocide by the Myanmar government, this paper investigates Rohingya businesspersons and their families who are doing jewel

businesses between Myanmar and China. Using data collected from a three-year fieldwork, this paper presents the social networks and power structure within the Rohingya diasporic community and interrogates their unique identities formed in the borderlands and over the difficult time. This paper finds that in the transnational migration even the well-do forced migrants have to hide and selectively present their identities for survival and their financial capital is insufficient to make up the systemic disadvantage they suffer from the statelessness.

IP-2. Borders Governance/Institutions 2

Chair: Adriana Dorfman (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

Speakers:

- 1) Luísa Caye (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul): The Brazilian Border Movements during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The current paper aims to analyze the first border movements enacted by the Brazilian government during the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic. Legal actions imposed by the Federal Government prohibiting foreigners from entering the country were used to analyze the borders closing and opening process. Also, the decrees were separated from those destined for air, sea and land borders. The Brazilian isolationism in the development of measures to contain the Covid-19 crisis reveals that national trends do not follow most measures in the rest of the world. The tendencies of this process indicate that in the Brazilian case, air borders are areas with more acceptance of entry by foreigners and the land border area due to its social, political and economic marginality remains closed to foreigners.

- 2) Lucinda Vargas, Christopher Erickson (New Mexico State University): Covid-19 and the U.S.-Mexico Border--A First Assessment of the Impact on Transborder Trade Flows

The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly slowed global economic activity and practically halted the international movement of people, especially in its first months. When considering the U.S-Mexico border, the pandemic's effects have been no less dramatic. This paper looks at the impact of Covid-19 on the U.S.-Mexico border focusing on the pandemic's repercussions on trade flows. The units of analysis are U.S. border counties, Mexican border municipios, and ports of entry. We observe a sharp decline in transborder trade during the initial phase of community spread in the border region. This is followed by a substantial recovery in trade volume even though infection rates per 100,000 remain high. However, there is considerable heterogeneity in the degree of the pandemic's impact across U.S.-Mexico border counties/municipios and ports of entry. We

speculate that recovery in trade is driven primarily by adaption to the pandemic that allows for the resumption of economic activity rather than by reductions in community transmission rates.

- 3) Rafael Mauricio Marrufo (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez), Sonia Bass Zavala (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo): Políticas emergentes frente a la pandemia COVID 19 en la zona fronteriza de Ciudad Juárez-El Paso

La pandemia COVID- 19 ha obligado a los gobiernos en sus distintos niveles en México (federal, estatal y municipal) así como en Estados Unidos (federal, estatal y condado), a implementar medidas sanitarias y directrices políticas para reducir la transmisión del virus y el impacto sobre la salud poblacional. Esto sucede también en las ciudades fronterizas de Juárez (México) y El Paso (Estados Unidos).

Tales medidas han debido seguir las observaciones de los sectores sociales, políticos y económicos, con la intervención prioritaria de las autoridades sanitarias; sin embargo, en un punto de la pandemia, ambas ciudades se convirtieron en zonas críticas de sus respectivos países. Por lo anterior, cabe preguntarse ¿por qué algunas medidas tienen éxito y otras no tanto en esta frontera?

Para responder esta pregunta, el objetivo de la ponencia es comparar y analizar de manera cronológica y paralela las medidas implementadas desde distintos niveles de gobierno en ambas ciudades ante la contingencia sanitaria, identificando logros y fracasos al tiempo que se van ofreciendo datos sobre la incidencia de morbilidad y mortalidad ante COVID-19.

Es de interés particular reconocer el impacto de las directrices y medidas no solamente sobre los indicadores de salud sino también sobre las actividades económicas, laborales y sociales de la población, debido a que esta frontera internacional es una de las de mayor dinamismo económico a nivel mundial, generando un intercambio económico de más de 38,000 millones de dólares al año gracias a la fuerza laboral y a la presencia de múltiples empresas reconocidas globalmente.

- 4) Nancy Egan (CONICET, UE- CISOR): Legality, Commerce, and the Bolivian state along its borders during the Liberal Period (1900-1925)

This paper examines the Bolivian state at the start of the twentieth century, by analyzing the practices and conflicts emerging in the nation's highland border regions. Though turn-of-the-century treaties fixed national borders and backed away from previous military conflicts over territory, the highland border regions continued to challenge the national government. Liberal government ministers saw these new challenges not as coming from neighboring nations, but rather from the numerous and diverse groups engaged in un-registered trade and movement across the borders. Those

officials describe these regions as overrun with indigenous communities and merchants who flouted border controls in 'anarchic' spaces'. Here, I present historical research that challenges that depiction and focuses on how the state struggle to define contraband and stop smuggling, to establish national control over the border, was principally a conflict with pre-existing circuits, populations, and institutions who held quite different understandings of what was legitimate, and indeed, of what the border meant. Examining nation state formation from the perspective of border practices challenges many of the characterizations of the Bolivian state present in the historiography, such as its centralized character, while it also confirms the liberal agenda with respect to indigenous populations. The research presented here analyzes the tensions and conflicts emerging from the clash of different levels of state authority, as well as the impact and repercussions of these liberal border reforms on the commercial and economic activity in the hands of local indigenous populations.

IP-3. Border Theory and Methodology 1

Chair: Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

- 1) David Newman (Ben Gurion University): Conceptualising Border Studies for the 21st Century

Border studies have undergone a major renaissance and expansion during the past thirty years. This is reflected in the large number of publications, conferences and research projects and students. It is also characterised by a crossing of both regional and disciplinary boundaries, creating a form of transition space in which a multi faceted dialogue has taken place. The dialogue has thrown up two parallel border narratives, the opening of borders and a borderless world on the one hand, and the closing and reconstruction of borders in a post 9/11 world on the other. This paper seeks to review the achievements of border studies and its key scholars, while asking questions about the agenda for the next generation of border scholars, taking into account the new challenges of global reterritorialization, at both national and local scales.

- 2) Edgar Velozo (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul): The (Trans) Border Landscape or Borderscape Concept as a Tool for Cross-Border Interaction Analysis

This essay aims to understand the concept of (trans)border landscape as a tool for the analysis and understanding of cross-border interactions. Through a literature review on the concepts of landscape, border, border landscape (Borderscapes) and cross-border interactions, the objective is to infer and identify how merging these concepts can originate a useful tool for the geographical study of border regions and their dynamics. In conclusion, the author believes that adaptations are needed to improve methodologies for

analyzing (trans)border landscapes and also valuing field work as in locu studies that advance and contribute to the discussion and scientific production related to cross-border interactions and analysis of border areas.

3) Johanna Pettersson (Uppsala University): Where is Sovereignty? Conceptualising State Power in 21st century Border Theory

In most traditional conceptualisations of sovereignty, the ‘given territory’ appears as a starting point upon which sovereign states can be constructed. In studies (as well as practices) of international relations and comparative politics, territorial states are often treated as the fundamental units, organised within their national boundaries. Even as the world has become more globalised and interconnected, the number of independent states, and consequently, international borders, have multiplied during the last century (Simmons 2019). At the same time, the prolific theoretical debates in the field of border studies has emphasised the complexity of borders, bordering, and borderlands – where borders are argued to be far from neat containers of territorial states. Herein lies a tension, where those who primarily study states tend to take their borders for granted (even when they are challenged), while those who focus on borders emphasise the problem of conceptualising them as demarcations of sovereign states. Where then, is ‘sovereignty’ in contemporary conceptualisations of borders? The paper analyses the role of sovereignty in recent border theory literature, asking how sovereignty is understood, and which of the different conceptualisations of sovereignty-borders that are most useful for analysing 21st century border politics. Fundamentally, I argue that making this theoretical link clear is crucial, not least as global developments turn the exercise of power, through borders and bordering practices, increasingly violent.

4) Sergio Peña Medina (El Colegio dela Frontera Norte): From Territorialism to borderscapes: the conceptualization of space in border studies

The objective of this presentation is to analyze the conceptualization of space in border studies. My interest on the subject arise because recently articles published on diverse outlets of border studies have advanced the notion that borders are in the move and not necessarily located at the “razor’s edge” (Jones and Johnson, 2016) where it is expected—at the line shared by two sovereign nations.

Instead, scholars argued that borders have become dislocated, displaced, and can be found in between, everywhere even they have been out-sourced or placed off-shore. This notion of borders “everywhere” (Balibar, Williams, and Apter 2002; Balibar, 2004) gives the sensation that borders are becoming a-spatial, a-territorial, space no longer matters, and geography is dead. This paper is another attempt to challenge that view and it builds on the works of Jones and Johnson (2014) about the border in everyday life,

Amilhat and Giraut (2015) on borderities, among others, who have scrutinized critically the assertion of borders “everywhere.” So, the main contribution this paper makes is to bring back space into border theory by tracing and reinserting spatial concepts and scale into the discussion of border studies. The fact that “border work” (Cooper, Perkins, and Rumford, 2016) or that the function and location of borders in some instances do not match (Amilhat and Giraut, 2015), it does not mean that space no longer matter; space still matter and what is needed is a critical reconceptualization to make it useful to explain the phenomena of bordering away from the border. The central argument in the paper is that space and borders are closely intertwined—like the ying and yang; borders are space.

The article is organized as follows. The first section discusses the main tenets of territorialism as a backdrop to which other paradigms are compared with based on dimensions such as ontology, epistemology, methods, border representation, conceptual categories, and topics preferred. The second section discusses spatial paradigms that have emerged under the umbrella of post-modernist/post-structuralist perspective (e.g., structuration theory, borders in globalization, spatial practice of bordering, and borderscapes). The article closes with a reflection on how to move forward the study of borders through the spatial lens.

IP-4. Border Theory and Methodology 2

Chair: Fuminori Kawakubo (Chuo Gakuin University)

Discussant: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Henrik Nielsen (University of Eastern Finland): Cross-border cooperation between North Karelia and its Russian neighbors

Russia has often been seen in a negative light, and as a difficult place for foreigners to operate, both historically and currently. To a large extent, this is also true for Finland, which has fought several wars against its eastern neighbor and the border between the two has been closed for years. However, Finland, and in particular North Karelia, also has a long history of cross-border cooperation with Russian partners.

This paper seeks to analyze why North Karelian actors choose to engage in cross-border cooperation with Russian counterparts when Russia is portrayed primarily negatively, and why it has been so successful.

The answers are sought via a historical review of the relationship between Finland and Russia, in particular the role and importance of Karelia, as a source of both conflict and consolidation. Furthermore, semi-structured interviews with Finnish cross-border

cooperation actors are utilized in the analysis. The theoretical approach is grounded in (un)familiarity, which is used to explain the pull-push effects of the border.

In conclusion, it is found that the Finnish actors harbor a historical feeling of connectedness and nostalgia towards the Karelian area, on both sides of the border. This feeling is what pulls them to the cooperation projects. Furthermore, the success is connected to the increased familiarity and close personal relations that have been build up over the years.

2) Zhuozhi Lin (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health: The Invisible Provincial Heilongjiang–Russian Far East Borders: The Disparate Influences of the Political Border on Sociocultural and Economic Borders

Borders exist in all countries and have been rigidified in a seemingly borderless world. The return of the traditional role of states in a highly globalized world has kindled the renaissance of border studies which calls for interdisciplinary border theories. Through the oral history of a mixed Sino-Russian ethnic border community, and a case study of smugglers and shuttle traders, this study examined how the flux of the provincial Heilongjiang–Russian Far East (HLJ-RFE) political border influenced the change of its sociocultural and economic borders in the 1910s–20s, 1950s–60s, and 2000–10s, when the political border was characterized, respectively, as being porous, hostile, and friendly. The political border was defined as a dynamic boundary between state powers, the sociocultural border a boundary between us and others, and the economic border a boundary between legal and illegal economics—where the state includes regime type, legal institution, and military affairs; the society contains ethnic identity, collective memory, and intermarriage; and the economy comprises formal and informal trade. Here it shows that the Sino-Russian political border at its provincial level, as the apparatus of a state, only has a strong influence on artificially limiting the sociocultural demarcation, but much weaker on facilitating sociocultural interactions and economic regulations. The results demonstrate how the state, a “bordered power container,” can leak its wealth, culture, and society along the borderland when its political border is weak as well as strong. Furthermore, it warrants the interdisciplinarity of border theories and regionality of border study methodology.

3) Ramlah Daud (University Malaysia Sabah (UMS)/ Bonn Universität): Visual methods in delving into the transnational lives in the Malaysian Borderlands

This paper discusses mental maps made by borderlanders (used alongside the narrative interview approach) as a method of understanding the transnational lives in the Malaysian borderlands. Mental mapping has been used in various disciplines explicitly or implicitly. Drawing upon an ethnographic study of the everyday lives of the

transnational communities in Malaysian borderlands, this article provides empirical examples of how visual methods can be evaluated as a research strategy.

4) Myung-Ho Hyun (Chung-Ang University): Urban Border Space in Wonsan During the Korean War

This paper examines the presence of borders in cities, focusing on Korean-War-period Wonsan, a port city on the opposite side of Pyongyang in the Korean peninsula. Existing studies show that Wonsan was where the US military maintained an extended blockade throughout the war, the longest in the world's naval history, and for the US military officers who asserted to divide Korea by a Pyongyang-Wonsan Line, the one end of the potential military demarcation line. On the contrary, this study investigates how the northeastern Korean city served as an urban ideological border of the emerging Cold-War world geography by appropriating the concept of urban border space. In linking border and urban studies, this notion informs how cities' spatial-historical conditions at-once support and limit the state control on population movement. The research of the study embraces three specific topics: first, the political disposition of the local population in the years leading to the war, focusing on the tension between the newly established North Korean regime led by Kim Il-Sung and the locally based Korean intellectuals and activists; second, the ebb and flow of military and civilian population in Wonsan with the turns of the tide of war; and last, the US and South Korean psychological warfare targeting people in Wonsan during the war. For the restoration of the urban history, this paper consults various archival materials, including Rodong Sinmun (Workers' Newspaper), captured North Korean records, and US military documents.

IP-5. Borders and Environment (Governance and Management) 1

Chair: Tetsuro Chida (Nagoya University of Foreign Studies)

1) Christopher Brown (NMSU), Itzhak Kornfeld (Hebrew University of Jerusalem): A Comparative Examination of Water Resource Issues and Management Institutions – the cases of the Tijuana River Watershed and the Mountain Aquifer on the West Bank-Israel Border

Binational and transboundary water resource management is by its very nature a challenging area of work. Different political and institutional frameworks exist on both sides of the border, power imbalances are often present, and upstream versus downstream dynamics add further complication. In this paper we explore waters resource management issues in the Tijuana River Watershed on the US-Mexico Border and the Mountain Aquifer on the West Bank-Israel Border and the institutions that have emerged to manage them. Specifically, we explore the issues involved, the management frameworks that have

been developed to handle them, and the outcomes of these efforts. We close with a discussion of lessons learned from each region that we believe will be of interest and value to others researching similar issues in other transboundary regions.

2) Francisco Lara-Valencia (Arizona State University): Borderless solutions for a bordered watershed--Is it possible?

Ambos Nogales is a border conurbation experiencing persistent flooding, water contamination, and ecological degradation resulting in public health risk, urban vulnerability, and threats to regional growth with adverse effects on both sides of the international boundary. Solutions to these challenges demand better transboundary coordination and management of shared hydrological and ecological networks. The objective of this presentation is twofold. First is intended to advance the idea that establishing a binational green infrastructure network in the Ambos Nogales watershed area is the most practical and sustainable way to solve the environmental challenges faced by the communities that rely on it for water, ecological services and recreation. Second, it discusses the political and governance challenges to build such a network in the context of the US-Mexico border. The presentation is based on ongoing research work conducted by an interdisciplinary, interinstitutional, and binational team supported by the EPA's Border XXI Program and the NAD Bank.

3) Nadine Plachta (University of Fribourg): The Problem of Shifting Rivers--Citizenship, Borders, and Territorial Disputes between Nepal and India

Rivers, like mountain ranges, are natural geophysical features along which state boundaries are often drawn. However, the fluidity of rivers and water dynamics have the tendency to challenge what Agnew (1994) has termed the "territorial trap," the flawed assumption of national borders as fixed and static containers of society. The settlement of Susta in southern Nepal is one such place, where the transformation of a river troubles perspectives in which water lines act as timeless barriers that divide states and regions. Susta was long perched on the west bank of the Narayani River, which according to the Sugauli Treaty of 1816 is considered the border between Nepal and India. Because of a warming climate, changing monsoon patterns, and recent major floods, the river has shifted course, cutting into Nepali territory and leaving Susta on its east bank from 1977 onwards. India insists the new river direction is the international boundary, while Nepal contends otherwise. Stranded in disputed territory, the residents of Susta identify as Nepali, although very few hold official citizenship. For local residents, this poses the essential question, should a change in the course of a river also change the nationality of a people?

Following Krause (2016), I argue that an awareness of landscape movements,

natural and otherwise, is essential for a critical understanding of contemporary borders. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted with Nepali photographer Prasiit Sthapit, who visited Susta over a period of seven years, this presentation interrogates how the creation and maintenance of the border along the Narayani River is deeply entangled in the regional politics of identity, economics, and security.

4) Miguel Dhenin (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro): Environmental governance model applied to northern Amazon borderlands: a case study located in Amapá, Brazil

The concept of governance has been used frequently for the past thirty years by the international academic community. For this reason, and because it circulated easily, in some it resulted in an empty focus on its content. The objective of this paper is to present the concept of regional environmental governance, being applied in the specific border context of the Northern Amazon (Amapá). We emphasize that we must pay attention to three fundamental elements to carry out this task: institutions, structures and processes, based on a multiscale analysis. The progress made with the contribution of Bennett & Satterfield (2018) should facilitate the design of a practical and adaptable theoretical framework that can be used to design and evaluate environmental governance processes in different social and political contexts. Therefore, we can contribute in an original and unprecedented way in the field of environmental policies in South America, using advanced methodological tools.

IP-6. Borders and Environment (Inequalities and Justice) 2

Chair: Anna Casaglia (University of Trento)

1) Martha Moncada Paredes (Universidad Complutense de Madrid): Political Ecology of Borders

The paper discusses how to understand the political ecology of border regions that, because of the State formation process, occupy a subordinate place within the nation-building path. The paper is based on the study of Esmeraldas, a province located in the extreme north-west of Ecuador, bordering Colombia. Esmeraldas is a territory mostly inhabited by Afro-descendant population, it is part of the Choco biogeographic region and has a particular geopolitical importance because it is located next to the Pacific Ocean. These characteristics, instead of contributing to improve the life of Esmeraldas' population, have defined the Ecuadorian State to develop a colonial relationship with this province. In fact, its territory has been used historically as a source of natural resources extraction, without taking into account the populations that inhabit it. This trend has increased in contemporary times by using a large part por Esmeraldas territory to produce commodities. The neighborhood with Colombia has meant for Esmeraldas the rise of new

and complex problems to which the Ecuadorian State has responded with security policies that deepen the violation of human rights of local people. In this way, the analysis of the border process that takes place in northern Ecuador seeks to contribute to understanding and analyzing the current growth logic in which the extraction frontiers approach the dividing borders of the States, those that were previously abandoned areas.

2) Sofia Ababou (Raoul-Dandurand Chair in Strategic and Diplomatic Studies): Environmental Migration in West Africa--responsibility, adaptation and climate (in)justice

As climate change and globalization accelerate, communities in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change are turning to migration in order to avoid climatic impacts on their livelihoods. West Africa is particularly sensitive to climate change, as extreme climate variability has resulted in various impacts such as droughts, water scarcity and extreme flooding, and because subsistence agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for more than 70 percent of the population in Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Chad - and more than 50 percent in Senegal and Mauritania.

In this context, we wish to look at how climate is intersecting with other migration drivers in the region. The goal of our research is to understand how the lack of prior adaptation measures (local, national or international) influences the decision to migrate. The proposed analytical framework, migration as an adaptation measure in the face of climate change, aims at putting forward the complexity of the link between climate and migration by analyzing the migration decision-making process at the household level. We also wish to add a climate justice perspective in order to highlight the responsibility of industrialized countries in the face of climate change and its impacts on the livelihood of rural populations.

The approach is based on two data collection techniques. The first is a literature review and the second is the conduct of semi-structured interviews with Senegalese subsistence farmers and fishermen experiencing climate migration (pending due to the pandemic).

With this research, we wish to fill the existing gap in academic research on the causal factors of climate migration in West Africa, as non-scientific-based numbers and assumptions are largely related in political/media circles. Our goal is to initiate in-depth research on the specific causes of climate migration in the region, in view of subsequently proposing research on policy responses to these migrations.

3) Carolina Prado (San José State University): Border Environmental Justice PPGIS--Community-Based Mapping and Public Participation in Eastern Tijuana, México

Community mapping projects have been studied as important contributions to the

field of environmental justice and Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS). As a collaborative project between the Colectivo Salud y Justicia Ambiental and Red de Ciudadanos por el Mejoramiento de las Comunidades (RECIMEC), the “Mapeo Comunitario de la Zona Alamar” was created as a mechanism for community participation in the urban planning process in Tijuana, México. This paper outlines the project’s community mapping process, including planning, data collection, priority identification, and data submission. Results from this community mapping project are analyzed including the (1) particular environmental risks and goods in this border region, (2) the influence that the project data had on the urban planning process, and (3) the impact that the community mapping process had on community organizing capacity. Our findings point to particular environmental challenges in this border city including clandestine trash dumps, and contaminated water runoff points. The mapping project influenced the land use planning process by identifying the key environmental risks and goods to prioritize in the zoning and ground truthing urban planning data. The community mapping project also had a key impact on community organizing through the fomenting of knowledge and relationships between community members and government representatives at the city’s urban planning agency.

4) Ricardo Rubio (University of Utah): Air Pollution along the US’s Southern Border--
The role of social inequalities in shaping neighborhood exposure

The paper examines social inequalities to air pollution exposure along the US-Mexico border. We pair 2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates with the 2014 National Air Toxics Assessment provides data for total, point, and on-road sources of air pollution at the census tract level (n=1448). We make use of the intracategorical approach to draw differences in exposure within the Hispanic population based upon ethnic group and racial status, as well as utilizing intersectionality by looking at the intersection of citizenship by nativity status. Results showed that increased concentrations of non-English proficient people, renters, Hispanics, non-Hispanic Blacks, mid-to-high socioeconomic status households, and foreign-born citizens in census tracts had elevated exposure. The intersection of Hispanic ethnicity by racial classification revealed unequal exposure for non-White Hispanics. These findings are a crucial first step to beginning to understand how race and White privilege operate within Latinx communities to shape inequalities in exposure and risk to environmental hazards. Further attention and policy work is needed to address complex environmental inequities along the border.

IP-7. Borders and the COVID-19 Pandemic 1

Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

- 1) Birte Nienaber, Adolfo Sommarribas (University of Luxembourg): Third-country National Labour Workers' Mobility to and inside Europe during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic and its rapid spread were at the beginning underestimated by most European Union Member States. The response of the Member States was asymmetrical, individualistic and significantly slow. The first measures taken were to close down the internal borders. The response of the EU was even slower to the point that and it was not until mid-March 2020 that the external borders were closed. Third country nations were affected by entry restrictions for legal and seasonal migration or by problems with extension of visa.

This article will deal with the measures taken by the different European Union Member States on who to manage the immigration services during the crisis as well as the measures taken in order to deal with overstayers, seasonal workers and other legal migrants. Finally, we will focus in the vulnerable situation that third-country national salaried workers are exposed due to the loss of income or loss of employment in the Member States and the risk of being returned to their country of origin. The article is based from the Member States directly on data gathered through the Ad-hoc query system of the European Migration Network (EMN) during the first semester of 2020.

- 2) Martin Van der Velde, Bas Maartense (Radboud University): The Perception of the Dutch-German Border in Times of Crisis

One of the explicit goals of the Interreg V-A program Germany-Netherlands is (once again) to diminish especially the perception of the border as a barrier. The main idea behind is that this way the interaction across the border will intensify if this perception is more favourable where it concerns the barrier effect. This paper reports on one of the indicators that was developed for monitoring the perception of the barrier function of the border both among citizens and institutions. Perceptions were determined with regard to economic, socio-cultural and juridical-administrative aspects of the border. The second part of the paper describes the (preliminary) results of the baseline and two effect measurements that were carried out based on this indicator. The first results show that institutions do perceive the border more as barrier compared to citizens. Unsurprisingly both for citizens and institutions the border is perceived as the strongest barrier when it comes to juridical administrative aspects. Somewhat paradoxically do citizens and organisations that have more cross-border experiences also perceive the border more as a barrier compared to those that have less experience. From the effect measurements comes that, notwithstanding the historic and more recent turbulent times

(e.g. refugee-crisis, discussions on Brexit, growing nationalistic rhetoric and of course the Corona-crisis), at first sight the perception on the border seems not to have changed much. This paper furthermore wants explicitly to add to the discussion when it comes to actual behaviour through a first analysis of cross-border mobility.

3) Giorgia Bressan (Independent Researcher): The Implications of the Coronavirus Lockdown on the Fuel Retailing Market--Insights from the Italian Northeastern Border Zone

Given the spatial proximity to Slovenia and Austria, under normal conditions it is customary for residents of the Italian region of Friuli Venezia Giulia to travel abroad to take advantage of the different market conditions. However, in February 2020, the rapid increase in reported COVID-19 infections led the competent authorities to make strong decisions to contain the spread of the virus, such as closing schools. In the north of Italy, the habits of borderland inhabitants were further compromised, since both the measures adopted by Italy and those taken by neighboring states to regulate access to their countries made foreign markets temporarily inaccessible. This contribution aims to understand the implications of COVID-19 pandemic on fuel retailing market in the Italian northeastern region of the Friuli Venezia Giulia. In this border region at least three phenomena overlapped in the considered timeframe. Globally, there has been a general reduction in oil price resulting from a worldwide decline in demand. At the national level, the Italian measures to contain the pandemic have severely limited the internal mobility, basically allowing movement within the municipality of residence only in the presence of specific reasons. Finally, in the border area, during the lockdown period, the demand for petrol was met only by Italian stores. The insights emerging from this article could be particularly useful to understand the challenges of retailer operating in the brick-and-mortar business in border areas. Moreover, it is an opportunity to reflect on the medium- and long-term impact of the pandemic on border livelihoods.

4) Aziegbe Willie Eselebor (University of Ibadan): COVID-19 Pandemic, Crew Transfer and the Crisis of Seafaring

This paper examines COVID-19 outbreak, the impact on crew transfers and the crisis of seafaring. In context, sailors working aboard ships were left stranded beyond contract length (11 months) and those returning (after 30 days paid leave) were unable to join ships; creating a border health security emergency, deserving of scholarly attention. Evidence from the UN International Maritime Organization (2020) suggests that not less than 400,000 seafarers were unable to disembark, while another 400,000 were unable to embark on ocean going vessels as workforce. Study on Neptune Declaration on Seafarer Wellbeing and Crew Change attest to gaps on how best to manage crew changes by ship

owners in times of pandemics. Stuck at sea, these categories of migrants were held hostage by the pandemic, putting to test, what safety measures obtains for seafarers. Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 sets the standard for repatriation or shore leave for seafarers; but this was not complied with, due to border closures. The paper situates, how due to COVID-19 and travel restrictions, crew change became chaotic, resulting in maritime crisis related to border management. It entails analyses of restriction at border crossing; disruption in traditional crew transfer methods; anxiety over health safety protocols; and how maritime stakeholders were unable to mitigate threat factors. The paper concludes on new thinking on how seafaring is linked to discourses on airport transfers, humanitarian crisis and a coordinated global response.

IP-8: Borders and the COVID-19 Pandemic 2

Chair: T. Mark Montoya (Northern Arizona University)

Speakers:

- 1) Juan M. Trillo-Santamaría (University of Santiago de Compostela), Carlos Fernández-Jardón (University of Vigo), Xavier Martínez-Cobas (University of Vigo), Valerià Paül (University of Santiago de Compostela): Closing boundaries and economic impacts--the Minho river border in times of Covid-19

The specificities of cross-border regions economy have been widely analyzed, considering the costs associated with the boundary itself affecting the regional economy and/or the changes produced when the boundary is dismantled totally or, more commonly, partially, leading towards a cross-border integration process. This paper goes beyond this theoretical background by considering the economic situation developed when the international boundary is abruptly re-established, as it was the case with the COVID-19 crisis experienced since early 2020. The paper examines the economic impact derived from re-establishing the boundary in a case-study cross-border region located between Spain and Portugal, in order to understand how COVID-19 has affected there. This study covers 26 municipalities of the Galician-Northern Portuguese Euro-Region that make up the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Rio Minho (EGTC Rio Minho), with 3,312 km² and 375,775 inhabitants (2019). The economic impact is calculated by means of estimating the fall in Gross Value Added (GVA) for economic chains and municipalities in the cross-border region. Sources being used are as follows: official statistics, data provided but local companies, and 48 interviews with a selection of political and economic representatives of all municipalities. This paper analyzes the above mentioned case-study area, but its results are useful to understand other cross-border regions experiencing high integration, especially in the context of the EU, when the boundary is

abruptly re-set.

- 2) Olga Marina Sierra de Rodríguez, Johana Mogrovejo (Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander): Estrategias gerenciales en PYMES de la zona de frontera colombo-venezolana en tiempo de COVID-19

El objetivo de este artículo es caracterizar la situación y las estrategias gerenciales implementadas por las PYMES de la zona de frontera colombo-venezolana en tiempo de COVID-19. Para lo cual se realizó un estudio de caso de tipo cualitativo, mediante un abordaje de campo, a través de entrevistas a (18) empresas ubicadas en la ciudad de Cúcuta- Norte de Santander, Colombia, y en la ciudad de San Antonio, del municipio Bolívar del estado Táchira, Venezuela. Entre los resultados obtenidos se destacan que: las mismas tuvieron pérdidas económicas por el orden del 40% de sus ingresos mensuales y tuvieron que prescindir de algunos trabajadores, sin embargo, como estrategia principal hicieron uso de redes sociales y medios electrónicos para mantener su actividad económica, además tuvieron que invertir en equipos tecnológicos y equipos de bioseguridad.

- 3) Juan Carlos Hernandez (Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez): The Role of International Borders in the Context of Migrant Caravans and COVID-19--The case of international bridges in El Paso, TX. (USA) and Ciudad Juárez, Chih. (MX)

In recent years, physical borders have once again gained relevance for their function of geographic differentiation, but also as a turning point towards transterritorial governance. Phenomena such as migrant caravans and the current pandemic lead us to reflect on the processes that materialize in them, especially those that have to do with subjects and objects. In this regard, the cities of El Paso, TX. and Ciudad Juárez, Chih. represent an interesting case study. It can be thought that both cities are an example of the spatial continuity between border areas, whether due to commercial relations, labor markets or simply due to their strong ethnic ties. However, when external or disruptive phenomena such as those mentioned above have been present, the representation of the border space has taken a turn towards a vision of space as a container, that is, of what does belong and what is foreign, of us and the others. In this sense, the international bridges (ports of entry) between both cities are a good point of reference on how the border space is interpreted and, at the same time, how they have extensive effects on the management of external affairs that question the vision of cities sisters as El Paso and Ciudad Juárez have usually been represented.

IP-9. Borders and Public Health

Chair: Kimberly Collins (California State University, San Bernardino)

Speakers:

- 1) Koffi Benoît Sossou (CAMES): Comparative Study of the Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities Offering SMI and SR/PF Services in 2014 and 2020 in the Border Areas of Benin (West Africa)

The complex nature of border environments requires efficient economic and health infrastructures for specific health care for the resident populations. Given the cosmopolitan character of border areas, this study aims at making a comparative analysis of the private health sector by the realization of a dynamic atlas of health data in the border area in south-eastern Benin between 2014 and 2020. On the basis of the snowball method and the questionnaire survey technique carried out in the communes of Adjara and Sèmè-Podji, quantitative and qualitative information is collected. The results of this study show a great difficulty in the provision of health care in the border areas in the south-east of Benin. Thus, 76.42% of the health facilities (SF) that existed since 2014 are eliminated. The insufficiency in human resources is important in general in Benin. In 2020, the number of qualified health workers in the border area of south-eastern Benin was 8 per 10,000 inhabitants. For the private sector, this number had decreased from 6 in 2014 to 5 per 10,000 inhabitants in 2020. The number of health facilities (SFs) offering maternal and child health care services and those offering reproductive health and family planning services decreased from 85 to 18 and 55 to 25, respectively, between 2014 and 2020. In addition, there is a significant shortage of equipment. Considering these results, it is necessary to provide the Beninese population with qualified health personnel, necessary according to the current WHO standards, quality health facilities and also to fill the gap in rolling stock for emergency travel (ambulances), supervision, supplies and advanced strategies.

- 2) José Leonel Hernández Alvarado, Marisela Gutiérrez Vega, Gerardo Ochoa Meza (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Systematic Review of Interventions for Stress Management in Latin American Migrant Adults in the USA

The experiences migrants live during migratory journeys and the situation of physical vulnerability and mental health risks often contribute to the development of diseases and psychological disorders. This predisposes to suffering from severe mental disorders such as stress, post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, among others.

The objective of the present study was to provide methodological evidence of the content and efficacy of stress interventions for migrant adults of Latin American origin living in the United States.

The methodology was based on the Cochrane and Prisma guidelines for conducting systematic reviews. The selection process and data extraction for each intervention was

carried out by two reviewers independently. The sample size, and the diagnostic criteria of stress, type of intervention, number of sessions and limitations were considered. In the end, seven articles were included in the systematic review.

The efficacy of the interventions was notably observed in the cognitive behavioral perspective, the emotional and psychological burden that migration signifies tends to have a strong effect on the female psyche and given the lack of close emotional support and the difficult acculturation processes, assimilation by migrant women tends to be a more difficult process. All the interventions pointed out the need to create and evaluate intervention programs that would not generate a high economic cost for the migrant, the health institution or community programs.

3) Luis Manuel Tena Muñoz (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez): Cooperación trasfronteriza como estrategia de Salud Pública

La Salud Pública a nivel mundial, ha cargado con el reto del COVID-19 desde octubre del 2019. Esta infección hasta la fecha, según los datos de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud se han registrado hasta el 13 de febrero 108,045,242 de casos con un total de 2,382,684 muertes. El 44.7% de los casos corresponde a la Región de las Américas con una tasa de mortalidad de 24 por cada 1,000 casos, donde el comportamiento va en aumento en las regiones fronterizas. Si bien el tema del coronavirus es un problema de Salud Pública a nivel mundial, han salido a la luz herramientas que pueden ser útiles para el manejo de la pandemia; estas herramientas pueden ser el resultado de la integración regional en América Latina, el cual es complejo por procesos históricos que demarcan el comportamiento institucional. Los intentos de actores del sector económico privado por fomentar la integración regional en las políticas públicas, dan importancia al estudio de la cooperación trasfronteriza. Las medidas para el manejo del COVID-19 son múltiples, pero aun ineficientes para el control total de la problemática. Dentro de las nuevas propuestas está el reforzar la salud primaria en las zonas fronterizas; estas recomendaciones han destacado algunos resultados en cooperación trasfronteriza. El presente documento, busca definir las estrategias implantadas en materia de salud en América Latina, que fomentan la cooperación trasfronteriza por medio de análisis de casos, además de definir si dichas estrategias cumplen su objetivo de cooperación o son medidas de colaboración o coordinación.

IP-10. Borders and Mobility

Chair: Martha Patricia Barraza De Anda (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez)

Speakers:

1) Monica Vereá (CISAN-UNAM): Desafíos para el presidente Joe Biden en política

migratoria ante la herencia que deja Donald Trump

Donald Trump adoptó una postura de línea dura y antiinmigrante sin precedentes que endureció significativamente la política migratoria estadounidense durante su presidencia (2017-2021). Estableció directivas, múltiples órdenes ejecutivas y regulaciones federales altamente punitivas difíciles de revertir. Desde su campaña presidencial, Joe Biden ha prometido desde el inicio de su presidencia, enviar al Congreso una reforma migratoria comprensiva que comprenda la legalización de los migrantes indocumentados y un alivio para los titulares de DACA. Dichas propuestas han sido muy esperadas por muchos ciudadanos, organizaciones y por supuesto los migrantes indocumentados y sus familias. En sus primeros días como presidente ha emitido múltiples acciones ejecutivas con el fin de restablecer DACA, terminar con la política de “Remain in Mexico” para los solicitantes de asilo y así como remediar la trágica separación de familias, entre muchas acciones mas que esperamos analizar en esta presentación.

2) Joan B. Anderson (University of San Diego): Demographic Changes in the U.S. and Mexican Border Communities 1950 to 2015

Since 1950 the US and Mexican border regions, defined as the counties and municipios that touch the US-Mexico border, have transformed from being primarily rural to being primarily urban. Both sides have experienced large internal migrations that have spurred population growth. At the same time fertility rates have fallen in the border counties and municipios, affecting the age-composition of border region populations, especially in the Mexican border region. In addition, this research finds that the smaller, rural municipios and counties have lost population, mainly due to working age people migrating into larger neighboring communities in search of better job opportunities. This rural-urban shift has resulted in significantly raising dependency ratios as well as falling populations in rural counties and municipios.

3) Juan Agulló, Ricardo Jiménez (Universidade Federal da Integração Latino-Americana): (Re) Pensando La Movilidad Transfronteriza Desde el Sur Global--Una Sociología des bordering en dos trifinios Latinoamericanos

Las prácticas fronterizas y las migraciones tienden a ser dos realidades superpuestas, no siempre bien delimitadas, en América Latina. En el trasfondo hay segmentaciones sociales, dependencias económicas y desigualdades territoriales que más que cohesión alimentan interdependencias y su inevitable corolario, flujos. Nuestra hipótesis es que, en un marco como el descrito, el análisis de la movilidad transfronteriza puede proporcionar algunas claves interesantes siempre que se analice la circulación los objetos y se interrogue a las motivaciones humanas. Los estudios de caso de este paper

han sido pensados para ser desarrollados en dos estratégicos pero diferentes tráficos: el de la cuenca del río Paraná (donde confluyen Argentina, Brasil y Paraguay) y el del Sur andino (en el que se encuentran Bolivia, Chile y Perú).

4) Armando Alfredo García Rodríguez (Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez):
Vulnerabilidad y atención de la comunidad migrante deportada en Ciudad Juárez

Ciudad Juárez es una de las fronteras más transitadas a nivel nacional en México, algo evidente en los flujos transfronterizos que se dan a través de ella, los cuales pueden ser legalizados e ilegalizados. Se da el proceso de deportación de latinoamericanos y en especial de mexicanos por parte del gobierno de Estados Unidos. Al llegar a esta frontera, las personas deportadas se encuentran en una situación de vulnerabilidad al enfrentarse a un entorno que les es diferente o que no han experimentado en mucho tiempo. Esto es algo particularmente agudo cuando la diferencia de contextos culturales a los que se han ido acostumbrando con el transcurso de los años es extremo en el espacio y tiempo. La vulnerabilidad a la que se hará referencia en el presente ensayo responde a las necesidades que tienen los deportados al llegar a la ciudad—como la vivienda, el empleo, la seguridad individual, etc., y al mismo proceso de adaptación—algo que es cierto si no quieren regresar a su lugar de origen o si deciden quedarse en Ciudad Juárez. Por tanto, la finalidad de este trabajo es conocer los proyectos que ofrecen las instancias gubernamentales federales, estatales y municipales en torno a la atención de esta comunidad migrante y sus necesidades. Para elaborar un análisis sobre la cobertura de tales programas, es necesario contrastarlo con algunas opiniones por parte de los deportados, determinando así si existe una verdadera atención a las situaciones de vulnerabilidad de estas personas.

IP-11. Borders and Migration

Chair: Naomi Chi (Hokkaido University)

Speakers:

1) Gabriele Kohpahl (East Los Angeles College): Overcoming Borders--Life Trajectories of Germans Engaged in Assisting Newly Arrived Refugees in Germany

The paper examine life trajectories of interviewees and how it led to their current involvement. The research is based on in-depth interviews and participant observations with Germans who are assisting newly arrived refugees in Germany. Interviews were conducted in non-profit organizations and people's homes. The research looks at the roots of their personal and professional engagement in assisting refugees. The presentation sheds light on what motivated people to engage in this cross-cultural journey and what are the hurdles and benefits in overcoming intercultural borders.

2) Shivani Dutta (National Law School of India University): The Conundrum of Bangladeshi Migrants in Assam

The north-eastern state of Assam shares one of its international borders with Bangladesh formerly known as East Pakistan. The Bangladeshis was given safe passage to India by the Nehru-Liaquat Pact who suffered atrocities at the hands of the West Pakistanis. This led to a significant growth of migrant population in India specifically to the state of Assam. An Anti-Foreigners movement was carried on by the All Assam Students Union who demanded for the detection and deportation of illegal migrants to their country of origin. Assam Accord (applicable only in Assam) signed in 1985 decided the cut-off date as 24 March 1971, any person who entered India on or before that date only are to be considered as Indian citizen. The Indian Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended accordingly. However, neither the law nor any policy talked about the status of the people who entered India after the cut-off date. The Foreigners Tribunals was set up in Assam who was conferred with the power to decide about whether a person is a citizen or non-citizen. On declaring a person to be non-citizen he/she is sent to the prison, making no difference between inmates and non-citizens. They are not only separated from their families as males, females along with the child are kept in separate prisons, also the duration of their stay is not specific. The entire process of detecting a non-citizen certainly infringes the dignity of the people without any fruitful proper solution to the conundrum of Bangladeshi migrants in Assam.

3) Graciela Martínez-Zalce (UNAM): Five Portraits in Two Decades--Temporary Migrant Workers in Canada

This paper is a first approach to a quite broad body of film work that is the result of relations between Mexico and Canada, of bilateral perspectives, and of representations from either side of the two extremes of the North American region. In this case, I will look only at documentaries, filmed between 2000 and 2010, centering specifically on bilateral relations and involving very specific actors: temporary migrant workers. The films are: El contrato, Matices, Esperanza PQ, Migrant Dreams y Migrant Mom.

4) Samuel Okunade (University of Pretoria), Bakare Oluwabunmi (Lead City University): Gendered Motilities in the Southern African Development Community Region (SADC)--Experiences, Perceptions and Perspectives

Migration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region and beyond is not a novel phenomenon. There is a movement which has permeated the region in unequivocal terms due to different factors. The motives of such movement have economic, political and social-cultural dimensions which are equally gendered specific. Migrants face a lot of obstacles in the quest to finding a greener pasture within the region

especially in South Africa. But despite these obstacles, migrants are still finding their ways to economically buoyant countries like South Africa within the region leading to proliferation of undocumented immigrants. Thus, making both men and women work without immigration documents. Consequently, migrating into towns and cities in which opportunities only lies in the informal sector trade and the procurement of range of goods and services. Thus, this paper intends to investigate the challenges being faced by undocumented immigrants in their host country through the gendered lenses especially at a period when South Africa is confronted with the COVID-19 pandemic, how the situation can be salvaged and policy implication of undocumented cross-border migration within the SADC region. The situation indicates a knowledge gap; a lacuna this paper intends to systematically investigate. This study would gather qualitative data of Zimbabweans' migrants in the SADC region and top immigration officers in South Africa which would be thematically analysed. The outcome of the study is expected to contribute to the knowledge domain of gendered mobility, inform policies guiding transnational migrants, and influence the regional integration of SADC region.

5) Hakan Ünay (Migration Research Foundation): Border Management in Immigration Policies--Fences, Walls and More

This study aims to analyze the last point of border management in the migration policies of states and the possible future level. In this study, the border management activities of the receiving states will be analyzed comparatively and the last situation at the macro level will be put forward.

In a world where immigration has always existed, especially in the 21st century, the main focus of states has shifted to migration policies. In the last decade, when migration has become a global agenda, especially as a result of the Arab Spring and the Syrian Crisis, states have had to formulate migration policies or update their existing policies. These policies, on the other hand, mostly showed themselves at the "borders". Most of the states around the world aim to prevent immigration to their countries under the name of border management by taking various security measures. For this purpose, fences were installed on the borders, walls were built and existing security capacities were increased.

Within the scope of the study, a more comprehensive analysis will be put forward with a macro perspective rather than addressing only certain countries. This analysis will reveal that the countries receiving immigration are becoming more and more rigid in border management. The course of states' border management practices in the last decade will serve as a reference for the next twenty years and beyond. As a matter of fact, the continuity, intensity, and amount of immigration will be directly proportional to the

rigidity of border management in the coming years.

IP-12. Borders and Securitization

Chair: Mirza Zulfiqur Rahman (Institute of Chinese Studies)

Speakers:

- 1) Cesar M. Fuentes (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte): State Biopolitics, Illicit Regimes and Security in the Guatemala-Mexico Cross-border Region

The article examines the way in which the State was replaced in the municipalities that are drug trafficking routes on the border between Guatemala and Mexico, by an illicit regime that represents a particular type of narco-governmentality, which implements biopolitical practices that have repercussions on the border security. Due to the institutional and financial weakness of the Guatemalan government, it has little presence on its borders. This is taken advantage of by local and transnational organized crime dedicated to cocaine trafficking, which has replaced the State and replicated its hierarchical form of control and power over the territory and its population, in order to generate a situation of narco-governmentality. In order to maintain power, they use biopolitical practices such as the use of extreme violence against other criminal groups and government security forces, which seek to put the sovereignty of their territory at risk. In addition, they apply a state of siege in their controlled territories, all in order to avoid arrest, ensure their survival, and maintain high levels of profit. As a result, the security of some border municipalities that are routes is very fragile. In this context, improving border security requires that Guatemalan and Mexican government institutions strengthen their presence and move from a national and public safety approaches to one of citizen security.

- 2) Johanna Ollier (Université Grenoble Alpes): The Securitization of the Turkish-Iranian Borderland--a discreet tool of the Turkish border policy

This study focuses on the border between Turkey and Iran, famous to be the more stable border of the Middle East. Systematically, one recall the Qasr-i Shirin treaty signed in 1639, demarcating the borderland between the ottoman and the safavid empires, which, since then, is almost similar to the current one. Besides this major characteristic of stability, this borderland appears to be rather discreet and non studied by scholars. However, with the arrival of the Justice and Development party in Turkey in 2002, Ankara has known considerable changes in its foreign policy, with important ripple effects regarding turkish border policy. As far as the turkish-iranian border is concerned, one can observe a militarization of the borderland especially since 2015, linked substantially to the government's relation to the kurdish issue. It is also impossible not to mention the beginning of the construction of a wall between the two countries in 2017. On the other

hand, Turkey and Iran have been expressing their wish to develop their commercial ties and renovate infrastructures crossing the border to do so. Therefore, this study will trace the evolution of the securitization and militarisation of the Turkish-Iranian border for the last two decades to better answer the following questions: does the Turkish-Iranian border became a « smart border » ? How does Ankara manage to combine the curb against illegal immigration, drug trafic, « terrorism » and the development of commercial ties with Tehran? To what extent do borderlanders accept this debordering-rebordering process?

3) Sangay Lachenpa (Jawaharlal Nehru University): Border Securitization and the Changing Livelihood of the Border Community--Bhutia Community of Northern Sikkim

India and China share a long land border stretching over thousands of kilometers (3488) which are mostly located in the Himalayan belt. Himalayan belt had always been the zone of interaction characterized by vibrant synergy of trade cooperation, cross cultural intercommunication and flow of religion. The coming up of nations and concepts of border and borderline characterized by massive securitization of the region brought about an abrupt change in the very nature of the region in terms of its geography and the livelihood of the people. Sikkim which became the 22nd state of Indian Union shares a border with Autonomous Region of Tibet (PRC). The border between Sikkim and Tibet was formalized with the signing of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890. The border between Sikkim and Tibet had historically been a porous one with cross cultural interaction with vibrant flow of trade and commerce. The Sino-India War of 1962 brought about a significant change in the functioning of the border region of Sikkim. The post 1962 saw a huge securitization of the region. The border was made impenetrable with the militarisation of the region.

With these backgrounds, the study aims to delineate and interrogate on the changing pattern of livelihood of Bhutia communities of Northern Sikkim who live near the Sino-Indian border and shared a close proximity with the Tibetan community across the Himalayas. Both the communities were indulged in trade. The securitization of the region brought about an end to the vibrant trade which had been one of their main sources of income and livelihood. As a result, the community ventured into alternative pattern of livelihood over the period of time with the closure of the border. The study will depend on the field trip and interviews of the population of the region.

4) Qi Liu (Yunnan University): Border Securitization at Sea--Premodern China's Sea Frontier Policy on Export Control in the Qing era

This paper examines the implementation of premodern China's sea frontier policy during the Qing era. The extant literature sees the Qing Code's section on "Illicit

Exportation of Merchandise” as legal grounds of Qing's ignorant or blindsided isolationist policy, or as mere trade laws. This paper, by analyzing the legislative intent and legal practices of this particular section, identifies and explores its underdiscussed national security aspect. First, some measures, such as the embargo list which specifically enumerates certain goods and the ship licensing management, which are akin to functions of modern customs, are rational and reasonable from the perspective of national security. Second, this paper finds that Qing was vigilant about the threats that pirates, especially foreign affiliated, or potential secessionist blocs posed on national security, on East and South China Seas, then in Northeast Asia, based on a different treatments on the management of China's southeast sea frontiers than on the management of its northeast sea frontiers. Third, using a large body of judicial precedents, a source of data rarely used before, this paper also finds that although ship register implemented by Qing, its limited state power over the effective management of sea ships exposed another national security loophole. Fourth, the deployment of Qing's navy to sea territory patrol and law enforcement further highlights the national security aspect of the national embargo policy. This paper shows that China's modern customs system is not only the outcome of the response of a western shock, but also an outgrowth of its own endogenous institutional changes, and some aspects of its system, such as the mobilization of the armed forces for border security, remain very vigorous over an extended period of time.

5) Cecilia E. Ogunsusi (University of Ibadan), Oluwadare B. Adewumi (Lagos State Fire Service Station): Unauthorized Routes as Threats to Border Security in South West Nigeria

The nature of Nigerian borders is such that unauthorized routes surrounds the borders and makes smuggling activities possible in South West Nigeria. However the attempt to pull resources to secure its borders against illicit traffic of prohibited goods have proofed abortive, the challenge being as a result of improper demarcation of the Nigerian borders, which creates unauthorized routes, insufficient personnel and manpower to patrol unauthorized routes, insufficient work tools, poor budgetary allocation and ineffective regulations amongst others, this poses a threat to the nation at large. This paper interrogates the nature of Nigerian borders and the possible means through which security activities at these unauthorized routes can be improved on and duely guard against smuggling activities. The study will make use of historical narratives and descriptive survey methods, whereby deductions regarding emerging dynamics will be used to confirm or confute ongoing debates, as well as making recommendations and conclusion.

IP-13. Borders and its Representation 1

Chair: Edward Boyle (Kyushu University)

Speakers:

- 1) Justyna Kajta, Elżbieta Opilowska (University of Wrocław): Re-bordering and Pandemic--The Imaginaries and Discourse of Borders in Central European Twin Towns

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought numerous social and political consequences, especially for border regions as many European states have decided to close temporarily the borders in March 2020. This decision has had major consequences for many residents in border regions as border crossing belongs to their everyday practice. Hence, it prompted different kinds of reactions, e.g. protests, petitions and appeals, or performative initiatives expressed a longing for the neighbour.

The aim of the paper is to discuss the main discourses on the rebordering experience as constructed by local authorities and residents of two twin towns in Central Europe - Cieszyn-Český Těšín on the Polish-Czech and Słubice-Frankfurt/Oder on the Polish-German border. By using the approach of discourse analysis of selected appeals, comments on Facebook city profiles, local media articles, and statements of local elites we identify two main discursive strands - an anti-rebordering and a pro-rebordering one – which deployed opposing imaginaries. Whereas the former refers to the idea of Europe without borders, the latter builds on an imaginary of the safely bounded nation-state. Thus, we will demonstrate how borders are framed and constructed within both imaginaries.

- 2) Victoria Bergström (University Of Groningen): French Imaginaries of the Unknown and Powerful--How Maps Supported French Colonial Borders in West Africa

This paper investigates the formation of French colonial cartographers' borders in French West Africa, which initially started in the 1850s and is represented in the 21st Century. The representation of early border building is portrayed within maps of French cartographer Victor Levasseur. Created borders were not fully formed within his 1852 projection of West and East Africa, yet the foundation for border creation started. The effects of early maps would encourage French expansionism into Western Africa and a legacy of foreign powers asserting their influence on borders.

Borders started to introduce international norms from Europe into the geopolitical interpretations of non-European spaces. The misunderstanding of space and informal borders began creating blank spaces that served a strategic role in border creation.

The lasting impact of this French perception of West African borders will go into 20th-century developments and decolonization as well as a neocolonialist argument that enhances France's geopolitical situation while introducing a modern form of colonialism,

currency control, and military presence. The conclusion will explicitly mention Levasseur's 1852 map with subsequent modifications that essentially remain in use today. Even with modern international boundaries, France still maintains control of the region. In the future, France will likely continue to assert political power, which weakens self-definition and encourages West African dependency on other countries.

3) Annalisa Rollandi (Politecnico di Milano and SUPSI in Lugano): A Conceptual Model to Promote Engagement in Participatory Planning in the Cross-border Region between Switzerland and Italy

My research intends to develop a conceptual model to foster stakeholder engagement in participatory planning under challenging contexts. The problem is tackled in Chiasso, an important urban center in the cross border region between Canton Ticino (Switzerland) and the Lombardy region (Italy) and a hub for north-south relations in Europe. It is affected by two significant projects that will modify the territorial structure and the use of spaces. One involves the displacement of the current highway link between Switzerland and Italy. The other project concerns the decommissioning of the railway yard and the construction of electronic customs.

The research aims to create a bottom-up conceptual model that knows how to involve local actors in the decisions for the future design of the areas in Chiasso. For this reason, the research will use the parametric representations of the territory and the communication tools of the digital age. 3D simulations allow having a complete view of the project, an idea of the impact on the area thanks to an immersive experience. On the other hand, social platforms will be fundamental to increase direct involvement: they allow project leaders to inform real-time and stakeholders to interact and communicate their opinions.

The goal is to create a conceptual model that is institutionalized. In this way, it will be possible to use it in other complex cases, such as the cross-border region between Switzerland and Italy. Unlike traditional methods, this model is intended to be interdisciplinary, multiscale, and implemented quickly.

4) Yingzhi Chen (Yunnan University) Uncertainty From Stability--Undiversified Identity

This article investigates why people in the village of Hei Ni Tang, near the China-Myanmar border, show more immobility after the port relocate to its vicinity. Building on the ideas of border and mobility theory, the case study of Hei Ni Tang in Houqiao, Tengchong, Yunnan, A last station before stepping out of China, suggests that when the large-scale trade has become an important support for the development of the ports, the sense of place at the border, which was accumulated by the border people, became

unimportant. State needs to sculpture the identity of the border people – apparently for stability. Using data collected from face-to-face interviews and on-site observations, this study finds that (a) The reconstruction of Houqiao national gate has made the villagers become landless farmers. Meantime, for the same reason, the poverty has been alleviated; (b) It showed kind of uncertainty when farmers lost their land. It means sidelines took over major work quickly so that livelihood would not be guaranteed. However, they still bath in the glory of the newly built national gate and the policy that comes after; (c) Fingerprinting is a poverty alleviation project provided by the state and the banana trade for the border people. One hand, For the state, it uses the resilience of the border to maintain the balance of the border area. For the border people, the identity has become a resource to help them get paid. On the other hand, people also lose their survival skills in the process, and the immobility is enhanced.

IP-14. Borders and its Representation 2

Chair: T. Mark Montoya (Northern Arizona University)

Speakers:

1) David Newman (Ben-Gurion University) Caricatures and the Study of Borders

The representation of borders through such diverse forms as art, literature, films, poetry and cartography are important in understanding how society views the impact of borders on their daily lives. This paper will look at the way borders are represented through caricatures, which have been collected over the past decade from throughout the world. Caricatures offer both a humorous and serious understanding of political events in general, and borders in particular. Major themes include the US-Mexico wall, the Israel-Palestine separation barrier, European borders post Brexit, borders and migration, and borders and security. More recently many caricatures have focused on the role of borders in a Covid 19 era. general themes will be highlighted as we seek to understand the dynamics of bordering through these popular images.

2) Magda Rodriguez (Texas A&M University): The History of the Narratives of Those who Cross the U.S.-Mexico Border--How the Controversy of American Dirt Came to Be

At the beginning of 2020, the U.S.-Mexico border and the immigrants who journey across it received renewed attention. The attention began with the outcry of the detention centers; however, the attention drifted to American Dirt by Jeanine Cummins (Jan. 21, 2020), which had been included in Oprah's Book Club. Although it was commended by certain Mexican-American voices for bringing light to the plight of the immigrant before being released, the narrative changed as others read the book and expressed concern over

the errors that the book held. This change led to a controversy on whether or not Cummins had the right to write on the immigrant experience, which has created the question: “Who has the authority to speak on the issues of the Latin American immigrants, who come to the U.S. outside of legal manners?” The purpose of this study was to explore this question and examine the historical construction of the narrative of those who have crossed the U.S.-Mexico border. The examination of the topic focused on how the previous literature on the topic of immigrants has been approached by the authors. This examination casts light to the construction of the voices that have surrounded the fictionalization of the immigrant experience. The outcome of this analysis explores how such a divided view on Cummins’ book came to be and what can come from the controversy as this is impressively similar to the controversy surrounding “The Confessions of Nat Turner.”

3) Óscar Badillo (UNAM): Las representaciones documentales de la violencia en la frontera México-Estados Unidos

En esta ponencia analizaré brevemente el proceso por el cual las representaciones documentales de la violencia desatada desde el inicio de la llamada “guerra contra el narco” en la frontera que comparten México y Estados Unidos pueden configurar un imaginario de riesgo en la región. Para ello, tomaré como ejemplo algunos documentales de ambos países que, según busco explicar, articulan una percepción que puede resultar en interpretaciones diversas y encontradas sobre el fenómeno en cuestión y en las que el enfoque de los creadores juega un papel determinante. Mientras ciertas series documentales para televisión hacen un tratamiento espectacular y bélico de la violencia en la frontera, otros asumen la labor que tradicionalmente se le ha encomendado al documental: observar críticamente, analizar e interpretar la realidad. De *Border Wars* (2010) y *Borderforce USA: The Bridges* (2020) de NatGeo a producciones independientes como *Lo que reina en las sombras* (2015), el amplio espectro de representaciones documentales de la frontera permite comprender de qué manera el riesgo no se refiere siempre a realidades objetivas, sino que puede ser el resultado de interacciones transnacionales en las que distintos actores, entre ellos las industrias culturales, buscan imponer su visión del mundo.

4) Juan Llamas-Rodríguez (University of Texas): Critical Play as Border Studies Pedagogy

The impetus of nation-states to treat the international boundaries as sites of policing, rather than collaboration, exacerbates distinctly cross-border problems. In the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, of those problems is inadequate sewage disposal. The physical and policy changes needed are no mystery: repairing the International Outfall Interceptor, reforming the International Boundary and Water Commission, and reinstating funding to

the North American Development Bank. The problem, however, lies in the entrenched “state-thinking” that often leads to an impasse in pursuing these solutions.

The “Sewer Transnationalists” is a cooperative board game I have created to model this cross-border issue. The goal of the game is to repair the sewers in the border region, which can only be accomplished if players work together. This project demonstrates the value of critical play for border studies pedagogy. First, in its creation, I synthesized the key points of the sewage issue to “re-skin” a popular cooperative game — i.e. taking the mechanics while changing the “look” of a game to convey a critical message. The critical making process of game development is itself knowledge production. Second, by playing the game, players must rethink border structures to improve their chances at solving the sewage issue. The game demands an ecological reorientation: winning is impossible if the vitality of the border environment where players interact is compromised. If games are models of real-world scenarios, critical games offer new ways of addressing the issues central to that scenario.