

Boundaries and Belonging

States and Societies in the Struggle to Shape Identities and Local Practices

This interdisciplinary volume maintains the importance of a spatial understanding of society and history, but it suggests a way of conceiving of borders and space that goes beyond a school map of states. Its subject is the struggle among differing spatial logics, or mental maps. It is concerned with the meaning that state borders hold for people but recognizes that such meaning varies and is contested by other social formations. The authors here ask, To what degree do state borders encase the mechanisms that make the decisive rules governing people's lives and to what extent do they give way to other rulemakers? To what extent do states circumscribe the communities to which people feel attached and to what extent do they intersect with other communities of belonging? The essays in this book home in on the struggles and conflicting demands on people, given that state borders are not automatically preeminent and that other spatial logics demand attention.

Joel S. Migdal is author of many works of comparative state-society relations and the politics of Israel and the Palestinians. His books include The Palestinian People: A History (with Baruch Kimmerling, 2003), Through the Lens of Israel: Explorations in State and Society (2001), Statein-Society: Studying How States and Societies Transform and Constitute One Another (2001), State Power and Social Forces: Domination and Transformation in the Third World (with co-editors Atul Kohli and Vivienne Shue, 1994), Palestinians: The Making of a People (with Baruch Kimmerling, 1993), and Strong Societies and Weak States: State-Society Relations and State Capabilities in the Third World (1988). He has taught at Tel Aviv University and Harvard University and has been a visiting professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, and the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. He has been a Fulbright-Hayes Fellow and a Lady Davis Fellow. For most of the 1990s he was chair of the Social Science Research Council's Committee on the Near and Middle East. He is currently president of the Association for Israel Studies. He was the founding chair of the International Studies Program at the University of Washington.



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Preface and Acknowledgments

This book began to take shape in two workshops that were held at the University of Washington in July 1999 and September 2000. For me and, I think, for the others who attended, those workshops were extremely exciting. They played with and integrated some of the most compelling current topics in the social sciences: issues of borders, multiple and changing identities, differing vectors and senses of belonging, states, the lines between public and private space, and more. Perhaps what made them so exciting to me was that they brought new voices to some of the old questions in comparative studies. In this volume, all the contributors except Yeşim Arat, Reşat Kasaba, and me received their Ph.D.s after 1995.

It is not simply that this volume introduces bright new minds. These scholars bring a new sensibility to the study of comparative politics and society. All are area experts with deep knowledge of one or more parts of the globe, but they have used their immersion in a place as a way of seeing how old boundaries have been transgressed, even obliterated. They have used their area knowledge to bypass old binaries, such as between migration and stasis, state and society, public and private, national and transnational. Their methodological orientation is to look beyond the lines dividing these supposed opposites to their ongoing interplay, leading to unexpected processes and results. All take culture very seriously but flesh it out in ways that go beyond the tired analysis of attitudes, values, norms, and beliefs. For them, culture is manifest in key practices and is shaped and reshaped in the critical survival choices people make day in and day out.

Part of their new sensibility that I think infuses this volume comes from their interdisciplinarity. Trained as political scientists, sociologists, geographers, and historians, they all have worked in interdisciplinary settings and have gone beyond the limits of their own disciplines. Working with others outside their regions has also contributed to the originality of their outlooks. Cases here come from North America, East Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, and Hibou's conclusion throws in a strong dose of Africa

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as well. I believe the breadth of cases attests to the wide applicability of the ideas here. The disproportionate number of chapters dealing with the Middle East probably reflects my own selection bias but also stems from the complex notions of boundaries and belonging that came out of the Ottoman Empire and its demise. The Middle East gives insight into worldwide contemporary struggles over identity in a way that primary reliance on European experience and thought would not.

The book starts with a chapter by me laying out the key issues and explicating an approach that grew out of the discussions at the two workshops. This is followed by four substantive sections. Part II, with chapters by Resat Kasaba and Sarah Abrevaya Stein, examines issues of movement, stasis, and identity in the Ottoman Empire, before the construction of modern states in the territories it ruled. Next are two sections focusing on modern states and their often tense relationship with other boundary-creating entities and processes inside (and spilling over) their borders. Part III has chapters by Adriana Kemp on Israel, Mary Callahan on Burma, and Nicole Watts on Turkey and Virtual Kurdistan, which examine the states' difficult relations with groups that fall outside the accepted definition of the nation. In Part IV, chapters by Lauren Basson (on the United States), Kenneth Lawson (Canada), Neil Diamant (China), and Patricia Woods (Israel) explore the unexpected and dynamic results of states' attempting to inscribe social boundaries on their populations. The chapters by Matthew Sparke (on Cascadia), Lisa Conant (European Union), and Yeşim Arat (Turkey and the larger Islamic world) explore the tensions between states and transnational spatial configurations challenging conventional notions of state and citizens, nation and nationals. Finally, Béatrice Hibou draws from all of these to offer analytic and theoretical conclusions.

The ideas coming out of the workshops were immeasurably enriched by participants who have not contributed to this volume. I express my deep appreciation to Uri Ben-Eliezer, Madeleine Dong, Leila Fawaz, Kathie Friedman, Edward Gross, Steven Heydemann, Christine Ingebritsen, David Newman, and Jonathan Warren. Michael McCann was both an intellectual inspiration and, through his role as the head of the newly formed Comparative Law and Society Studies (CLASS) program at the University of Washington, a major provider of material support. Invaluable assistance for the workshops and volume was given by Chandni Gupta, Laura Korey, Jarod Krissman, Tamara Leonard, Jane Meyerding, Brian Peters, Kammerle Schneider, Zoë Stemm, Cathy Vuong, and Wanli Yuan. I also thank those who funded the project, including the University of Washington's Tools for Transformation Program; the CLASS program; the International Studies Center, administered by Resat Kasaba; the Middle East Center, administered by Ellis Goldberg with the aid of Felicia Hecker; the Robert F. Philip Professorship in International Studies; and the Crossing-Borders Ford Foundation grant, administered by Gary Hamilton and, later, Laurie Sears.