

# BRIT XI Mobile borders | Abstracts. Tuesday 6 September, Geneva

## **Session 1. The changing borders of migration regimes/ *Les frontières changeantes des régimes migratoires (1)***

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**Paolo CUTTITTA**, University of Palermo: Transformations of territorial (state) and supra-territorial (status) borders resulting from the use of selected instruments of migration controls.

This paper describes international migration regimes from a binary border perspective, based on the distinction between territorial and non-territorial borders. Territorial borders are those of states, of the EU, of Schengenland. Non-territorial borders are those of the migrants' statuses. Statuses *are* borders, insofar as they can make territorial border crossings easier or more difficult. Statuses also *have* borders delimiting them. Migration regimes are made of and interact with both kinds of borders. Territorial borders change in location, shape and operational modalities, but they also interact with non-territorial borders, which can be restricted or enlarged. In migration regimes, both territorial and non-territorial borders are therefore *mobile borders*.

**Liette GILBERT**, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Toronto: Walling mexicans out of Canada.

Fifteen years after the signature of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Canada's decision to impose a visa requirement on Mexicans acted as a wall to deter refugee claims (from Mexico and the United States). The requirement, announced on July 13, 2009 and to be effective the very next day, caused quite a roar in Mexican media and diplomatic relations. Canada's Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, Jason Kenney rationalized the new visa condition as providing a greater ability to manage the flow of people into Canada and to verify bona fides [refugee claimants]. However, the visa measure was part of a larger restrictive policy regime to control the influx of particular states generating migrants and criminalizing refugee claimants (individually and collectively).

Wendy Brown (2010: 39) contends that [p]olitical walls have always spectacularized power –they have always generated performative and symbolic effects in excess of their obdurately material ones. They have produced and negated certain political imaginaries." This paper/presentation examines the political rhetoric of the Conservative government used (mediatized or spectacularized) to legitimate the visa requirement as a wall that undifferentiatedly kept Mexicans (whether refugee claimants or visitors) out and constructed them as a threat to Canada's immigration and refugee system, social welfare and national borders. The paper/presentation specifically considers how the visa requirement served as a political, discursive and bureaucratic wall to control the alleged abuse of the Canadian refugee system by Mexicans. Through the construct of alleged abuse, Conservative politicians oversimplified a complex condition into "bogus" claimants and trivialized refugee rights and human rights in order to elicit political support by appealing to conservative imaginaries. They have prejudiced the refugee system and public opinion against targeted claimants and have deterred such groups from filing claims by imposing visa requirements in an attempt to conceal the various constrictions of the refugee system. Moreover, there is something profoundly deceitful in adopting a blanket visa requirement for a professed "close friend and strategic partner".

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**MIG@NET Research-Team.** Vassilis Tsianos University of Hamburg, Brigitta Kuster University of Hamburg, Nelli Kambouri Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Athens, Dimitris Parsanoglou University of Crete, Renata Pepicelli, University of Bologna: Doing border by means of "data bodies" in Eurodac.

Doing border from a 'bottom-up' perspective addresses always the question: How is the border constructed, managed, and by whom. In this sense, the European database Eurodac can be understood as a mobile border. Here is where the fingerprints of asylum seekers, apprehended illegal immigrants or those who cross Eu-borders irregularly are stored and migrants are thus contained as 'data bodies', personifications of border crossing and mobility risks. In this way, the border becomes a property and feature of the migrant's body. However in between such data bodies and the real bodies of migrants accrues a third space where both operate, the control practices and the subjectivities of migration. Drawing on interviews with transit-migrants and on the findings of our transnational research (in Greece, Germany and Italy) conducted under the FP7 funded project MIG@NET on the mode of operation of Eurodac, our paper will explore this third space from the viewpoint of the concept of "digital deportability". To avoid the reiteration of the perspective of control policies, our contribution claims for a situated analysis from the perspective of migration, and accounts for the knowledge-based shift of the politics of border: the deterritorialization of border control, with the double function of politics at a distance and virtual data collection to cast a net of control, which denaturalizes and virtualizes not only the form of surveillance but also the form of punishment by extending the risk of deportability of migrants. But even more: Our aim is to trace the emergence of new subjectivities and the deterritorializing ways of dealing with "illegal citizenship".

**Olga LAFAZANI,** Harokopio University, Athens: The embodiment of borders.

As the call for this conference argues, borders are not limited in borderlines but proliferate in multiple spaces and employ many different forms. In this paper I will investigate how the border works as an embodied process within the everyday lives of migrants inhabiting, permanently or temporarily, Athens. Developing the concept of everyday life as taken from Henri Lefebvre I will work on the idea that every day life does not include only continuous adaptations, but also conflicts related with processes of collective and individual consciousness and thus the possibility of emancipation in the everyday itself.

As it is argued by many academics in the fields of migration and border studies, border policies construct migrants as subjects and objects of fear and exercise a disciplinary power on migration. This disciplinary power is inscribed in the everyday lives of migrants when "normal" activities such as working, living in the city, walking in a street, traveling are defined as illegal. In this paper though, border policies will be thought of not as unilateral processes of exclusion and domination by state and law but as tense and conflict-driven processes that work (also) in the level of every day encounters of bodies inhabiting urban space. From such a perspective border(s) are conceived as negotiations, processes, struggles, articulated in moments, in constellations of the everyday life when they are (re)produced, transformed and/or resisted.

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## **Session 2. The aesthetics of border demarcation, from border landscape to border artscapes / *L'esthétique des inscriptions frontalières, paysage et art à la frontière (1)***

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**Kenneth MADSEN**, The Ohio State University at Newark: Contesting and Claiming Space at the Edges of the Nation-State.

On the edges of the nation-state, border fences have become an increasingly popular political mechanism for controlling flows of people and goods, but this medium has also become a canvas for alternative expressions of belonging. Just as art and graffiti are commonly deployed in the urban landscape as mainstream and alternative means of claiming space, they are deployed on international border fences to contest prevalent political winds and claim alternative senses of who belongs. In particular, such endeavors often give voice to marginalized populations that are kept at bay by border barriers or local populations that transcend the boundary. This research takes the U.S.-Mexico border as a case study in understanding such activity.

**Sara SOLAIMANI**, San Diego State University: Culture, art, and the transborder condition/experience: Marcos Ramirez ERRE's artistic practices.

I completed my Graduate study at San Diego State University's Chicana and Chicano Studies Department, for which the title of my thesis is Culture, Art, and the Transborder condition/experience: Marcos Ramirez ERRE's Art Practices. In it, I explore Marcos Ramirez ERRE's work as an instrument for questioning the physical and metaphorical Mexico-US border, and pre-constructed colonial notions of space on a global scale. In relation to notions of identity on the border, how has this questioning led to a naturalization of the collective and fluid condition made up of distinct transborder experiences?

For the purposes of this proposal, I'll focus on developing briefly the main concepts of my research, delving deeply into one of the analytical category in depth so as to rethink the perceived limitations of subjectivities or conditions. Although borders are "real" and painful ruptures for many, individual experiences of life are every bit as "real," and are therefore meaningful naturalizing in order to make it easier to operationalize them as methods to collect individual transborder experiences and manifest them as understandings of the other. Art practices can recuperate the others within by revealing the undeniable individuality of combinations of circumstances in each of our narratives.

By isolating from the analysis, specific sections that demonstrate how three of the nine pieces analyzed in detail, have questioned paradigmatic notions of identity vis-à-vis the geopolitical Mexico-US border, I aim to highlight the way in which this artistic production is in turn, naturalizing the transborder condition (Iglesias Prieto 2008). ERRE's work has added an important element of deliberate agency to this asymmetrically structured region in which survival is contingent upon innovation.

ERRE's work plays an important cultural role of raising awareness about the transborder condition. Inspired by the spirit of Iglesias Prieto's operational dedication to define the global transborder condition that marks the lives of many, I re-appropriate the concept for the purposes of this research. Transborder indicates a position of being present between two worlds. It is a collective product of distinct transborder experiences—crossings for myriad purposes that require careful consideration and negotiation of the border, that necessarily entail creativity and strategy—

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inevitably affected by its physical construct, its imposition. Sophisticated concepts require equally sophisticated manifestations, expressions. Art is an ideal vehicle for questioning the illusion of permanence of our constructed physical reality (Ramirez 2006, Hicks 1998).

Appreciating the complexity of border dynamics requires intricately woven foundations made of equally complex theories of human subjectivity. 187 Pairs of Hands photographically leveled the playing field for California workers in response to Proposition 187 that denied basic rights to the undocumented. Road to Perdition held up a mirror to show where we are headed with the colonial pattern of imposing war on others. In line with Arjun Appadurai's ethnoscapes and Benedict Anderson's diasporas, ERRE uses his own transborder subjectivity to show that the border affects the transborder subject regardless of hir geographic location. Body of Crime questioned the idea of fixed and separate players (identities) in the Mexico-US drug war. 187 Pairs of Hands, Road to Perdition, and Body of Crime illustrate that identity is fluid and complex and that the borders can be questioned the onsite and remotely (virtually). Although ERRE's work speaks to a condition of colonial history of creation and enforcement, the pieces also bring an opportunity for clarity, a message of agency that reminds us how fluid and elemental each of our narratives are to understanding environments of encounter.

**David TAYLOR**, Photographer: Working the Line - Physical, Social and Political topography of the U.S./Mexico Border.



Border Monument No. 4 – © 2008 David Taylor

For the last three years I have been photographing along the U.S.-Mexico border between El Paso/Juarez and Tijuana/San Diego. Ostensibly the project is organized around an effort to document all of the monuments that mark the international boundary west of the Rio Grand. The rigorous effort to reach all of the approximately 260 obelisks, which were installed between 1891 and 1895, has inevitably led to encounters with migrants, smugglers, Border Patrol agents, minutemen and local residents of the borderlands.

The southwest border is a territory in transition. During the period of my work the United States Border Patrol has doubled in size and the federal government has constructed over 600 miles of

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pedestrian fencing and vehicle barrier. With apparatus that range from simple tire drags (that erase foot prints allowing fresh evidence of crossing to be more readily identified) to seismic sensors (that detect the passage of people on foot or in a vehicle) the border is under constant surveillance. To date the Border Patrol has attained “operational control” in many areas, however people and drugs continue to cross. Much of that traffic occurs in the most remote and dangerous areas of the southwest deserts.

My travels along the border have been done both alone and in the company of Border Patrol agents. I have been granted broad access to photograph field operations and the routine activities that occur within Border Patrol stations.

In total, the resulting pictures are intended to offer a view into locations and situations that we generally do not access. In doing so, I hope to offer a view into highly complex set of issues that are most often framed by simplistic, ideologically driven polemics.

My contribution to *The Aesthetics of Border Demarcation* will encompass an overview of my current project, a discussion of the multiple narratives that are the “border issue” and the aesthetic strategies employed in the production of the work. Frequently the U.S. Mexico border is presented as a monolithic phenomenon rather than a complex and variable set of contingent narratives. I will use my photographs as a vehicle to discuss that complexity.

**Geneviève CHEVALIER**, Université Bishop’s, Université du Québec à Montréal : Mesures de sécurité renforcées à Stanstead au Québec et Derby Line au Vermont, Exposition sur Stanstead.

*In this conference, I propose to explore the particular case of the Town of Stanstead, Québec and Derby Line, Vermont, where there has been an increase in security recently. Stanstead is the subject of an exhibition I am curating and which I will discuss in this presentation.*

The exhibition "Stanstead Project, or how to cross the border" revolves around the theme of border lines, those which, as architectural artefacts inscribed in the landscape, have an impact on citizens' mobility. In the last few months, the citizens of Stanstead—the border town in the Eastern Townships that neighbours Derby Line, Vermont—have seen a heightening in border security, manifest in the construction of fences and a growing number of customs officers and arrests. New border policies across the world are having repercussions all the way in Stanstead, where people have routinely crossed the border for generations going back to the late 18th century, some with family members on both sides of it.

Recent history of colonial development in the Eastern Townships begins at the end of the 18th century with the settlement of the first Americans in a region then under British rule. The area served as a buffer zone between Canada and the United States and had not yet been developed. Until 1812, ties remained stronger with Vermont than with the rest of Lower Canada<sup>1</sup>. Among the handful of Americans who colonized the area that would later become Stanstead, some did so thinking they were still south of the border. Others were intent on returning to the British fold. The microcosm in the Tomifobia valley prospered, thanks in part to its way station for stage coaches travelling between Montreal and Boston<sup>2</sup>. In recent years—some would say since the paradigm shift of September 11, 2001—the “curiosity” and “close-knit community” that had

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<sup>1</sup> Jean-Pierre Kesteman, Peter Southam, Diane Saint-Pierre, *Histoire des Cantons de l'Est* (Québec: Les presses de l’Université Laval, 1998).

<sup>2</sup> Matthey Farfan, *The Vermont-Quebec Border: Life on the Line* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2009).

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defined the border area formed by Stanstead and Derby Line has become a blind spot in Canada-US relations. Events are inexorably pointing in one direction: this enclave will not be the exception to the rule. The demands of national defence and security are disrupting the habits and lifestyles of a community and partially eradicating its history.

This first part of the project, preparatory to the particular case of Stanstead and Derby Line, broaches the general question of the world's boundaries and the nature of the territories they circumscribe. Selected works deal with notions of space, territory, border lines, history, culture, and geography: Andreas Rutkauskas (Montreal) drew from the surroundings of Stanstead to produce photographs, video, and travel logs; Green Border, which Christian Philipp Müller (Berlin and New York) presented at the Venice Biennale in 1993, deals in part with Austria's historical boundaries, and his more recent Burning Love explores the cloth-weaving traditions of a mountain community; Ursula Biemann's Performing the Border and Europlex examine the legitimacy of the borders that neo-capitalism creates between rich nations and poor ones, between men and women.

The reflection thus begun, the exhibition continues in the summer of 2012, as artists Raphaëlle de Groot (Montreal and Italy) and Althea Thauberger (Vancouver) produce site-specific works articulated around Stanstead and its social, cultural, historical, and political contexts.

*"Stanstead Project, or how to cross the border" was presented from April 30 to July 30, 2011 at the Foreman Art Gallery of Bishop's University. The project will continue during the Summer of 2012 in the Town of Stanstead.*

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## **Session 3. Transportation issues in mobile border regions /** *Problèmes de transport dans les régions de frontières mobiles*

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**Antoine BEYER**, Paris-Sorbonne, France & Rafael GIMENEZ, Institut d'Estudis territorials, Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain : Frontières d'Etat, frontière d'étape. La diffusion des interfaces techniques et douanières dans les réseaux ferroviaires ouest-européens (Royaume-Uni, France, Espagne).

Rail systems in France, Iberian peninsula and Great Britain that progressively emerged during the 19th had to take topographic and political discontinuities into account, reinforced in the case of Spain by the choice of a different track gauge. The continuity of train services had also to suffer from many other technical disruptions such as different loading gauges, axles load, diverging electrification systems, length of train and of course different railway signalling and circulation rules. The traditional divisions went through a dramatic technical and political evolution during the nineties. On both borders, the development of high speed rail service was contemporary with the realisation of the Single European Act (SEA). Since 1994 London is connected with Paris and Bruxelles and the first Spanish line between Madrid and Sevilla that opened in 1992 will be connected soon to the French high speed offer. But practically, the national systems are far from being continue and unified. The current situation can be explained by the lasting technical heritages as well as by recent political decisions. In fact, the attention of the three countries to their mutual interfaces is quite different. A comparative approach will pinpoint the local balances of territorial and technical differences and their recent evolution. UK and Ireland decided to stay out the Schengen Agreements and maintained a identity control on travellers that reinforced the barrier effect locally. Due to the advantages of the new transport offer, the custom controls have been displaced at the departure stations (St Pancras International or Paris-Nord). It also produced the interesting figure of the intermittent custom installations in Calais-Fréthun or Lille-Europe. On the contrary, Spain always claimed its choice to reduce its access restriction to the rest of Europe. The UIC standard gauge has been introduced in the Iberian peninsula to ease the access to the French rail network. If in former national-led systems the disruptions of technical and politic lines were obvious and generally overlapped each other, the new European integration context seems to alleviate this divide. High speed train offers and their recent evolution introduce a new, differentiated way, of managing the border effect. The paper will successively detail and analyse the international contexts of the French-Spanish and French-British borders. A further point will present a more general and conceptual approach to the way political and technical discontinuities in transport influence each other and create, through a co-evolution process, symbiotic configurations. Although the expression of the rail border effects are quite different in the two cases presented, the management of discontinuities shows a common tendency to accommodate with the traveller expectations and a spread out of the former disruption at the border all along the transport network.

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**Madeleine BOUDOUX D'HAUTEFEUILLE**, Université des Antilles-Guyane. IRD – OHM Oyapock du CNRS (UPS 3188) : L'intégration régionale par les infrastructures routières en espace amazonien, enjeux et limites dans la redéfinition du rôle des frontières. Le paradoxe de la frontière franco-brésilienne.

In South America, the regional integration process has, since the 1990s, mainly emerged through the establishment of several regional economic organizations. In order to strengthen the conditions of integration, transnational infrastructure development has also been promoted since the beginning of the 2000s by the IIRSA initiative (Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America). For international borders in the Amazonian area, which in its greatest extension covers nine of the thirteen South American countries, new elements are at stake: having traditionally acted as peripheries of national territories, they now exhibit new potential as interfaces and transition spaces. This paper aims to examine the current changes in the role of borders and border areas in Amazonia, in the light of the challenges inherent in the strengthening of cross-border road infrastructure.

Resulting from field work developed within the framework of a doctoral thesis in geography, the paper takes as its subject matter the border that France shares with Brazil, via French Guiana, a French Overseas Region and Department, and Amapá, a State of the Federative Republic of Brazil. Across this border, which consists for more than a half its length of a river, a bridge is being built. This bridge joins two roads which are essential to the spatial organization of French Guiana (RN1/RN2) and Amapá (BR156). The paper will focus on showing how the border delimits margin(s) at different scales and with a mirror effect, and how the cross-border infrastructure under construction stands as a possible lever for breaking down barriers. The conditions and challenges of this opening-up differ from other Amazonian borders, due to a significant socio-economic and political differential between the two spaces. In fact, this differential presents as much an obstacle as an opportunity for decompartmentalization. However, in the absence of a framework for multi-scalar and cross-border governance, this decompartmentalization does not extend beyond the symbolic at the level of international relations.

The new road infrastructure initiates a paradoxical dialectic of opening/closing by highlighting that differential. Because of that, the case study of the Franco-Brazilian border allows to redefine the dynamics of a border in margin(s), part of an Amazonian process of regional integration.

**Jean-Baptiste FRETIGNY**, Université Paris I - Géographie-Cités – ENS France : L'aéroport international à l'épreuve des frontières mobiles : aménagement, pratiques et représentations.

Little attention has been paid to the territorial dimension of the increasing projection of borders into important transit places such as international airports. Focusing on the case of Roissy Charles-de-Gaulle airport, this paper shows that the border in network shaped between nodes of communication combine with another border in network created inside the platform itself. Our main hypothesis is that the border changes meaning with its inscription inside the air mobilities system and constitutes a territoriality in network, challenging representations of both practitioners and researchers.

The experience of going across the border will be first studied. It seems to be marked by a certain dilution of its meaning, as it constitutes only one of the numerous filters punctuating the way of passengers in the airport. A frequent confusion is made for instance between the sovereign police control and the security control related to air transportation. This space situated in-between

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borders gets a real spatial and temporal depth, nourishing a strong extraterritorial imaginary of the international airport, especially sustained by the stakeholders of the duty free zone.

The lability of the border experienced by passengers refers to a work of adaptation to the evolutions of mobilities which will be then studied. The paper examines how the border becomes more complex and follows the diversification of the circulation. The fluctuating border becomes more and more polymorphous with the creation of differentiated tracks between passengers and staff, but also between passengers themselves, distinguished in diverse categories. This border in network is based on a growing interweaving of public and private stakeholders, but also on a series of socio-technical, juridical and architectural innovations. Although this border is strongly codified, its everyday functioning is shifting and contextual.

This space in-between is identified by several denominations and cartographies and is part in many material and symbolic territorializations at larger scale, which will be finally interrogated. It renews the meaning given to entities such as the Schengen area, the European Union, the United States or the world.

The analysis draws on a current research including a work of observation, in-depth interviews and go-along with passengers in all terminals of Charles-de-Gaulle airport, on both sides of the border, recently carried out, and a series of interviews with diverse stakeholders involved in the activities of the platform.

**Joe SULMONA**, University of British Columbia, Canada: Relocating state frontiers through civilian aviation networks in canada and the netherlands.

The paper will address the subject area of materiality of borders versus mobile functional borders. Furthermore, this will involve explaining how cross-national cooperation over two decades with regards to pre-journey border controls has altered the manner in which global transportation networks are constituted.

In particular, the civil aviation industry has grown in response to economic globalization trends over the past fifty years and began in the late 1980s to put pressure on state border control resources. In response, private firms led efforts with the state to trial and implement new processes and technologies which augment trade development and enable states to serve the rapidly increasing international arrivals in a manner that met national security obligations while respecting budgetary constraints. With the events of Sept 11th, the focus of border control efforts became directed towards intensifying scrutiny of travelers, primarily for interdiction of potentially politically violent perpetrators. These circumstances over the past two decades raise questions about the implications of state policy on the development of civil aviation. Moreover, a broader question emerged as to the degree to which changing political circumstances, arising from Sept 11th, have rebalanced the globalization agenda towards a national security focus. Paul Cellucci, former US Ambassador to Canada during Sept 11th soon after articulated the view that “security trumps trade”.

The research project which follows these circumstances has involved assessing three specific forms of pre-journey border control systems, namely United States Customs and Border Protection Pre-clearance services, the introduction of biometric-enabled Automated Border Control technologies, along with the use of pre-departure passenger data transmissions. The research involved a bi- national comparison of the approaches utilized in the Netherlands and Canada in regards to their border crossing relationship with the United States. Additional

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supporting research was undertaken with regards to overarching European Commission advanced border control policies, and recent smaller scale pre-journey projects in Ireland and Aruba. Detailed interviews and document assessments were conducted in both Europe and North America.

The paper will conclude with an overall assessment of the consequences of the changing state of advanced border controls on the development of civil aviation industry, along with broader conceptual issues that arise from the interplay between national security concerns and economic globalization forces. Finally, the paper will also identify future areas of study that are relevant for academic attention, as well as policy and corporate strategy recommendations for consideration in the near and longer terms.

**Aurelio VIGANI**, Institut de Géographie - Université de Lausanne : Transports, frontière et développement territorial de la Regio Insubrica.

This article introduces the spatial development of the cross-border Regio Insubrica (RI) between the Canton of Ticino (CH) and the Lombardy Region (I) focusing mainly on the triangle created by the urban poles of Lugano-Como-Varese. After the presentation of the main issues of metropolization and border's opening in Europe, the cross-border development of the RI will be analyzed from the political-institutional frame (in particular the mutation of functions and activities along the border) and the mobility point of view (mostly the commuter flows evolution).

A polycentric spatial development is proposed as a solution to reduce the car dependency and to move the cross-border region from a “in-between space” to a “polycentric metropolis”.

*Key-words: transport, border development, spatial development, commuter's mobility, Regio Insubrica*

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## **Session 4. Biometric, numeric or smart borders and the information society / Frontières biométriques, numériques et "intelligentes" dans la société de l'information (1)**

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**Amaël CATTARUZZA**, Ecoles de Saint-Cyr Coëtquidan : La « technologisation » de la surveillance et du contrôle aux frontières change-t-elle la nature du phénomène frontalier ?

L'usage des nouvelles technologies dans le domaine de la surveillance et du contrôle des flux aux frontières se généralise et se banalise de nos jours. Autrefois limitée aux frontières contestées dans une volonté de défense du territoire, les nouvelles technologies (senseurs, drones, robots sentinelles, etc.) sont aujourd'hui utilisées sur des frontières « pacifiées » dans un but de filtrage des flux (migrants, marchandises, etc.), considérés comme potentiellement dangereux. Cette « technologisation » prend trois formes principales : numérisation (systèmes de fichages et d'informatisation du renseignement), développement de dispositifs de repérage et surveillance (senseurs, drones, etc.), robotisation (robot-sentinelle, entre autres). Parmi cette diffusion et banalisation de l'usage des technologies aux frontières, citons, entre autres, le projet avorté de Virtual Fence confié au groupe Boeing ou la création de smart borders aux Etats-Unis, les technologies de fichages et de renseignements centralisés de l'Espace Schengen (système d'information Schengen ou encore le système Visa Information Schengen créés en 1995, agence Frontex créée en 2005), le développement des dispositifs de repérage et de surveillance (caméras infrarouges et senseurs utilisées sur les frontières de l'espace Schengen, contrôle des flux dans les zones aéroportuaires avec clôture, postes d'inspection et de filtrage, fouilles, portique détecteurs, rayons x, voire des systèmes expérimentaux d'identifications biométriques, comme BIODEV et PEGASE à l'aéroport Charles de Gaulle).

Aussi, cette diffusion de l'usage des nouvelles technologies aux frontières a amorcé une double processus : nous voyons d'une part une virtualisation de la frontière (virtualisation du renseignement informatisé, virtualisation de la surveillance, etc.), et d'autre part, l'apparition d'une architecture frontalière de plus en plus complexe passant de la frontière-ligne à la frontière-zone (l'automatisation de la surveillance permet de renforcer la profondeur de la zone surveillée et garantie la durabilité de la surveillance) et « pixélisée » (chaque gares, ports ou aéroports internationaux sont autant de points frontaliers sur le territoire national utilisant des technologies de plus en plus élaborées de surveillance et de contrôle). Quoiqu'il en soit, la technologie aux frontières permet de renforcer la possibilité de surveillance et de contrôle en-deçà et au-delà de la frontière, ces nouvelles capacités donnant lieu à des adaptations juridiques permettant l'arrestation de migrants illégaux sur des zones plus larges (comme dans le cas de la frontière Etats-Unis/Mexique). Pour certains géographes, comme Stephen Graham, cette transformation de la frontière serait encore plus radicale. Selon lui, avec les nouvelles technologies de l'information et leur usage dans le domaine sécuritaire, nous verrions l'apparition d'une « ubiquitous border » (Stephen Graham), une frontière omniprésente, l'espace territorial étant intégralement « frontiérisé », permettant une surveillance et un contrôle permanent de l'étranger (comme du citoyen). Ces constats rejoignent les constats de Philippe Bonditti qui met en exergue le fait qu'« effacer la frontière » (comme dans le cas de l'espace Schengen) aurait pour contrepartie de « tracer les individus ». Le lieu de contrôle physique et territorialisé que représentait la frontière tendrait à se transformer en un contrôle mobile (ou omniprésent), au fur et à mesure que l'identification des individus se fait plus précise dans l'espace européen. Ce constat semblerait présager une mondialisation à plusieurs vitesses, avec des phénomènes de blocages aux frontières non plus territoriaux (politique des visas), mais sociaux (contrôles sélectifs individualisés).

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Aussi, cette communication propose d'aborder et de développer ces différents aspects pour voir en quoi les frontières ainsi « technologiques » peuvent, ou non, changer de nature. Finalement, cette dimension technologique de la frontière laisse apparaître une question plus fondamentale en toile de fond : quelle est la signification contemporaine de la frontière ? A-t-elle un sens symbolique : car elle construit l'identité nationale, régionale, des populations qui s'y réfèrent ? Ou a-t-elle un sens sécuritaire : protège-t-elle encore d'un quelconque danger extérieur ? Ou n'est-elle plus qu'un fantasme de sécurité, qui, parce qu'il n'est plus réel, est théâtralisé et exagéré jusqu'au blindage les plus perfectionnés ?

**Francisco KLAUSER**, Institute of Geography University of Neuchâtel: Mobile Borders and Sport Mega- Events Security. The example of Euro 2008 in Switzerland and Austria.

In the post 9/11 context of the ‘war on terror’, sports mega-events such as the FIFA World Cup, the European Football Championships or the Olympic Games not only raise immense economic and socio-cultural opportunities, but also evoke dramatically increased security concern.

The proposed paper draws upon empirical insights provided by a two-year research project relating to security governance at the European Football Championships 2008 in Switzerland and Austria (Euro 2008). It positions, and investigates, the (mobile-) border problematic in the context of security and surveillance operations at sport mega-events. There are two main scales of analysis to highlight.

### *Sport mega-events, mobile borders and the urban environment*

Host cities of sport mega-events powerfully exemplify the splintering of the contemporary urban environment into a wide range of more or less hermetically enclosed and tightly controlled enclaves that are supported by advanced surveillance technologies and increased numbers of security personnel. In the case of Euro 2008, UEFA produced more than 15 kilometres of tarpaulin to cover the most prominently positioned fences, demarcating a multitude of access-controlled spatial entities, from the stadiums to the referee headquarters and from team hotels to specifically designed fan zones for ‘public viewing’.

The aim of these spatial enclosures at Euro 2008 was not only to secure specifically arranged and hierarchically organised parts of the urban environment, but also to channel fan flows throughout the host cities. Small and larger portions of space were cut off and networked with the rest of the city through a multitude of access- or passage points, some controlled more highly than others. What is emerging is a temporally limited, and spatially flexible, form of ‘passage-point urbanism’ (Graham, 2010).

### *Sport mega-events, mobile borders and the monitoring of (trans-)national fan mobilities*

Besides the temporary restructuring of the host-cities of Euro 2008, security operations also relied on the filtering and surveillance of fan flows on many other scales. For example, based on bilateral and multilateral agreements, police information exchange, and travel bans on known ‘hooligans’ or other potential criminal offenders in their home countries, Switzerland and Austria created a flexible and multi-scalar ‘mobility filter’ that went far beyond their own borders.

Furthermore, security strategies also focussed on the increased control of strategic nodal points within the two countries, such as railway stations, airports or even motorway restaurants. Thus international and national fan movements were monitored, restricted (if necessary) and organised to move in relay from point to point, from ‘border’ to ‘border’. Supporters came together at certain strategic points and then continued along fixed paths and at (more or less) fixed speeds. To

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allow for such mobile identity identification and surveillance, Swiss police bought (especially for Euro 2008) a portable fingerprint identification system, produced by Motorola. Thus, we here touch upon another critical development regarding contemporary mobile borders: the growing role and authority of private expertise and business interests in contemporary security matters ...

**David SAMSON, CENJ / EHESS:** Frontières et contrôles, entre territorialisation et déterritorialisation. Analyse comparative du concept de frontière à travers le cas du contrôle biométrique de la mobilité internationale des personnes et de la problématique de la coexistence entre OGM et non-OGM.

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The concepts of border, territory, deterritorialisation and control will be thought here in light of an analysis of two heterogeneous contemporary processes : on one hand, the evolutions of immigration policies, in particular concerning the generalization of biometrics and the conceptual challenge to the notion of border raised by the June 10, 2011 French law on immigration ; on the other hand, the attempts aimed at implementing a “coexistence” between conventional and genetically modified (GM) cultures. Beyond their differences, both fields make use of a fundamental concept in the implementation of the current socio-technical apparatus, *traceability*.

This structural homology justifies, by itself, an enquiry on the mutations of the concept of border in the frame of the contemporary socio-technical apparatus, and on how this concept is subjected to variations following its uses (here, control of mobility of persons and of agricultural products). Drawing upon various academic fields (philosophy, political science, jurisprudence) and on a participant observation to the French High Council of Biotechnologies (HCB), we will however suggest that opposite trends characterize the way these two fields make use of the concept of border, beyond the technological convergence realized through traceability.

Several authors have underlined the current process of borders’ “deterritorialisation”, some going so far as to speak of their “dematerialisation”. According to this description, the border has evolved into a “mobile” and “smart border”, tied to the body of individual or collective subjects, whom are specifically targeted through procedures such as profiling. Such a description jeopardizes the pertinence of the classical concept of border, insofar as it is characterized as a fixed, continuous and permanent line separating two spaces. The border would make way to a dissemination of controls through space and time. Targeted controls, identification and individualization realized through biometric methods, as well as profiling (“high-risk travelers”, etc.), seems to supersede themselves to the sole juridico-spatial definition of borders.

We will however qualify this statement, by insisting both on specific control techniques and the material infrastructures on which they depend and by analyzing a specific disposition of the June 10, 2011 French law on immigration (Besson Act). The latter establishes a “temporary waiting zone” on the model of ZAPI (*zone d'attente pour personne en instance*), i.e. detention centers created in airports and other transport nodes to which undocumented travelers are restricted until the state eventually gives them leave to enter the national territory. Although its judicial implications are still discussed, human rights NGO have claimed that the new law would enable, for instance, the state to establish a temporary « waiting zone » from Toulouse to the Pyrenees. “Drawing lines on a map” would therefore be a punctual sovereign decision, instead of a perennial geopolitical operation. Instead of proclaiming the “end of borders”, shouldn’t we conceive of the border as a flexible, juridico-spatial technique, materialized in specific places and targeted towards specific groups or individuals?

While immigration policies underline how border controls may be separated from the border as a permanent, spatial line, agricultural policies and debates concerning “coexistence” between GM and non-GM cultures indicate a reverse trend. Here, consolidation of products’ traceability through-out the logistical chain going from the “field to the plate” follows one major objective: strengthening and legitimizing the land-based separation between GM and non-GM cultures. We will show how a realistic “coexistence” implies a multiplication of controls and the establishment of logistical segregation processes, which conditions the possibility of a material border between fields.

While biometrics and migration policies show how borders tend to evolve toward a dissemination of controls through time and space, GMO policies give us a model which is both analogous, through the common use of traceability, and contrary, insofar as the dissemination of controls have as ultimate aim the consolidation of material, geographical borders between fields.

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## **Session 5. Transboundary mapping /** ***La représentation cartographique des transfrontières (1)***

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**Laurent NIGGELER & Jean-Louis ROZIER**, Institut géographique national, Service de la mensuration officielle : Frontière nationale et géodonnées transfrontalières.

This presentation comes from a study into the creation of a spatial database in a cross-border area around the city of Geneva. It comprises data from France, the Canton of Vaud and the Canton of Geneva.

While the realization of a map from existing maps can cause technical problems of cartographic adaptation, which are often hidden by the scale, the grouping of several databases does not allow for even the smallest imprecision.

The first step consists in gathering data in a single datum.

The continuity between the geometric points must be exact and in order to achieve this, the connection point has to be precisely determined. Paradoxically, the first entity to establish is the border line, which forms the basis of our project, enabling us to connect the reference frameworks.

The geometric accuracy is not the only issue. Consistency has to be ensured by using a common classification of objects resulting from matching the specification used by each of the neighboring countries.

Thus, the creation of a database whose aim is to erase the border will be possible firstly thanks to a very accurate knowledge of it, and second by the establishment of common (almost supranational) rules of objects mapped.

**Aurélie ARNAUD & Michel CHIAPPERO**, IUAR (Institut d'Urbanisme et d'Aménagement Régional) d'Aix Marseille 3, laboratoire CIRTA: Vers une méthode de représentation cartographique des phénomènes transfrontaliers selon quatre échelles d'observation.

Map production has evolved considerably in recent years, especially with geovisualization advent. However, the static map is a means of communication still very popular for represent transboundary phenomena: for example, atlas of Le Monde and atlas of "ateliers de cartographie de SciencePo Paris".

Nevertheless, they show a lack of reflection on the cartographic representation of the object "border" that contains several dimensions: temporality, uncertain, many attributes themes to represent simultaneously, etc.

Although the language map enacted by Bertin in 1967 remains valid, an empty semiology limits its performances.

Information organization research and transboundary phenomena cartographic representation have already started (Hypercarte3 project; Grasland & al, 2005<sup>4</sup>). However, they focus on spatial analysis, interactive and multimedia aspects on maps, often at the expense of a true semantic and semiotic reflection.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://hypercarte.imag.fr/>

<sup>4</sup> GRASLAND C. et alii, 2005. « Le projet Hypercarte : analyse spatiale et cartographie interactive ». SAGEO 2005.

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We propose a study of transboundary cartographic representation. What topics / items are handled on maps? What graph representation is attributed to these objects? What types of legend are assigned to these maps?

To answer our question we will try, in a first time, to build generic object diagram and class diagram applied on two border territories. They are distinct by their culture, geolocation, political and natural environment. And they have similarities: land and maritime international scale: Andes (Chile-Peru-Bolivia-Argentina<sup>5</sup>) and the Mediterranean<sup>6</sup>. This scale still little studied in this area. The prospect of these diagrams is their use by cartographers and GIS specialists making applications on transboundary.

In a second step, we will take a critical state on transboundary object representations through known conceptual references, using graphic semiology grids (Bertin, 1967 and grid of Pumain & Béguin, 2000) and a chorématique grid (Brunet, 1986). Readability testing maps will be started. The prospect of this work is to orient representation choices integrable on diagrams.

Finally, we will analyze map legends. The ultimate goal of this research is to initiate a reflection on an universal method of transboundary mapping.

**Christine LEUENBERGER**, Cornell University: Mapping the West Bank Barrier.

We tend to think of maps as objective sources of knowledge. Indeed when we look at a map to navigate unfamiliar territory we hardly doubt its impartiality. However, scholars have increasingly questioned the objectivity of mapping practices and analyzed maps in terms of the social, cultural, and political context of their production. This paper draws on three disciplinary traditions: critical cartography, rhetorical studies of scientific discourse, and the Social Studies of Science. These approaches provide the conceptual framework to analyze how various Israeli, Palestinian, and international mapmakers inscribe the West Bank Barrier into their cartographic representations of Israel and the Palestinian territories. The barrier increasingly reshapes the landscape and impedes travelers crossing between Israel and the Palestinian territories. However, its depiction in maps is contested and inconsistent. While in some maps it is shown as a prominent feature of the landscape, it all but disappears in others. Various organizations produce maps that either emphasize or omit the barrier depending on the maps underlying assumptions, functions, and target audiences. This paper focuses on how various visual and textual devices (such as a map's projection, choice of color, thickness of line or the naming of places) as well as spatial markers (such as the selection of certain infrastructural features) are used to communicate certain social and political concerns, construct particular spatial orders, and portray the West Bank Barrier as either an insignificant feature of the landscape or as a significant obstacle to the freedom of movement.

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<sup>5</sup> En s'appuyant sur les recherches entamées par le programme ECOS-Sud qui favorise la coopération scientifique entre certains pays d'Amérique hispanophone et la France. Un des projets financé par ce programme, « De régions marginales à régions pivots ? Les frontières andines », consiste à réaliser un atlas des régions transfrontalières du Chili, du Pérou, de la Bolivie et de l'Argentine (Projet ECOS n°C08H02, 2008-2011 : <http://www.pacte.cnrs.fr/spip.php?article2062>). Une étape de récolte des données a été réalisée en 2009 et 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Recueil de carte sur les flux méditerranéens de Michel Chiappero.

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**Xemartin LABORDE**, Institut Français de Géopolitique: *Atlas géopolitique de la frontière franco-espagnole au Pays basque.*

The French-Spanish border in the Basque Country is a complex geopolitical object. Situated to the extreme west of the Pyrenean Mountains, this cross-border territory has the unique distinction of being in contact with two nation States, France and Spain, and at the heart of a territory that thinks of itself as a nation, the Basque Country. Numerous power struggles between the different populations and territories have been observed in this area of the Pyrenees.

The atlas is broken down into cartographical chapters: the changes in this border over the course of history, population mobility, overlapping of several spoken languages, European cooperation and the question of nations and nationalism.

*Keywords: Border, Territories, Identities, the Basque Country, Geopolitics*

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### **Session 6. Sea cross-boundary cooperation of Japan and Korea across the Strait of Tsushima / *Coopération transfrontalière maritime entre le Japon et la Corée dans le détroit de Tsushima***

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**Masakazu NISHIJIMA**, Fukuoka City Government: Toward the Formation of the Fukuoka-Busan Integrated Trans-Border Special Economic Zone.

The Fukuoka-Busan Integrated Trans-Border Special Economic Zone that has been established a grand design as a model for regional cooperation that transcends borders between the sister cities of Fukuoka, Japan and Busan, Korea. Both local governments have played a significant role to facilitate economic exchange between the prefecture of Kyushu and the province of Kyongsang in Korea. The special economic zone was proposed by Mayor Namsik Huh of Busan in March 2008 and the Council for Economic Cooperation between Fukuoka and Busan was established in October of the same year.

This particular presentation will focus on the history behind the idea of the special economic zone, the various policies that have been implemented by Fukuoka city to realize such program, and the current condition of the program. While the speaker represents the city of Fukuoka, the objective of the presentation is to situate the Fukuoka-Busan Integrated Trans-Border Special Economic Zone in comparison to other regional cooperation in the world (i.e. European Union) and to share some of the achievements and challenges to building and establishing special regional cooperation program.

**Takayoshi KABU**, Kyushu Economic Research Center: Recent Trends in Japan-Korea Transborder Cooperation: Case of the Border Island Tsushima.

Tsushima is an island situated in the Sea of Japan (East Sea) off the coast of Kyushu island. It is approx. 138km from Fukuoka and 50km from Busan. Tsushima has always been considered as a significant point for security by both Japan and Korea. The history of Tsushima is a quite unique one as it was the port of entry for Korean envoys during the closed door era of Edo period in Japan.

After WWII, the exchange between Korea and Japan between Tsushima increased and Korean tourists make up the largest population of tourists to Tsushima. Since tourism is one of the most important industry for Tsushima (followed by fishery and forestry), Korean tourists, business and investment are vital for Tsushima's economy.

As such, the economic cooperation between the city of Busan and Tsushima has flourished over the years. This presentation will look at some of the recent trends of the trans-border cooperation between Japan and Korea through Tsushima, and some of the special policies to facilitate the economic cooperation. This presentation will look at some of the achievements as well as some of the challenges that Tsushima face in terms of the centre-periphery relations, the difficulties of a border region in Japan, and in the international context. The aim of this presentation is to share the experiences of Tsushima with our international colleagues for a comparative analysis on trans-border cooperation and/or regional cooperation and to share common challenges to facilitate and improve such cooperation.

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**Aris den HOLLANDER**, Leiden University: Inter-City Networking Strategy in the Yellow Sea Sub-Region.

This study presents the current status of industries, infrastructure, transport networks urban development strategies of major port cities in the Yellow Sea Sub-Region, and explores the inter-city networking strategies. The Yellow Sea Sub-Region was recognized as an economic zone in the second half of the 1980s, and a "Localized economic zone" was formed in the 1990s based on complementary economies. Relations were also established between China and Korea, and interdependence deepened among cities and regions. Major port cities in the area have promoted major infrastructure projects to meet the needs of the 21st century, such as development of Pusan Port, Kwangyang Port and Inchon Airport in Korea; the Hibikinada Area of Kitakyushu Port and Island City of Hakata Port in Japan, and others. These projects were created to form a new infrastructure in Japan, China, and Korea and the Yellow Sea Sub-Region is exploring its own growth potential after the recession of the Asian economies.

At the same time, several obstacles and challenges still remain and one is the difference in political systems among the respective nations. Another is the difference in income levels. North Korea also divides land transportation networks. It is difficult for Japan, China and Korea to develop an economic integration similar to EU. Therefore, strategies must be explored for inter-city networks and policy coordination in the Yellow Sea Sub-Region to overcome the recession in Asian economies, and create a model for a cross-border regional system that makes sustainable development possible.

Therefore, this presentation will introduce the project, demonstrate the comparison with other similar projects around the world, and illustrate the achievements and challenges.

The presentation will make some tentative conclusion and propose the following to improvement: first, creating new international divisions of labor by enhancing horizontal labor divisions in the electronics, automobile and environmental industries; second, establishing a network of Free Port Districts in the Yellow Sea Sub-Region cities; third, constructing high-speed transportation networks and fourth, coordinating marine companies' strategies and exploring the issue of export and import items fit for empty containers, and fourth to vastly improve the tourism industry.

**Chul-Ho LEE**, Pusan National University: Recent Trends in the Formation of Trans-Border Economic Zone: Case of Busan, Korea.

Japan-Korea relations has flourished since the 2000s with the joint hosting of the Japan-Korea World Cup Soccer in 2002 and the opening up of Korea to Japanese culture, which was previously illegal before 2002. With the vast improvement of the relations, as indicated in the panel proposal, the Korean President Lee Myung-bak declared to build an integrated trans-border economic zone which would include Fukuoka and Busan in 2009. As such, Busan City Hall proposed to Fukuoka the promotion of joint projects and at present, the two cities are collaborating on cooperative projects involving the administrative, the business/entrepreneurial as well as the academic/educational sectors.

Despite such trans-border cooperation across the strait, there still remains sensitive various challenges such as the historical and territorial issues between Japan and Korea, political leadership, creation of a general consensus at the citizens level, and the interest and support by the respective central governments. As such, the Free Trade Agreement (FTA/EPA) negotiation between the two countries has been suspended since 2004. However, cities of Busan and Fukuoka

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have continued to facilitate cooperation through channels and modes of local and regional diplomacy.

Thus, this presentation will look at the special economic zone from the Busan side, and attempt to illustrate some of the achievements as well as obstacles/challenges that have been experienced by the local government in Busan.

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### **Session 7. Questioning mobility at the external borders of the European Union / *La mobilité en questions aux frontières externes de l'U.E. (1)***

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**Laure-Anne BERNES**, University of Liège, Belgium, Centre d'Etudes de l'Ethnicité et des Migrations (CEDEM), Migration, security and free trade in the Mediterranean: A Case Study of the Spanish Border City of Ceuta.

This paper discusses the implications of simultaneously reinforcing restrictive migration policies, epitomized by a strong political focus on EU external borders, and consolidating a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area. The differentiated - and apparently contradictory - management of the flow of goods and people is analytically addressed through the lens of Ceuta's border as a place that crystallizes economic and security tensions.

We first deconstruct the link between free trade and migration, with the much-discussed NAFTA experience in North America as a comparative reference point. Although little attention has been paid to the Euro-Mediterranean case, research has challenged the overall logic that presupposes a negative and linear relation between trade and development (De Haas 2007) on the one hand, and development and decreasing migration flows on the other. In this light the EU and its member States appear to be striving to conciliate contrasting objectives, which raises questions in terms of compatibility and efficiency. Efforts to control undocumented migration at the edges of EU territory have indeed failed to stem migration flows significantly, while clashing with liberal values and economic requirements. In spite of mitigated results, initiatives aimed at tackling the issue of border permeability have proliferated.

To grasp their significance, we review analyses that shed light on the politics of symbolism (borders as political stage, Andreas 2009), performative effects of security discourses and the crucial role played by customs (Bigo 2005, Huysmans 2006) as well as how police activity and technology frame migration issues in security terms. In line with approaches highlighting the limits of state-centric frameworks to address border issues, we argue that borders could be analyzed as "spaces of interactions" (Pellerin, 2004) between multiple actors as well as places (Peraldi 2009) of a power struggle sustaining a regime of selective and negotiated mobility.

The case of Ceuta provides empirical ground for this hypothesis. While strengthening territorial discontinuity and crafting the image of Fortress Europe (Ferrer Gallardo 2005, Castan Pinos 2007), the physical "bordering" of Ceuta also blurs mobility dynamics. Describing the border through open/closed dichotomies thus downplays original features (and practices) displayed by borderlands such as Ceuta and its Moroccan neighborhood.

**Andrew BURRIDGE**, International Boundaries Research Unit, Department of Geography, Durham University, Managing the External Borders of the European Union through Emergency Measures: Frontex and Rapid Border Intervention Teams.

On 24 October 2010, the government of Greece requested assistance in controlling its common land boundary with Turkey against a rise in irregular migration. The European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union, known as Frontex, responded to this request. On 2 November 2010, the first ever deployment of Rapid Border Intervention Teams (RABITs) was sent to the border between Greece and Turkey, involving 175 border control specialists selected from across 25 Member States of the

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EU. On March 3 2011 the RABIT mission was ended, but was immediately followed by a permanent Frontex deployment, Joint Operation (JO) Poseidon.

For RABITs to be deployed – referred to as an “emergency instrument created to serve in extraordinary situations of urgent and exceptional pressure at the external borders” of the EU – a Member State must directly request assistance from Frontex. The recent deployment to the external land boundary of Greece is an important development in border management in the EU, in which a transnational border patrol can operate within a specific Member State. The activity of transnational border patrol agents represents a novel form of border governance which challenges traditional conceptualisations of sovereign power and its relationship to territory, and raises important issues surrounding impacts upon migrants seeking asylum in the EU.

This research focuses upon the role of Frontex Joint Operations and RABITs at the site of their first territorial deployment, through projected interviews and fieldwork to be conducted with Frontex officials, border patrol, and local law enforcement based at the site of the RABIT deployment in the Evros river region of the Greek-Turkish border, over the summer period of 2011. It seeks to understand the specific mandate of the RABITs, how emergency responses to migration at the external borders are justified, how they operate in conjunction with Member States’ border patrols, as well as the impact of their first official territorial operation. Importantly, it questions the role of emergency measures such as RABITs in managing borders and what succeeds these measures when they come to an end. In this instance, what distinction can be made between the short-term RABIT mission, and the subsequent permanent JO Poseidon? What then are the longer term implications of these emergency instruments?

While a small body of research has explored the formation and legal operation of Frontex, there is essentially no existing academic research on the emergency activities of the Agency and the outcomes of their operations. Further, existing studies have not involved field research or ethnographic work, instead applying a reliance on official documents and media reports (see Léonard, 2010). This research seeks to address this critical gap in knowledge through ethnographic field work, as well as an analysis of official documents, concerned with the operation and impacts of this specific practice of border management. Importantly, it seeks to understand the future role of Frontex in the management of the EU’s external borders.

**Raffaella COLETTI**, Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (CeSPI) of Rome & **Filippo CELATA**, University of Rome “La Sapienza”: Cross border cooperation beyond the EU: the narrative function of borders in the construction of the European Neighbourhood.

In the recent decades, cross border cooperation has captured the attention of scholars and policy-makers in an attempt at renovating the meaning and functionality of borders and borderlands. While initially limited to the internal borders of the European Union, cross border cooperation has been extended to its neighbouring countries. The aim of the research is to analyse the most recurrent narratives that characterize the evolution of transborder cooperation and its application toward neighbouring countries, through a critical reading of key political texts. The idea is that the diffusion of cross border cooperation is caused and it’s influenced by the particular narratives and geographical representations that it refers to. Such geographical imaginary, it is argued, is instrumental to the goals of both European institutions and of local and regional authorities toward the construction of a re-scaled and cooperative “Europe of regions”. Cross border narratives and practices, however - as stressed by many authors - are in contrast with other EU’s policy toward neighbouring countries, they rely on policy transfers that are hardly adaptable to

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the political and administrative geography of those countries and may trigger institutional conflicts between various layers of government and between conflicting geopolitical priorities. Cross border cooperation across the EU's external borders, moreover, is even internally contradictory as long as, on the one hand, it seeks to overcome existing borders while, on the other, it constructs new ones through processes of selective inclusion and othering. The paper aims at reflecting upon these issues through the lenses of discourse analysis. The critical review of texts produced by European institutions – regarding neighbouring countries and the ENP policy - will allow to highlight the rationality, the relevance and the function that borders and border regions have in the construction of "an area of peace, stability and prosperity" beyond the borders of the EU, in order to stress some of its contradictions and paradoxes.

**Bernd KASPEREK**, Institute for European Ethnology at the Ludwigs-Maximilians-University Munich,  
From Fixed Border to Rapid Intervention: An examination of the European Border Agency Frontex' involvement in the construction of the new European borders.

Since the 1990s, the European Union has been grappling with the challenges of transnational migration to its notion of an European External Border and the associated border control and migration management projects. The European External Border, as a political technology, has itself undergone far-reaching transformations, which have been described by various scholars. The phenomena encompass exterritorialisation, deterritorialisation and digitalisation amongst other. The increasing involvement of a multiplicity of actors with its consequences for the application of power and control at the border have motivated an understanding of the border as an assemblage of power, which subsequently gave rise to a need to understand the differing modes of governmentality at the border.

The following paper strives to understand these processes and transformations through the lens of one particular actor: Frontex, the European Border Agency. Founded in 2004 and operation since 2005, the agency does not constitute a new police body akin national border police units. The agency describes itself as a coordination mechanism, drawing on the human and non-human resources of the national police bodies. While the day-to-day and seemingly omnipresent task of border control rests with the nation states, Frontex only acts in situations of exception and operationally adds to the policing of the European borders.

Frontex' Rapid Intervention mechanism is especially noteworthy in this context, as it was designed to be activated in situations of "crisis". This contributes to the understanding of borders as being in constant contestation and thus transformation, resulting in the need of a concept of mobile policing of borders. An examination of the operational activities of Frontex shows how this has repercussions for the application of control at the borders: every operation in a particular geographical zone necessitates its own flexible concept of bordering.

To this end, Frontex and its activities can be likened to a laboratory, where in an endless cycle of assessment, trial and evaluation, a new concept of border is being cooked up. This involves cooperation with third countries, traditional and new actors at the border, the increased importance of knowledge and technological means to gather, store, redistribute and evaluate the knowledge. This new, evolving concept has repercussion for the practised modes of governing migration, where Frontex pursues a direction that puts the rationality of the new border in the centre.

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**Rossen KOROUTCHEV**, Department of Arab and Contemporary Islamic Studies, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid: Borders and Migration: case study of the Bulgarian-Greek-Turkish triple point.

The cross-border cooperation between Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey is promoting joint activities for the economic and social development by overcoming the problems arising from the specific local conditions in a manner coherent with the environmental protection.

The financial aid by the EU, including cross-border cooperation (CBC), are different for the three countries. Bulgaria has the support under the PHARE program with Romania and Greece. Turkey is eligible for aid. From 1 January 2004, the geographical scope of the CBC has been extended to the Bulgarian borders with Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. EU aid to Turkey is provided under a separate regulation within the financial aid pre-accession, adopted by the EU Council in December 2001.

The geographical position of this region is very important due to its strategic position between Europe and the Middle East.

- From the standpoint of human resources, the network of schools and universities offers good quality of education and the possibility of enhancement of the skills thanks to the aid of professional courses. Thus, bilateral cooperation can be developed in the areas of human resource management.

- From an economic point of view, the region could become an attraction due to its geographical position. There are good possibilities to intensify economic interaction between Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. Foreign investment could be established in the region due to the low cost of labor and the good professional preparation. Natural resources could be exploited in a more efficient and sustainable way, thus creating additional employment and alternative income sources for the local population.

- From the point of view of the regional development, the bilateral cooperation can help to improve the quality of the level of services in the border region with the use of advanced technologies, thus creating favorable conditions for regional development.

- A major activity in the region is the tourism. Conditions exist to develop alternative forms of tourism, attracting many visitors throughout the year. The common historical and cultural heritage and natural attractions of the region could be promoted to a joint marketing strategy.

In conclusion, directed by a common strategy, the regional economy could grow in a sustainable manner and move up in the international rankings.

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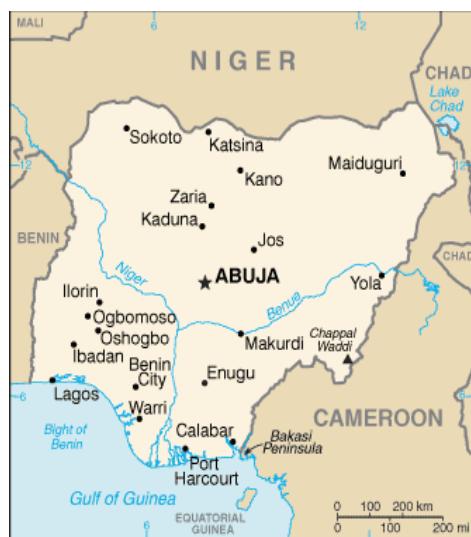
## **Session 8. Multi-scalar perspectives of mobile borders governance / Perspectives multi-scalaires de la gouvernance des frontières mobiles (1)**

**Elhadji MANSOUR MOUTARI**, Université de Genève : Les corridors internationaux de transhumance, un défi à la territorialisation et au zonage du Sahel.

Niger



Nigeria



The presentation was asked to focus livestock mobility in Niger and examine linkages between Niger and Nigeria. This context was chosen as it offers a wealth of experience in the promotion of livestock mobility through the development of livestock corridors linking Niger's drylands with Nigeria's markets, grazing reserves and agricultural areas. The issues to be addressed included: livestock mobility as a response to seasonal and inter-annual variations in pastures and water, including drought avoidance; livestock mobility to access Nigeria's growing urban markets and demands for livestock products; the efficacy of national and regional policy in support of pastoralism and livestock mobility in particular; and the lessons to be learnt from developing in-country and cross-border livestock routes.

The presentation has five sections:

1. A brief overview of the nature of pastoralism in Niger and Nigeria.
2. An analysis of the institutional context affecting livestock mobility in Niger and Nigeria.
3. An analysis of how livestock mobility is changing in Niger and Nigeria.
4. A summary of how livestock change the perception of border in Niger and Nigeria
5. An analyse of how pastoralist perceive and live decentralisation in Niger

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**Jonathan KENT**, University of Toronto: Informal Government Networks as a process of 'Bordering' and 'Rebordering'.

To many policy-makers, bureaucrats, and scholars, 9/11 marked a moment of fundamental transformation in border control; it was an event that "changed everything". However, a closer look at the prevailing strategies and concepts of post 9/11 border control denote significant continuity with past practices. To be sure, many of the strategies used by states to control the movement of people, goods, and money, across their borders have simply been accelerated and expanded after 9/11, not transformed. The reliance on technological innovations like biometric identifiers, the devolution of security responsibility to sub-state actors, increased cooperation between source and transit countries, growing integration of international police, increased information sharing, rising efforts towards capacity building and joint training exercises, and the general network structure of border agreements are among the many strategies that have been expanded from the pre to post 9/11 eras. Why do many observers overestimate the importance of 9/11 on the processes of border agreements and negotiations.

The interpretation that 9/11 marked a fundamental transformation in border control is representative of the punctuated equilibrium theory of change. Furthermore, it is an explanation better suited for an international system that is characterized by interstate war and diplomacy than a system defined by relative peace and interdependence. As negotiations and cooperation on border control is increasingly taking on network formations, a theory that takes into consideration the nuances of actors' relationships is an important component of any explanation of change. In particular, the norm-governed change explanation considers actors' intersubjective commitments, shared-identity, and trust levels when explaining institutional variations and provides an important qualification to the more dominant punctuated equilibrium approach.

It will be argued here that punctuated equilibrium has disproportionately influenced the viewpoints of observers at the expense of sociological accounts which are as, if not more, informative. Furthermore, I will also claim that the explanatory value of both theories is partially dependent on historical context and the institutions in place. Punctuated equilibrium provides an intuitive account of change and is quite convincing in explaining developments in the international system when interstate war was a constant concern. However, for systems defined by relative peace, stability, and cooperation, sociological accounts of change are indispensable. Furthermore, the institutions of a cooperative system can act as a buffer against large-scale change brought on by exogenous shocks.

This paper will proceed in four sections. First, I will introduce the empirical subject matter to be assessed. Second, I will highlight the basic principles of the two theories of change. Third, a brief historical description and analysis of historical border negotiations will be assessed in light of the punctuated equilibrium theory. Fourth, I will trace the evolution and analyze one representative sample of border consultations within the last twenty-five years: Regional Consultative Processes on migration. The general assertion that 9/11 "changed everything" represents the predominance of the punctuated equilibrium model of change and an under appreciation for process led theories.

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**Jörg BALSIGER**, University of Geneva: Transboundary Cooperation Among Subnational Actors: Policy Integration and the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation.

The theory and practice of contemporary international cooperation reveals numerous sector-specific agreements analyzed through the lens of state-negotiated international regimes. By contrast, the norm of sustainable development mandates the integration of economic, environmental and social dimensions. This paper seeks to shed light on this seeming contradiction through a closer look at subnational cross-border cooperation. First, it provides a theoretical account of transboundary cooperation between subnational governments from the perspective of polity formation, with a specific focus on the exit-voice framework of Stein Rokkan and Albert Hirschman. This framework posits a mutual relationship between polity formation and functional (sectoral) specialization, which runs counter to contemporary calls for policy integration. Second, the paper examines this argument empirically through an analysis of the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), a mechanism established in 2006 to foster cross-border, trans-national or inter-regional cooperation; as of March 2011, 16 EGTC setups are already in place and another 24 are under preparation. The paper offers an overview of these EGTCs from the perspective of the relationship between transboundary institutionalization (a weak or early form of polity formation) and cross-sectoral scope (policy integration).

**Modeste NOYOULEWA**, Université de Lomé: Analyse géographique des frontières orientales togolaises génératrices d'enclaves spatiales dans les espaces ruraux frontaliers.

Les frontières font penser aux limites d'un Etat. Pour FOUCHER M. (1991), la frontière évoque à la fois la "barrière et les contraintes", "l'arbitraire et l'artificiel" puis le "colonial et l'impérialisme". Etymologiquement, le mot frontière vient du mot "front", la ligne de front qui fait donc allusion à la guerre#. Cette définition en s'appliquant au cas africain est d'une importance capitale. Quelle que soit la manière de définir les frontières, ces lignes témoignent de la volonté pour les pouvoirs publics d'établir une emprise sur son espace, sur son territoire. Les frontières sont donc les résultats du processus de territorialisation, d'où l'intérêt des relations qui existent entre elles et les différents types d'aménagement qui surviennent.

Ces différentes logiques influent aussi sur les activités économiques frontalieres, et aboutissent le plus souvent à des situations contradictoires très prononcées qui donnent une certaine originalité à l'analyse des espaces frontaliers. Elle est le fruit du fait que les espaces frontaliers ont continué à se développer après les indépendances des pays africains, témoignant de la volonté des populations de créer d'autres types de relations et se protéger des conséquences négatives de leur partition dite « artificielle ».

Au Togo, pays de l'espace UEMOA# en Afrique de l'ouest, ce sont ces évolutions qui permettent de s'interroger sur la véritable signification des frontières et les incidences qu'elles ont sur l fonctionnement des réseaux routiers fonctionnels. En effet, dans ce pays de 56 785 km<sup>2</sup> doté en décembre 2008, d'après une étude de CITAFRIC, de 10 308,6 km soit une densité de desserte de 18,15 km de routes pour 100 km<sup>2</sup> de superficie, les zones frontalieres ploient sous le poids de l'enclavement. A titre indicatif, dans la préfecture de l'Est-Mono, frontalière avec le Bénin sur plus de 100 km, cette situation conduit 51% des localités de forte exploitation agricole à être en marge des réseaux routiers dynamiques.

Au regard de ces constats, on se demande comment les frontières nationales déterminent les options d'aménagement du territoire au Togo ? Quels sont les effets induits par la faible dotation

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des zones frontalières en routes ? Comment les populations frontalières vivent l'enclavement qu'elles subissent du fait des frontières nationales ?

L'approche méthodologique issue essentiellement de l'analyse des résultats des travaux de terrain dans certains terroirs du Togo et son voisin de l'est conduit à mettre en exergue les effets pervers de cette fermeture spatiale sur les activités quotidienne des populations de Kpèkplémé, Glitto, Igboloudja, Kambolé, Massédéna et Gando au Togo. Ces résultats conduisent à la considération de la frontière comme génératrice d'enclaves pouvant conduire à une fermeture spatiale des zones rurales frontalières. L'enclavement devient, par le fait des frontières, un phénomène strictement humain que seule l'intégration permet de résoudre

L'hypothèse sur laquelle repose cette étude est que les frontières en Afrique de l'ouest en général et au Togo en particulier, constituent des lignes de démarcation qui constituent une entrave à la mobilité quotidienne des populations. Cette situation contraste bien avec les perspectives d'intégration sous-régionale telles que voulues par le Traité de Dakar du 10 janvier 1994.

La présente communication fait l'état des lieux de l'encavement des zones rurales frontalières avant de présenter les stratégies d'adaptation des populations vivant sur la frontière avec le Bénin face à l'isolement dont elles sont victimes.

**Battistina CUGUSI & Andrea STOCCHIERO**, CeSPI - Centro Studi di politica Internazionale: Macro-regions, 'la nouvelle vague' of trans-boundary cooperation: the case of the Mediterranean basin.

Since the last three years we have been assisting to a multiplication of efforts to remap the EU's regional geography through the creation of macro-regions, which actually represents "La nouvelle vague" in territorial cooperation political discourse.

Notwithstanding the high interest recovered by macro-regions and macro-regional approaches in the current EU regional policy political debate, this phenomenon has not drawn enough attention from the scholars yet. This paper will seek to fill this gap, arguing that the multiplication of macro-regions may acquire interest for the academic literature on institution-building and institutional entrepreneurship in CBC policy as well as on paradiplomacy, multi-level governance and European development programmes.

Since the launching of the first macro-region in the Baltic in 2009, many other cross-border and transnational areas have expressed their interest in establishing a macro-region. Presumably, new macro-regions will soon be launched beside the two "official" (the Baltic and the Danube) ones. But what exactly is a macro-region? This paper is based on the hypothesis that there is not a single answer to this question. The political debate raised upon macro-regions demonstrates that the Baltic and the Danube macro-region are not a 'benchmark' but just one of the form a macro-region may acquire. It is argued that as in the case of previous examples of cross-border cooperation (e.g. Euro-regions), different macro-regional approaches are emerging: political aims and scope of a macro-regions range widely from strategic attitudes to opportunistic behaviours (access to funding). Macro-regions appear to be many things in one: a new way of dealing with transnational collaboration increasing effectiveness through a stronger coordination of structural funds interventions; a new way of dealing with territorial cooperation at the EU borders deepening the linkages with accession and neighbourhood countries; a new way of positioning local actors into the different geopolitical scales and dynamics concerning cohesion and neighbourhood policies; etc. Moreover, macro-regions are perceived as a policy innovation entailing important opportunities in terms of development of bottom-up processes and of forms

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of transnational policy. In what do they represent a policy innovation vis-à-vis other existing forms of cross border governance (e.g. euro-regions)? To what extent will they empower regional governments and local authorities?

In analysing these issues, this paper will focus the attention on the Mediterranean basin, where national governments and sub-national authorities are proposing new political initiatives for the establishment of an Adriatic-Ionian and a Western Mediterranean macro-region.

Adopting a grass-roots viewpoint and maintaining a multi level and comparative perspective, this paper will help to understand the contribution of macro-regions in remapping the EU's regional geography; taking into account the evolving nature of macro-regional discourses (with a focus on the Mediterranean basin), the different understandings and expectations emerged across macro-areas and between policy actors.

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### **Session 9. Flows and business, components of the mobility of borders / *Les flux et le commerce, composants des frontières mobiles (1)***

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**Linn AXELSSON**, Stockholm University: China-cloth and practices of bordering in Ghana.

This paper is about the threat of Chinese products to the Ghanaian textile economy and how recent research on borders may help to explain the nature of that threat. So-called African prints play important economic, political and symbolic roles in Ghanaian society. Originally produced by European companies for West African markets African prints became national symbols after independence and are presently the Ghanaian textile industry's main product. Today rapid inflow of cheap China-made copies of African prints threatens to undermine that legacy. Based on its status as illegal – defined in terms of smuggling and intellectual property right infringement – several attempts have been made to push Chinese cloth outside Ghanaian territory. This paper takes a close up look at two of these.

The paper draws on contemporary border research to provide an empirical illustration of the increasingly multiplied, mobile and dynamic nature of borders.<sup>7</sup> Following Parker & Vaughan-Williams et.al.'s (2009:586) call for borders to be understood as a set of practices rather than lines at the edge of territory, the paper explores the geographical tactics used to deal with the threat of China-made African prints. The paper uses two strategies employed to exclude illegal Chinese cloth – the institution of a single corridor for importation of African prints and seizures of illegal cloth at marketplaces and in warehouses – as lenses through which to discuss the diverging bordering practices engaged in this particular case.

The paper concludes that the two strategies involve spatial (stretching as well as moving the border) and temporal (prior to as well as after the border) extension of the Ghanaian border. Though the intended end result in both cases is to rid Ghanaian territory of that which has been marked out as being on the wrong side of the border – the Chinese cloth – the gatekeepers, the location where the border is managed and the meaning of the legal/illegal binary mobilised to justify use of violence differs. It also suggests that in order to explain what made these strategies appear the most promising solutions to the threat of Chinese cloth the central role of 'the culture of corruption' in Ghanaian politics must be accounted for. Thus I argue that, in this case, contemporary bordering practices are linked to discourses about smuggling and the Customs Service, which long have been integral to Ghanaian society, and that constantly engaging 'new' state agencies is an equally important factor when strategies to deal with the threat of Chinese cloth are developed.

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<sup>7</sup> Amoore, L. (2006) Biometric borders: governing mobilities in the war on terror. *Political Geography*, 25: 336-351; Coleman, M. (2007) A geopolitics of engagement: neoliberalism, the war on terrorism, and the reconfiguration of US immigration enforcement. *Geopolitics*, 12(4): 607-634; Newman, D. (2006) Borders and bordering. Towards an interdisciplinary dialogue. *European Journal of Social Theory*, 9(2): 171-186; Rumford, C. (2006) Theorizing borders, *European Journal of Social Theory*, 9(2): 156-169; van Houtum *et al.* (2005) *B/ordering space*. Aldershot: Ashgate, among others.

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**Marta BYRSKA**, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of Culture, Warsaw University: Border from the perspective of Ants [Mrowki]: petty smugglers from the Polish-Ukrainian crossing point in Medyka.

My research focuses on the inhabitants of Przemysl and its neighbourhood (Podkarpacie region, Poland) who used to earn their living carrying cheap, often fake, Ukrainian cigarettes across the border and selling them on the Polish side. Those people are often referred to – both by themselves and in the media – as Mrowki, that is Ants. The term stresses their large numbers, diligence, walking speed, as well as the fact that – in contrast with meaninglessness of individual work – cooperation can lead to notable results. Ants' used to sell cigarettes to "Skupczycy", the first link of a mafia structure smuggling goods to the West, which added to the illegality of the practice.

Poland's access to the European Union triggered inevitable changes at the borderland. In 2007, when the country joined the Schengen area, Ukrainians disappeared from the landscape of border marketplaces. Due to expensive visas a petty trade ceased to be profitable. During my fieldwork I was often told that "Schengen kills" and that "the border is dying". However, the border's death for Polish Ants became the fact later, in December 2008, when a new law was introduced limiting the amount of cigarettes that could be legally carried across the border from a carton to just two packs. For people living off the cigarette trade it was perceived as an incomprehensible and unjustified attack of distant decisive centres (Warsaw and Brussels) on the Podkarpacie border region. During my fieldwork I accompanied Ants at the crossing point when they protested against the changes in the customs legislation.

In my paper I will shed some light on the everyday life of Ants as the "border people". I will present the multidimensionality of the common experience of the border as for the inhabitants of the area it has become the most significant point of spatial, economic, social and symbolic reference. I will show it as an entity that organizes local discourse and also as a nonverbal reality related to human body and distress – a hostile and pain-inflicting space. The borderland is also a construct that is a result of diverse power relations. Ants describe it as a front line, disputed territory and a space of everyday struggle between themselves and customs officers and military men. However, for Ants the border is, first of all, a place of diverse economic transactions. "Marketplace trade" is considered by my interlocutors to be an intrinsic element of the border landscape as such.

The Ants' protest, meetings with journalists and politicians as well as their confrontation with the police showed that the border is a place of friction between diverse discourses which carry different ideas about this specific area. In my paper I want to capture a local discourse and give voice to people who are denied a say in decisions despite the fact that it is their everyday life which has been so strongly shaped by the vicinity of the border.

**Sayaka OGAWA**, National Museum of Ethnology, Japan: Re-globalization through the trans-border trading of used-clothing in East Africa.

One of the features of today's globalization is the phenomenon, which seemingly is a contradiction of which encourages localization and differentiation, as symbolized in multiculturalism, while, on the other hand, promotes unification and homogenization through Western values at the same time. This study approaches this phenomenon through analysis of trans-border trading among countries in East Africa. Clothing distribution in Africa is a good example of displaying the

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landscape of “world system” in the 21st century. The clothes that are mass-consumed and discarded in advanced countries are imported to countries in Africa under the pretext of “recycling” or “supporting struggling countries,” and thus establishing a gigantic used-clothing market. Clothes have penetrated into the bottom of the pyramid as a necessity while devastatingly impacting the clothing industry in African countries. At the beginning of the 21st century, there was a call in Africa to regulate used-clothing imports from the advanced countries on the grounds of protecting domestic industries. However, new clothing from China and countries in Southeast Asia has started to dominate the clothing market in Africa in turn. In response to this trend, the countries in East Africa have re-established the Eastern African Customs Union, aiming to protect and revitalize the industries within the region.

African countries have been targeted by the advanced countries and developing countries in the race to capture the market, and thus, such clothing markets have unfolded in Africa. This has an actively debated topic in recent times. However, micro-level business practices by traders in Africa, who are reorganizing clothing trading in the end market of the global clothing industry in response to such macro trends, have been overlooked. The presenter conducted a survey on the business practices of used-clothing traders in Mwanza, the city in Tanzania shares its borders with Kenya and Uganda through Lake Victoria. As a result, it became clear that larger trading networks were now being developed, connecting cities in countries in East Africa, among used-clothing traders in a manner that is detached from the existing relationships based on ethnicity, religions, or home-town regions, after the reformation of the Eastern African Customs Union. In other words, the reformation of the Eastern African Customs Union (localization), encouraged by the countries in East Africa against the race to capture the market between advanced countries and developing countries, has allowed end traders to reorganize a global and unique clothing trading network (re-globalization) set on the “localization.” This presentation intends to uncover the facts about multilayered glocalization created by the dynamics of globalization and localization, by clarifying the model of micro-level “re-globalization,” that is, the development of trans-border, cross-ethnical, and cross-religious trading networks by end traders against the localization in countries in East Africa.

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**Anani Lazare SOSSOU-AGBO**, PACTE-Territoires: Dynamique territoriale à la frontière bénino-nigériane: rôle des marchés du sud-est.

The benino-nigerian borders were historically territories of concentration of economic activities between both States. The Southeast is a particular example thanks to the local markets, but also, that of Badagry who was a colonial market at that time. The object of this study is to analyze the economic and social impact of the mobility of the populations on both sides' borders of the Southeast in the outer-urban and rural development. The socioeconomic factors and the need of big cities as Cotonou and Porto Novo oblige men and women to put a lot into the cross-border exchanges in the daytime and at night by way of tracks and leak.

This study was realized during my research works in Benin for the period November, 2008 in September, 2009. It focused on the appropriation of the space by the populations in their mobility in the valley of Oueme. The low valley of Oueme being a complex where river, lake, lagoon, and interminable form a vast deltaïque territory. The work of ground was directed to the carriers of the wet zones generally and those who played a very important role in the transit, the import and the export towards Nigeria (Badagry and Lagos).

Three actors held attention during the investigations on the ground: the trading women, the carriers (some rice, the wheat flour and oil productions) and the boatmen of customs posts. Among others, two customs posts served in the study: the post of Ponton; front door lagoon, less checked, with regard to the ground front door of Mededjonou.

Three points of accessibility; outer-urban villages (Ponton, Mededjonou and Louho) and a district of the city of Porto-Novo (Acrontokpa) allowed the understanding of the reports which these populations maintain with the territory. Two conversations by village and a participating observation in the markets of Adjarra, from Ouando to Porto Novo and from Dantokpa to Cotonou served in this work. The analysis of the report in the local territory sends back to the approaches in terms of nearness and the permeability of these borders.

The study will be interested in markets, in cross-border mobility of the populations and in social factors in these border villages and their influence on the urban economy.

*Keywords: border - mobility - market - business - rural economy.*

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### **Session 10.The aesthetics of border demarcation, from border landscape to border artscapes / *L'esthétique des inscriptions frontalières, paysage et art à la frontière (2)***

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**Olivier Thomas KRAMSCH**, Department of Human Geography, Radboud University Nijmegen : Beuys' Borderland(s): Artistic Archetypes, Practices, Pedagogy.

The German artist Joseph Beuys (1921-1986), a seminal figure of the 20th century avant-garde, received his formative academic training and initial local celebrity status in the borderland region of Niederrhein, a fertile area straddling Germany and The Netherlands.

It is in this border setting that Beuys worked out his core aesthetic-philosophical ideas on the transformative role of art in society; his belief in the position of artist as teacher and 'shaman' allowing 'every human being to be an artist'; his radical democratic anti-institutionalism vis a vis university academicism; and his broad vision of 'social sculpture' as Gesamtkunstwerk, expressed in a range of monumental work which, in their synthesis of animate and inanimate materials, heralded many of the concerns of the future European environmentalist movement. Starting off from the lyrical figure adorning a tombstone sculpted by Beuys in the German border village of Kranenburg, the paper spirals outwards by embedding Beuys' work within the broader post-war avant-garde movement FLUXUS, including the Cold War geopolitical context of 'hard' internal borders separating member states, with the East/West Iron Curtain casting a long shadow over progressive artistic practices and pedagogies of the time. The paper concludes by exploring more recent critical responses to Beuys' oeuvre, involving most significantly the controversy surrounding the apparent fictionalized account of his 'self-discovery' in the no-man's land frontier between Germany and Russia during WWII, the subsequent downplaying of his involvement in Third Reich politics and his attempt to develop a personality cult as a way out of the institutional strictures of the academy. In the current period of a Europe putatively 'without borders', the paper ends by reflecting on Beuys' aesthetic, political and philosophical legacy, one which always, at least provisionally, holds out the possibility that 'every human being is a (border) artist'.

*Keywords:* Joseph Beuys, Dutch/German borderland, 'teacher-as-shaman', 'social sculpture', Cold War border(s)

**Volker ALBRECHT**, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Institut für Humangeographie: Aestheticizations of Border Experiences and Landscapes in Mountainous Areas. A spatial philosophical approach to Walter Benjamin's Passage Memorial in Port Bou and the Remembrance Path from Banyuls-sur-Mer to Port Bou.

Life, death and the Memorial of Walter Benjamin offer a pluri-dimensional approach to the aestheticization of border experiences on behalf of the French/Catalan/Spanish border. It refers to the complex meanings of past experiences of individuals and groups, of the territorial implications of boundaries with a complex history, their boundary aesthetics, the changing meaning of border landscape elements, and the aesthetical layers of to-days tourism.

The aesthetication of boundary areas in Europe has a long history and was mainly the result of national (or better: nationalistic) territorial markers. The most obvious are the "Niederwalddenkmal" in the Rheingau, representing the victorious Germania after the French-German war 1870, the Italian fascist monument in Bolzano (South Tyrol) or the war monuments along Italian/Slowenian boundary, just to mention the most known. Most of the border areas have

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a long history of war experiences, with exclusions and forced inclusions. They are to-day very attractive tourist areas. But behind the surface of nicely rebuilt houses and a “clean” landscape are very different mnemotopoi, depending on memories and experiences.

The setting, the implementation of the memorial of Walter Benjamin as a specific art production in a boundary area opens broad inquiry perspectives to very different spatial realities, imaginations and their aestheticizations, which have a potential of transculturality of border memories and to overcome container memory cultures through border artscapes.

On behalf of a metaphoric based discourse collage, referring to the main work of Walter Benjamin’s “Das Passagenwerk”, and deriving the meaning of aestheticization from the philosophy of Immanuel Kant, I want to integrate the phenomology of the border landscape of Port Bou with different meanings of terms like transition, inclusion, exclusion, landscape flaneur, passage, nationalism, and transnationalism. The life of a German-French-Jewish intellectual in different time-spatial situations (Berlin, Bern, Frankfurt, Paris, Vichy’s France, Port Bou) and the aestheticization of his death offers an approach to different border perspectives. Port Bou represented for Walter Benjamin the other side of a border with the promising perspective of freedom, though this was Franco’s land.

My methods of analysis are based on an analysis of presentations during the 70th memory year of Walter Benjamin’s death, on selected interviews at the memorial and along the remembrance path and my own phenomenological interpretations.

**Anna GRICHTING**, Institute for Environmental Diplomacy and Security, University of Vermont: A Digital and Dynamic Atlas of Peace and Ecological Cooperation: The Cyprus Green Line Buffer Zone and the Korea DMZ.

Taking the case of the Cyprus Buffer Zone and the Korea DMZ this presentation it will raise a number of key issues related to developing a Digital Atlas: What is a Digital Atlas? How can it be designed to be accessible to the largest audience? How can it be designed both as a tool of communication for a wider public and as an instrument of implementation for specialists in peace-building and reconciliation? How can the information from different organizations and disciplines be coherently woven into a web of collaborative data? How can it best serve the multiple stakeholders involved? What digital technologies and interfaces are best suited for the Digital Atlas?

The Atlas of Ecological Cooperation: Zone of Peace is a project directed by Dr. Anna Grichting and Professor Saleem Ali. Building peace through shared conservation issues has thus far been an underutilized tool and deserves further consideration at a time when the world faces many seemingly intractable conflicts and explicit threats to the environment, and when traditional diplomacy may not be working. The Digital Atlas of Ecological Cooperation is intended as an instrument for peace building in areas of conflict.

A digital tool with worldwide application and accessibility, the Atlas is a dynamic, map-based resource on conflicts with proposed environmentally based solutions, in particular in border areas of conflict zones. It aims to present a comprehensive vision of existing and ongoing efforts of peace building based on ecological cooperation and the preservation of biodiversity, and to provide peace-builders critical information to engage these principles in the cause of building trust and peace between parties in conflict. The Atlas of Peace builds on the concept of biocultural diversity as a means to remediate disrupted ecosystems and divided cultural communities in the

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recreation of zones of diverse ecologies and the reclaiming of the multiplicity of cultures. It will present best practices with future visions for ecological cooperation across borders, and portray an alternative global map of possible peace zones and transboundary protected areas, rather than mapping existing areas of conflict and strife. Examples will include the Ecuador-Peru Cordilla del Condor, the Korea DMZ, the Red Sea Marine Peace Park, the Iron Curtain Green Belt, the Siachen Glacier (India-Pakistan), the Cyprus Green Line, amongst others.

Applying an ecologist's view to peace making requires a multi-disciplinary approach which will include landscape architects, planners, ecologists, scientists, cartographers, digital media specialist, policy makers, and security professionals who will contribute to and inform this new approach to diplomacy. This will be a pragmatic product and all stakeholders will be considered in drafting these maps. In the form of a web-based digital tool, the Atlas will be dynamic, and will be updated over time as conditions change and research and practice evolves.

**Cyril BLONDEL, Alison LEBRAS, UMR CITERES – CNRS/ Université de Tours:** Le projet d'aménagement transfrontalier permet-il et traduit-il l'effacement de la frontière? - Discussion à partir de l'étude du jardin des deux rives à Strasbourg (Fr.) et Kehl (All.).

The European regional policy contributes to the renewal in the perception of borderland regions in the European Union (EU) in particular through its third objective, territorial cooperation. For a long time perceived as marginal spaces (in all aspects of marginality), these regions became real zones for exchanges and projects. The present call for papers is a reminder that some authors assume this evolution is a contributing factor to the disappearance of the border on which cross-border projects were initially based on. The empirical study of the dynamics of the urban cross-border project "le Jardin des Deux Rives" located in Strasbourg (France) and Kehl (Germany) calls for more moderation. Thus, we suggest in this paper to question again the postulate of the border disappearance through cross-border projects effects. In other words, we question to what extent the cross-border project participates to the creation of a more "mobile" border (in the present case between France and Germany). Therefore, our issue is the following: to what extent cross-border urban projects reflect and contribute to the disappearance of the border? Our research questions both the project as a process and the project as a result. This means that our analysis will first focus on the organisation of the project of "le Jardin des Deux Rives", and then on the project as a result, i.e. on the reappropriations of the garden by the inhabitants in their practices and on the evolution of their representations of the territory.

Through our results, we highlight that some actors, politicians and technicians, are still referring to national logics, particularly during the realization phase of the project. The persistence of administrative constraints in the management of the project remains one of the most important explanatory factors for that. These constraints remain hard to overcome because of the weaknesses of cross-border management tools available. This recurrence of national logics appears also as an easy answer for politicians and technicians when conflicts of interests and divergent points of view emerge. This allows them to renegotiate the project around interests that still correspond to the scales of their mandate.

Nevertheless, the "mobility of borders" is observable in several dynamics of the case study. The initially expressed common political ambitions, and the contribution of the cross-border project to build a common inhabited space, have conducted to an evolution of both the practices and the representations of the inhabitants (at the individual and at the collective level). Furthermore, the accomplishment of the project is certainly due to the mobilization of French-German associations

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and to the interventions of the national leaders concerned by the symbolism of the success of a cross-border project in the rhetoric of the French-German reconciliation. Regarding the practices observed in the garden, our research reveals that inhabitants construct a space of proximity without taking into consideration the national border. For example, garden-users go to the equipments that they consider as the most competitive, crossing the border consciously but without perceiving that as a problem. These practices eventually contribute, albeit secondarily, to impact the inhabitants' representations of the 'Other'.

Thus, we will conclude that cross-border projects mirror current good intentions and limits of the «mobility» of European borders. We will also underline that these projects contribute at the local level to the erasure of the border both in the practices and in the minds of inhabitants.

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## **Session 11. Transboundary mapping: Transboundary phénomena representation / *La représentation cartographique des transfrontières: Représentations de phénomènes transfrontaliers (2)***

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**Karine EMSELLEM**, Université de Nice Sophia-Antipolis, UMR ESPACE, **Lahouari KADDOURI**, Université d'Avignon : De la frontière à l'interface : changement d'approche, changement de représentation cartographique?

The borders of today are not those of yesterday... Their numbers, their draws, their spatial organizations, their socio-spatial functions have changed significantly over the past twenty years. Once places of confrontation, of barriers, of breaks, the boundaries were often the result of differences in space, sometimes valued. Today, in most of the borders, exchange is more important than breakdown, and barriers tend to be easily crossed. Let's take the case of the French-Italian-Monegasque border. Of course, in this territory, if the differential of culture, language, regulations, taxation, functioning, and landscape still persist and build spatial specialization, it is indeed all kinds of flows that predominate, combining cross-border exchanges of capital, residents, commuters, users of equipment, and consumers.

Undoubtedly, the subject geographical boundary changes then. These transformation require the geographer, the developer contractor to modify their understanding of this objet and space that is in contact. From this perspective, some researchers want more focus on the interrelationships that take place along and around the borders, and their territorial implications. Thus, within the work of the research group of UMR ESPACE interfaces, we have formalized the border as an interface, a geographical object, born of a spatial discontinuity or part of it, but that works as an open space system, which takes account of its functions of regulation and of exchanges (Groupe Interface, 2008). The frame of reference interfaces built gradually in this article distinguishes the roles and events to highlight in this approach, and thus provides new and adapted reflections to better understand the spatial structures and dynamics of borders.

The aim of this paper is to go further. This is to show how the border changes over time and space, and can be understood as an interface, and to analyze why and how these changes in geographical approaches require modifications to the methods of cartographic representation. We focus then on the causal links between a change in the apprehension of a spatial object and its mapping in all its dimensions (graphic semiology and figuration), building on the spatial functioning of the border.

The communication will be organized in three steps.

- First, from the example of the French-Italian-Monegasque border, we will show how this border can be described as an interface by studying its different functions of exchanges and of regulations (attractor, selector, adapter and switch) and through their connections at different levels of organization and/or between levels (horizontal and/or vertical interface).
- Second, we will analyze how these changes in spatial organization and functioning affect the modes of mapping, through the graphic semiology, which means the graphic symbols, their locations and their arrangements on the map (their syntax). For example, do the changes in spatial form of border, from line to area, involve the creation of new symbols of representation? What new graphic vocabularies must be established to translate the specific functions of the interface, including its regulatory role in space? The reflection of this second part will therefore talk about mapping transformations necessary but small.

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- Finally, following the work of the group GCART of UMR ESPACE, we will focus on the integration of animated maps to border issues, from technical and conceptual issues. Two fundamental approaches were chosen. On the one hand, interpreting the border in terms of interface means to focus on the dynamics and spatial processes and thus thinking with a space-time perspective. We will show here how recent developments in mapping animated, whether conceptual or empirical (Josselin, Fabrikant, 2003 ; Cheylan, 2007 ; Robert, 2007 ; GCART ; Cartactive) make it more accessible perception of space-time dynamic by taking into account the different time dimensions in an animation (improved reading time scales of processes, in particular), especially with regard to flow in the presence of a border (Kaddouri, 2008). On the other hand, the interfaces are geographic objects that combine horizontality and verticality of interrelations. We will explore here how the animated map, through its possibilities for interactivity and zooms, may help to understand and to explain these different levels and interactions.

Ultimately, this theoretical and applied reflection will provide a new perspective on geography and map-borders interfaces.

**Françoise BAHOKEN**, Université Paris Est / IFSTTAR – UR Splott : Cartographie des flux et effets frontières.

The challenge of flow mapping is to graphically depict a movement, that is to say a transfer of a quantity from a place of origin (O) to a place of destination (D). The conventional method of the arrow has emerged as a model of flow mapping and this, regardless of the type and the flow values. However, several graphical processes (Harness, 1837, Minard, 1844, Bertin, 1967) were developed as a result of the proposals of E.G. Ravenstein (1885, 1889). The choice of the graphic process to use to make a flow map seems clear, it is not trivial. It depends on how the space component of flows is understood both in terms of their treatment and their representation. In the first case, the method is to select the flow component to map while in the second it is to select the type of map to make. In this perspective, what is the relevance of various kinds of flows mapping methods? Does the inclusion of boundaries strengthen our questioning on flow mapping?

The purpose of this paper is to present the effect of boundaries on the flow mapping process. We rely on a methodological approach that highlights the variations of the map based on the existence of a border, but also the selected graphic process. One of the particularities of flow mapping is, indeed, to reveal barriers effects of flows between places, especially at the scale of internal migration. Thus, from a classification of methods of treatment of flows, we focus our analysis on those that enable the identification of barriers effects on the resulting map. To do this, we leave methodological proposals of A. Bopda and C. Grasland (1994), adapting the map and compare the results of their application to OD matrices of countries with strong internal divisions such as Belgium, Cameroon, or the former Czechoslovakia. We show firstly the role of the boundary from OD matrices partitioned a priori which have internal barriers at national scale (administrative, linguistic or historical one). We then estimate the threshold at which the different flows cross the boundary. Finally, the proposed classification as a result of the analysis of a series of old maps which set the different methods of flows mapping leads us to discuss the relevance of the arrow to represent the boundary effects. This is considered on flows represented as a mesh of discrete (territorial approach) as a continuous surface (spatial approach).

*Keywords: links, flow, spatial implantation, mapping, arrow, process, boundary, barriers.*

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**Xavier BERNIER**, Laboratoire EDYTEM CNRS UMR5204 Université de Savoie : Représenter les réseaux de transports et les mobilités pour représenter les transfrontières alpines : un défi cartographique ou sémiotique?

There are many different ways in which Alpine transborders can be represented (Ancel, 1938; Foucher, 1987, 1991; Raffestin, 1974, 1990; Reitel, 2004; Renard, 1997, 2002; Groupe Frontière, 2004; Bouquet, Velasco-Graciet, eds., 2006, Amilhat-Szary and Fourny, eds., 2006, etc.). The present research uses cartographic and semiotic analysis tools to examine transborders through the prism of transportation networks and mobilities. The existing grammar of cartography provides numerous possibilities for depicting the links between mobilities and borders. As defined by Brunet (1990), major spatial structures linked to gravitation, segregations and aggregations, or different forms of dissymmetry can be applied in a variety of ways to produce maps and cartograms showing the mobility of borders in the Alps. While including a number of standard figures representing the spatial and territorial dynamics at work at different scales, our main objective is to depict what we have termed fluid networks and to provide a new vision of mobile borders. To do this, and to illustrate the constant processes of debordering-rebordering and opening/closure, we look at new Alpine crossings and at transnational and/or transregional mobilities that are capable of generating or being generated by mobile borders.

Our investigations also extend into the field of semiotics. At a time when the prevailing focus is firmly on erasing the mountains and borders of the Alps, the excessive emphasis on low-level crossings is producing new types of material object (the representanems of Pierce, 2002-2006) that are increasingly exterior to the crossing point (for example, in and around outlying railway stations). This focus tends to reduce the value, or remove the purpose, of some existing objects, which are then, at best, given new functions or turned into heritage objects. At the same time, border crossings are viewed in increasingly diffuse terms and are seen as parts of larger wholes that are themselves increasingly fluid. Practically and pragmatically, these global systems gain their validity through their appropriation by transportation network users. Thus, critical analysis of the visible and the hidden is another avenue that can be used to examine transportation networks and mobilities and thereby investigate representations of Alpine transborders. The present research was partly based on the work of Pierce (*op. cit.*) and his theory of meaning, and, more widely, on the American school of pragmatism. Our presentation will look at systems of representation from the points of view of both those who produce them and those who receive them. Our objective was to draw up a spatial and territorial representation of the process of semiosis and the signs and meanings associated with the border/mobility pairing. In addition, it aims to compare this semiosis with its cartographic representation. This work will be illustrated with examples from across the entire Alpine chain.

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**Tobias CHILLA & Estelle EVRARD**, University of Luxembourg: Mapping deterritorialisation? On the spatial focus in crossborder cooperation.

## **Mapping deterritorialisation? On the spatial focus in cross-border cooperation**

Tobias Chilla & Estelle Evrard – Luxembourg

In recent years, border studies have concentrated on capturing the relativisation of national borders: liberalisation and Europeanisation are major dynamics in the political sphere within the EU, and deterritorialisation and flexible geographies are important key words of the ongoing conceptual reflection. The latter debate has helped to overcome spatial fixes and essentialist views on 'borderlands'.

This paper confronts the deterritorialisation thesis with empirical results from a project that studied the territorial perspective of cross-border experts. In the framework of the ESPON project METRO BORDER, a Delphi study was conducted. About 300 cross-border experts in the Upper Rhine and in the so called Greater Region (former Saar-Lor-Lux) were queried. In methodological terms, visual and textual elements have been combined.

The results show quite clearly, that the territorial focus remains important: This is true for territoriality as a political concept but also for territorial policies like planning. Moreover, the institutionalisation of cross-border cooperation comes along with the challenge to define a perimeter, raising questions of institutional and territorial mandates and involvements. Borders, too, remain important – both as barriers or bottlenecks and as resources.

At the same time, it is very true that new geographies and institutional territorialisations are being established, both formally and informally. These processes are crucial to understand when reflecting on the spatial focus in cross-border cooperation: After having overcome essentialist perspectives, border studies have to detail how to reflect on processes of *re-territorialisation*. This paper proposes conceptual and methodological steps when analysing and visualising these processes.

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**Eric AUBURTIN**, Institut français de Géopolitique, IFG, Paris 8 : La Grande Région ou comment le polycentrisme est-il mis en scène et interrogé par la carte ?

Polycentrism became since decentralization and the extension of the European Union's space, the new prescriptive figure of a territorial development more concerted and more balanced. The "Grande region's" actors in charge of the cross-border cooperation made their new talisman. This recommendation seems to all of them the more obvious as the functioning of the cooperation seems to constitute an essential emanation of it. Through this article, we shall base particularly on maps to show wheels and sometimes contradictory geopolitical visions which underlie such an organization. Indeed, the map constitutes the most explicit instrument to show this new logic of space's organization, at the same time as it reveals, in a more or less explicit way, the intentions of its author. It is this real practical application of polycentrism that we shall finally try to bring to light, by playing on the jumble of spatial and institutional levels of analysis.

*Keywords : Geopolitics-Territorial planning-cross-border cooperation-polycentrism-Grande Region-multiscalar analysis.*

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## **Session 12. Mobile and mundane? Borders in everyday life / *Frontières du quotidien mobiles ?***

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**Benjamin BOUDOU**, Sciences Po/CEVIPOF : Faire apparaître les frontières : éléments pour une anthropologie politique de l'hospitalité.

I show in this presentation how hospitality rituals help defining borders as temporary political relations between strangers, rather than fix lines of separation between territories. By distributing statuses of members, foreigners, guests and hosts, hospitality is an institution that both creates borders and allow to cross them.

This process is twofold: Hospitality reduces the us/them distinction through a series of trials (épreuves). The stranger is transformed into a potential member, and the body politic is redefined by this openness. Thus, hospitality reinforces the definition of borders as an interface: through interactions, identification and containment, borders become a space for dealing with the stranger's "strangeness".

Drawing from political anthropology of M. Mauss, J. Pitt-Rivers and M. Sahlins, I argue for a relational definition of hospitality: There is no hospitality without borders (hospitality would not make sense without any sense of separation), as well as there are no borders without hospitality. Borders need to be "activated" by the relations with strangers, hospitality is then the key institution allowing these relations.

However, hospitality should not be understood as an abstract way of relating to others; it is deeply linked to specific spatial assemblages (waiting zones, strips of land, "houses of hospitality", etc.) I will present in order to emphasize the political content of an anthropology of hospitality. Aleksander IZOTOV, Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland, Joensuu : Mapping terra incognita: How unseen borderlands have become visible.

**Jussi LAINÉ**, Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland: Europeanising Civic Cross-border Cooperation: Historical Layers Vis-à-vis Present-day Practices of Finnish-Russian Civil Society Relations.

Cross-border cooperation (CBC) between Finland and Russia transformed suddenly following Finland's accession to the European Union (EU) in 1995. The cross-border programmes and projects, previously coordinated as a part of bilateral state-level foreign politics, became gradually 'streamlined' according to policy frames and principles defined at different levels of EU administration. The reprogramming, commonly referred to as Europeanization, of CBC brought along high hopes of the softening old dividing lines as well as strengthening common European identity. This article pits practical experiences against grand scale visions and ask how thorough and how rapid was this supranational turn at the regional level and for the cross-border civil society relations? To what degree the practices and rhetoric of regional level CBC became to reflect the changes on EU level policies? And, to what degree they still carry traces of earlier traditions of the Finnish political culture and the Finnish-Russian relations. The paper examines the rhetoric and practices of regional actors and civil society organisations (CSOs) involved in CBC. Through analysis of the perspectives of regional level actors it strives for better understanding of present-day multi-layered Finnish-Russian and EU-Russian relations and especially of the role civil society relations play in the Europeanization of CBC. The analysis suggests that it is vital to make a

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distinction between Europeanization on one hand as creation of new administrative structures and top-down identity politics, and on the other hand as shared institutional and discursive practices that take place in a common European frame. In the interviews of civil society actors on both sides of the Finnish-Russian border, one can find plenty of evidence of the latter whereas the former ones paradoxically seem to be even actively opposed.

**Damien MASSOL**, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne : Vivre et façonner la frontière : logiques étatiques et dynamiques spontanées dans la construction des territoires en Afrique de l'ouest.

The colonial nature of African borders has long focused the scientific debate around the legitimacy of inherited borders and the impact of trans-border trade on the cohesion of territorial configurations. As in many regions of the world, African borders are modified for regional integration and the insertion of economies in a globalized system. The young African States are therefore faced with a dilemma: determine and supervise the territory by the assertion of boundaries to reach cohesion and unity while building a desired common market. The "classical" approach in regional integration which introduces a supra-national dynamic through treaties and legal instruments nonetheless seems disconnected from everyday reality experienced by the populations of border areas. The "local" or "spontaneous" dynamics brought by those who "practice" the border are expressed by the permanence of migrations and cross-border trade. These movements "from below" are part of the network territorialities which transcend linear borders related to state logics. The border is therefore not a standard space evenly appropriated by all. The value and functions which are assigned to it depend on a multitude of actors, each one asserting their own logic, individual or collective, sometimes complementary but often conflicting.

Through examples from field investigations on the borders of Senegalese, Malian and Mauritanian territories we will try to describe the various forces in movement at these border zones, identifying key actors and their strategies to structure and organize these spaces. Through immersion in everyday life of the border populations we will show that there is a deep gap between states discourse on opening that shapes economic approaches, development policies and regional integration, and the reality experienced by the very people that use border. The failures of various regional organizations demonstrate the inefficacy of states attempts for integration while social and economical dynamics "from below" persist and seem to challenge national territories. Network organizations, inherited from the past but in constant adjustment to the economical and political environment, connect two geographies: the first one made of linear fixed boundaries and the second one characterized by a multitude of more and more structuring fronts, poles and networks. The complexity of border systems imposes to go beyond the classical binary analyses opposing, for example the flows and the border or the official and informal sectors in a closed dialectical perspective. It's in the comprehension of the articulation between different modes of territoriality, the complex game between the key figures and the interlocking of scales that resides the scientific interest. Finally, we will try to show the institutional links developing in the context of cross border cooperation. In this perspective, the Malian government's approach and the promotion of its "pays frontière" concept seems creative. It is defined as "un axe privilégié d'intégration par le bas (...) pour soutenir et susciter les efforts tendant à plus de complémentarité, d'échange et de solidarité entre les communautés divisées par les frontières" (CSAO, 2003). We will analyze the process undertaken by Mali for operationalizing this concept. The willingness of Mali to consider existing local dynamics in order to promote a "neighbourhood integration" of border communities makes a difference from other West African States.

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**Juan Manuel TRILLO**, University Carlos III of Madrid: How far are cross-border regions from people's daily life? A critical analysis based on the Galicia-North of Portugal Euroregion.

Cross-border cooperation in Europe has fostered new regional projects in which the border is not seen as a barrier, but as a door and a reason to work together. The so called euroregions are good examples of contemporary processes of deterritorialization and reterritorialization which show that the traditional nation-state may, at least, cohabit with other forms of territorial organization. Many studies have been carried out in this particular field, dealing, above all, with the processes of cross-border regional formation lead by local elites. But in the line of what some authors call the people approach, other studies have also tried understand the feelings and opinions of the border inhabitants: how are their lives influenced by the very presence of the border? Are they aware of the cross-border projects and initiatives lead by politicians? What do they think and feel about the people of the other side of the border? Most of the studies show that a gap exists between the regional projects conducted by political elites and people's daily lives. If this is the case, some questions can be raised: should we talk of cross-border governance or cross-border management (without the involvement of the people the second possibility seems more accurate)? How can we achieve so-called second generation cross-border cooperation if people are not involved? Is it possible to refer to multi-scalar politics if local people do not participate in it? (Although they may, unaware, make use of concrete initiatives.) Can we refer to real mobile borders without the active involvement of border people?

These questions might be accompanied by others dealing more directly with some elements that can be of importance when cooperation is pursued: are culture and language crucial elements to achieve successful cross-border cooperation? What is the role of a possible feeling of togetherness in reinforcing common projects?

These questions have been the guide for the case study focused on the Galicia-North of Portugal Euroregion. Firstly, a brief presentation of several aspects related to cross-border regional formation is offered. Secondly, the fieldwork carried out in this Euroregion is presented, based on a semi-closed questionnaire that about 300 people responded to. There are three main objectives of the enquiry:

- 1) General knowledge of the term Euroregion, the cross-border bodies and the cross-border projects.
- 2) Degree of importance of cross-border cooperation politics in fostering euroregional integration.
- 3) Degree of similarities and differences between Galician and Northern Portuguese. Four variables requested: traditions, language, neighbourhood, and identity.

Although it can be affirmed that the euroregion is increasing its degree of institutionalization, as in most European cases, it cannot be said that Galician and Portuguese have interiorized the cross-border region. The inhabitants of the Galicia-North of Portugal euroregion are mostly unaware of the existence and working methods of the different bodies that sustain it. This gap between the elites' projects and people's daily lives should be overcome in order to achieve the so-called second generation cross-border cooperation. To do this, it is necessary to strengthen the communication strategies of the cross-border programs so that Galician and Portuguese involvement can reach higher levels, since the results obtained in the analysis of the surveys show a high level of inhabitants' interest in fostering cross-border cooperation initiatives. In addition, as it has also been shown in the surveys, the upper-medium grade of empathy felt by Portuguese towards Galician, and vice versa, should be considered a fundamental factor in consolidating joint projects.

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### **Session 13. Fluctuating Borders in Post Soviet Countries / *Frontières fluctuantes dans les espaces post-soviétiques (1)***

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**Ilkka LIIKANEN**, University of Eastern Finland: Post-Soviet borders beyond Westphalian landscapes

My paper analyzes conceptual change in the definition and negotiation of post-Soviet borders, especially from the perspective of EU policies. The paper seeks to recognize connections between the new post-Soviet political grammar and the traditional rhetoric typical to political language of defining territories and borders of Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union. In the centre of the analysis are the key concepts of defining and legitimizing borders, the rivaling and overlapping ways of making claims based on ethnicity, religion or civilization as well as references to earlier treaties and principles of sovereignty and international law.

I'm especially interested in how the rhetoric of cross-border cooperation promoted by EU Neighbourhood policies corresponds to the ways of conceptualizing borders in the internal political discussion of the countries of ex-Soviet Union and in their external relations - with the EU and with one another. To what degree different actors are speaking the same language and using common political grammars?

The paper presents preliminary results of a comparative project studying post- Cold War return and re-definition of borders in post-Soviet space. Based on analyses of scholarly discussion, political and diplomatic documents, treaties, agreements and statements, the project strives to identify variation and historical layers in the political language of negotiating and legitimizing post-Soviet borders.

By examining the coexistence and clash of globalizing discourses and national bordering practices in post-Soviet space, the paper strives to critically comment on and contribute to broader discussion in border studies on processes of de-bordering and re-bordering in the post-Cold War context.

**James SCOTT**, University of Eastern Finland: Border security and the Europeanisation of Post-Soviet borders?

The European Union has re-appropriated notions of borders and borderlands in its post-2004 definitions of the EU as a political community. However, in contrast to the lofty objectives of 'partnership' as expressed in its Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), the EU's security and identity politics often tend to complicate relations with neighbouring states and negatively affect perceptions of the EU itself. As research carried out by the University of Eastern Finland in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus indicates, the EU is in fact seen to contribute to a hardening of Post-Soviet borders through visa restrictions, re-admission agreements and a focus on the securitisation and control of borders. One result of tensions between co-operation and securitisation is the resurgence of what might be called local buffer zone discourses in post-Soviet countries. At the same time, the EU has attempted to stress a more humane and democratic governance of borders within the scope of its border management training exercises and support to the institutional development of border control services. Based primarily on Ukrainian examples, I will characterise the impacts of EU policy on the ways in which border-related issues are framed and debated.

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**Paul FRYER**, University of Eastern Finland: Attitudes to migration in the multi-ethnic Ferghana Valley

The states that comprise the region of Central Asia have been left an enduring legacy by the former Soviet Union. First, national borders that were constructed in the 1920-30s are arbitrary with little attempt at reflecting geographical landforms, historical communities, or ethnic makeup. Secondly, the region continues to struggle with a poorly-functioning economic system and infrastructure that has kept the populations largely in poverty. The combination of these two factors has made the Central Asian region a net exporter of migrant labour, largely to the former hegemon, the Russian Federation.

This situation is particularly critical in the Ferghana Valley, a large and densely-populated fertile agricultural basin that is shared by 3 states – Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. All 3 countries, and especially the territories that comprise the Ferghana Valley, continue to experience net population losses due to outmigration, which is having severe consequences on local development and societies. In this presentation the attitudes to migration in the border regions of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (Soghd, Osh and Batken) will be explored from the point of view of ethnicity. Do the ethnic minorities of each country view migration differently than the titular peoples? Is migration seen as an ‘escape’ from perceived discrimination? Do migrants want to return to their countries of origin, or do they prefer to stay in Russia or perhaps move to their ethnic homelands? This research is based upon fieldwork in the region in 2010-11.

**Elena NIKIFOROVA & Olga BREDNIKOVA**, Centre for Independent Social Research, St- Petersburg : Constructing collective memory at the Estonian-Russian border: Narva as the Nomads' Game of Go

Inspired by the nomadology approach by Deleuze and Guattari (A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia/Treatise on Nomadology [1980] 2004), this paper looks into post-soviet transformations of Narva, a Russian-speaking town at the Estonian-Russian border, and seeks to analyze the ongoing transformations of Narva's memoryscape using the metaphor of the nomads' game of Go, as approached by Deleuze and Guattari.

Unlike in chess, where all pieces “are coded”, possess certain subjectivities and move according to predefined trajectories, in Go pieces gain meanings and ‘identities’ depending on their location on the board and on their spatial relations with other pieces in the game, which make all pieces in the game interconnected and their ‘identities’ mutually informed.

The metaphor of Go, we argue, can provide a heuristic perspective for approaching the complex and persistent memory work, which for the last two decades is being led by Narva political and cultural elites, supporting diverse, and often radically different, versions of Estonia's and Narva's history. Indeed, being a nomadic place with impressive record of reterritorializations and turbulent local history firmly embedded in the grand historical narratives, Narva relates to a number of memoryscapes (e.x. the memoryscapes of ‘Estonia’, ‘Russia’, ‘Sweden’, ‘Europe’), all of which have found material manifestation in the city's manifold monuments and commemorative sites. Taking several commemorative sites as examples, this paper will look into how Narva political and cultural elites maneuver between manifold memoryscapes, all relevant for Narva, but sometimes oppositional to each other, such as for example the memoryscapes of ‘Estonia’ and ‘Russia’. Just as Go players act on the game board, moving pieces around and endowing them with identities through motion and relations, in the same fashion different Narva interest groups manipulate Narva memoryscape by moving objects - relocating, demolishing, erecting monuments,

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commemorative sites, and buildings and endowing them with new identities. In assemblage with other pieces/sites, these sites are engaged in a constant process of becoming, and all together are working on the production of local memoryscape of Narva, informed by other 'master' memoryscapes, and yet unique.

**Joni VIRKKUNEN**, University of Eastern Finland: Margins of the Margins: Gender and Agency in Moldovan and Tajik Migration

Moldova and Tajikistan are some of the poorest countries in post-Soviet space. Both countries are heavily dependent of remittances sent by migrants working as labor migrants abroad, mainly in Russia, Kazakhstan or in the European Union. Both Moldova and Tajikistan are developing their migration policies in order to make the best development benefit from migration and to protect migrants' labor and human rights in the countries of destination. The policies, naturally, reflect the particular historical and social contexts in Central Asia and in the European South.

Despite differences, there are a number of similarities that may open up interesting questions on development and the management of post-Soviet migrations. The paper identifies similarities and differences of Moldovan and Tajik migrations. Based on policy documents, secondary material and experiences in the field, the study looks at the way that gender and agency are presented in the countries' migration policies. The study discusses how the "margins of the margins" - male / female migrants of the poorest post-Soviet states - are presented in policies. It is well-acknowledged that migration is gendered and that both migrants and their home communities require particular gender-sensitive policies.

**Giancarlo LUXARDO & Françoise ROLLAN**, CNRS - Université de Bordeaux 3 - FRE 3392, Europe, Européanité, Européanisation: Visualizing and monitoring emergent border issues in Central Asia.

Twenty years after their independence, the five countries of Central Asia face a number of issues, which can be observed at their borders, inherited from the Soviet era. The borders demarcating one from another have been enforced as a result of the formation of new national identities. In contrast, more (official or smuggled) exchanges are taking place across the borders of the former USSR.

Internet-based media specialized in Central Asia regularly report on events, conflicts and exchanges occurring in the area. They provide a considerable body of information in the form of press releases, which can help the researcher to understand how these events are triggered or interrelated. However, the amount of text rapidly becomes excessive for an individual researcher. Our approach is to assemble these reports in a text corpus and process them with text mining techniques, allowing both information extraction and text categorization. Our text corpus is built with reports (covering a period of 10 years) issued by the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (<http://iwpr.net>), which produces homogeneous and regular information based on reliable and neutral journalism sourcing. With the release dates of the reports it is possible to work on time series and if the corpus is enhanced with the ability to handle easy updates it is possible to monitor current events.

Our first experimentations showed that it is possible to identify a number of basic categories to classify border issues: ethnic conflicts, terrorism, energy, water, smuggling, migrations, etc. These

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categories may involve both local and global actors and processes. Therefore, the narrative found in the reports may be analyzed as a network of relationships occurring between these categories.

An example of conflict involving multiple interwoven ramifications of events at work on the borders of Central Asia follows. The construction of a hydropower plant in Tajikistan could trigger an international problem, with Uzbekistan preventing Iran from delivering equipment for the plant, which would reduce the water available for Uzbek agriculture.

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### **Session 14. Multi-scalar perspectives of mobile borders governance / *Perspectives multi-scalaires de la gouvernance des frontières mobiles (2)***

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**Joren JACOBS & Krisztina VARRÓ**, Radboud University Nijmegen: (Still) at the margins in the centre of Europe: The ‘reterritorialization’ of governance in the Dutch borderlands: a view from assemblage theory

For many, the proliferation of cross-border governance arrangements in the 1990s carried the promise of overcoming national state-centrism within the European Union. Indeed, cross-border regions in-the-making became regarded as ‘laboratories of integration’ that may overcome (some of) the limitations that Westphalian territoriality has posed to the management of space in an era of “globalization” and ‘Europeanization’. However, as many analysts have pointed out, region-building across borders has largely fallen below expectations. This paper examines ongoing attempts at creating transboundary spaces for spatial development in the Dutch province of Limburg and the adjacent German and/or Belgian territories. In spite of the long history of cross-border cooperation in the area, and in spite of substantial EU financial support, local actors confirm that designing integrated development actions across the border remains challenging. In this light, the paper critically engages with scholarship that presents the emergence of cross-border regions as embodying a ‘reterritorialization’ of governance. The concept of reterritorialization is revisited from the perspective of assemblage theory in order to enable a more subtle analysis of the significance of cross-border space in governance processes. It appears that much cross-border cooperation takes place as a niche activity which does not conflict with or undermine existing forms of governance, explaining partly the widely observed difficulties in creating integrated cross-border spaces.

**Imre NAGY**, University of Novi Sad/Serbia, Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, & **Sasa KICOSEV**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Regional Studies, Pécs: Geographical characteristics of the distribution of the INTERREG and IPA funds, and their effects on the development of the border regions of Vojvodina/Serbia.

One of the aims of the research was to determine the intensity of the use of INTERREG IIIA funds on the territory of Vojvodina, and to define its spatial differentiation on the basis of numbers of applications, and amount of financial aid. The main objective was to define how these subsidies affect on the development of these communities, and to analyze the situation of the undeveloped or underdeveloped communities when facing with pre-financing problems during the application period: why underdeveloped border municipalities have no financial support (so why they don't apply), and how to help these municipalities or settlements in future.

The paper also presents some spatial characteristics and examples of prosperous cross-border networks of interested partners. It shows how was the actual value of obtained financial assistance realized. The paper follows up the added values of some successfully implemented projects (generated new qualitative and quantitative values since the end of these projects).

**François MOULLÉ**, Université d'Artois, laboratoire DYRT EA n° 2468: La frontière, entre ouverture et fermeture, l'équilibre scalaire des discontinuités.

## BRIT XI Mobile borders | Abstracts. Tuesday 6 September, Geneva

Since a bit less than twenty years, some labels of valorization such as « Watch Valley », « Pays de la précision », « Pays de la chronométrie » have been progressively invented in order to characterize the specificity and the ability of the swiss Jura region in watches production. More recently, the category of « watch-making heritage » has appeared in order to underlie both the historical and the current importance of the the links between the Jura territory and the watch-making industry.

Moreover, the social uses of such a category crystallize two main issues. First, in accordance with the extensions that the concept of heritage has got for the last fifteen years, the uses of the category of « watch-making heritage » include from now the living items (forms of knowledge and know-how, skills) that organize the pratice of watch-making. Otherwise, these uses of heritage reproduce the swiss watch-making myth in identifying the boarders of the « skills territory » of the Jura region to the ones of the swiss territory.

Consequently, theses uses of « watch-making heritage » unvisibilize all that the swiss watch-making industry has owed and still owes to the transnational mobility of workers and to the circulation of skills.

Nevertheless, the ethnography that I drive on the different processes of « heritagization » within the watch-making field of the swiss Jura region shows that mobility has historically supported the emergence and still supports the implementation of local forms of watch-making know-how. These forms of know-how have obviously conditioned the formation of the « swiss » watch-making heritage.

Thus, this paper aims to nuance the association between heritage, territory and state-nation in adressing the watch-making heritage of the « swiss » Jura region in comparison to the transnational and cross-boarder mobilities that have made and still make it.

**Yves THÉPAUT**, Centre d’Economie de la Sorbonne, CNRS – UMR 8174, Université Paris 1: Le cyberspace comme Système Productif Global: Potentialités et contraintes de l’économie numérique.

L’objectif est d’analyser les potentialités ouvertes dans l’espace géographique par la révolution de l’électronique et les mouvements de globalisation et de libéralisation de l’économie, afin de montrer l’émergence d’un Système Productif Global fondé sur l’information, la connaissance et les technologies de l’information et de la communication en réseaux.

Cette proposition fait suite à des divers travaux : un article (2006) sur le pôle de compétitivité breton « Images et Réseaux » analysé comme nouveau Système Productif Local (SPL), un article (2010) sur l’ « espace informationnel celtique » au sein de l’Arc atlantique (voir schéma en annexe) et un article (sous presse) sur l’ « espace informationnel méditerranéen ». Dans ces travaux, l’objectif a été de préciser la notion d’ « espace informationnel » envisagé successivement comme système productif local, puis spatial et enfin global, en l’appliquant à différents espaces géographiques.

Il apparaît que la caractérisation pertinente est celle de considérer l’espace informationnel (fondée sur l’information, la connaissance et les technologies de l’information et de la communication, c’est-à-dire l’économie numérique), comme un système productif global. On s’attachera alors à montrer les potentialités et les limites de ce modèle en matière d’échanges et de croissance économique.

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La nouveauté de la proposition est de prolonger ces travaux en s'interrogeant en particulier sur la notion d' « espace économique » (dans la tradition de François Perroux), sur les espaces économiques pertinents, de même que sur l'articulation entre différents espaces économiques (les frontières de ces espaces étant fluctuantes en fonction des objectifs visés), sur les relations à privilégier (coopération, concurrence...) et les institutions à mettre en place (Union, Fédération...) en vue de favoriser la coopération et la croissance dans le contexte de la crise actuelle.

La proposition vise donc une généralisation des conceptualisations précédentes. On aboutit alors à la problématique du cyberespace considéré dans sa dimension économique comme Système Productif Global. Cette problématique permet une interprétation des évolutions ainsi qu'une approche de politique économique et sociale visant les adaptations nécessaires face à la crise actuelle.

L'analyse proposée s'appuiera autant que possible sur des données. Elle sera illustrée par des exemples d'échanges et de communication d'informations et de produits et services informationnels et culturels entre divers pays et régions.