

Citizenship,
Borders,
and Gender:
Mobility and Immobility

Conference Program

May 8 – 10, 2003
Luce Hall at Yale University
34 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, CT

Conference Description

Co-sponsored by the Crossing Borders Initiative, the Woodward Lecture Fund, the Women Faculty Forum, the Yale Center for International and Area Studies, and Yale Law School

The movement of peoples across national borders is posing unprecedented challenges to receiving as well as sending countries. While a former generation of immigrants left their countries of origin and assumed new “national” identities, today’s migrants – whether legal or illegal – show different patterns: they may live in their host countries without ever legalizing or normalizing their status; they may engage in seasonal migratory patterns of back and forth among various countries, with the consequence that both the sending and receiving countries develop an ambiguous relation to these groups. We are seeing the ‘disaggregation of citizenship,’ a process through which national identity, continuous territorial residency and collective rights and benefits are increasingly separated from each other.

We are also interested in the ability that some have to move around the globe, the necessity that others find to move in search of work, and the fact that many people have neither resources nor capacity to change their place of residence. Further, we are interested in how governments – and especially federations – address both the multiple affiliations of their members and their own obligations under transnational covenants. Given the growth of transnational governance, we are intrigued by the effects of supra-national norms on the concept of the nation.

The central purpose of this conference is to situate gender within the context of these widely discussed and ascertained trends in the contemporary world. How do these trends affect women, their children, and family structures? Does a focus on immobility, as well as on mobility, alter the analyses? What effects do transnational norms of equality, mostly to be implemented through the nation-state, have on understandings of citizenship and of the nation state? Does mobility across borders help or hinder women in achieving equality of status? What is the interaction between the women and children of migrant groups and the governments of their host countries? What role do transnational and international organizations play?

Schedule

Thursday, May 8th

Registration, Opening Reception and Buffet Dinner
5:30 – 7:00 p.m., Common Room

I. Citizenship Then and Now

7:00 – 9:00 p.m., Auditorium

Moderator

- Seyla Benhabib

Speakers

- Alexander Aleinikoff
- Linda Bosniak
- David Jacobson
- Cynthia Patterson

Discussant

- Gerald Neuman

Friday, May 9th

Breakfast

8:30 – 9:00 a.m., Common Room

II. Federated Citizenship/Multiple Allegiances

9:00 – 11:00 a.m., Room 202

Moderator

- Judith Resnik

Speakers

- Catherine Dauvergne
- Vicki C. Jackson
- Patrizia Nanz
- Aihwa Ong

Discussants

- Jay Winter

III. Mobility/Immobility: Gender and Crossing Borders

11:15 a.m. – 1:15 p.m., Room 202

Moderator

- Seyla Benhabib

Speakers

- Dilek Cinar
- Nicola Lacey
- Sarah van Walsum

Discussants

- Jacqueline Bhabha
- Alicia Schmidt Camacho

Citizenship,
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Friday, May 9th (cont.)

Lunch

1:15 – 2:15 p.m., Common Room

IV. Transnational Movements, Women's Equality and Citizenship

2:30 – 4:30 p.m., Auditorium

Moderator

- Judith Resnik

Speakers

- Suad Joseph
- Angelia Means
- Valentine Moghadam

Discussants

- Linda Kerber
- Audrey Macklin
- Reva Siegel

Dinner for Participants

6:00 – 8:00 p.m., Location TBA

Saturday, May 10th

Breakfast Buffet

9:30 – 10:00 a.m., Room 202

Roundtable Discussion: Transnational Forms of the Nation-State

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Room 202

Moderator

- Vilashini Cooppan

Commentators

- Alexander Aleinikoff
- Linda Bosniak
- Aihwa Ong

Discussants

- Robert Barsky
- Seyla Benhabib
- Judith Resnik

I. Citizenship Then and Now

Thursday, May 8, 2003
7:00 – 9:00 p.m., Auditorium

Moderator

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- Linda Bosniak
- David Jacobson
- Cynthia Patterson

Discussants

- Gerald Neuman

Alexander Aleinikoff

Professor, Georgetown University Law Center

Working Title:

Abstract:

My presentation will be about the changing notions of citizenship, examining trends in law and policy regarding dual nationality, acquisition of citizenship and citizenship requirements for benefits. On the one hand we see an expanding (or eroding) notion of citizenship with greater tolerance of dual nationality, movement away from *jus sanguinis* rules and the provision of social rights and benefits to settled immigrants; on the other, subnational and supranational challenges to the nation-state lead some to suggest making citizenship more meaningful. The presentation will draw on a comparative analysis of citizenship regimes in a number of states. I will also speculate on the impact of the trends on women and women migrants.

Linda Bosniak

Professor of Law, Rutgers University

Working Title: Citizenship's Subjects

Abstract:

One of the persistent themes in the now-copious academic literature on citizenship, including literature on gender, concerns the question of how far citizenship extends in social terms. This is the question of who will constitute the class of citizenship's subjects. Because, in substantive terms, citizenship is broadly conceived as representing political or social membership. The question of citizenship's subjects is the question of who it is that will be counted as political or social members. Yet because this membership is differently conceived in different understandings of citizenship, the answer to citizenship's "who" question may possibly vary as well. The class of republican participatory citizens, for example, will not necessarily correspond, and has not always corresponded—with the class of rights-bearing citizens more generally, nor

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

with the class of people having the legal status of citizenship, nor with the class of “psychological citizens.”

Most discussions of citizenship’s subjects tend not to acknowledge distinctions in the meanings of citizenship; the usual approach is to treat citizenship as an undifferentiated whole. Scholars of citizenship do tend to diverge, on the other hand, in the way in which they approach citizenship’s normative orientation. Some treat citizenship principally as a universalist project while others emphasize its exclusionary attributes. Much of the literature on citizenship’s “who” question can be divided this way.

On one side, the story of citizenship is often recounted as a tale of progressive incorporation, with new social classes increasingly demanding, and ultimately achieving, inclusion as citizens over time. The ideal of “universal citizenship” has been a powerful normative touchstone in most liberal democratic societies in recent years, but it is an aspirational value and tells only part of the story. Historically, the progressive trajectory has been interlaced with other, more regressive social narratives. Multiple groups have been excluded from universalism’s accepted domain; further, even where citizenship has been made available to widening groups of people, the citizenship they enjoy or display in substantive terms is often strikingly narrow. Still, in political and legal theory on citizenship, universalism remains the defining normative touchstone—though the notion of “universality” is itself subject to contest and renegotiation.

Yet universalism is the prevailing ethic only within a political community whose boundaries and identity are taken as given. Most scholars of citizenship do take these boundaries as given: they presume a fixed national citizenry and devote themselves to inquiring about the nature of the relations that do our ought to prevail among its members. Yet the study of citizenship is not confined to these internal questions and universalism does not exhaust citizenship’s fundamental commitments. For other scholars—especially scholars of immigration and nationality – citizenship is the core analytical concept for thinking about the way in which the community’s membership and boundaries are constituted in the first instance. And in the context of this enterprise, citizenship stands not for universalism but for closure. These scholars’ focus is not the interior life of the political community, but its threshold. And in most versions, the community’s threshold with which citizenship is concerned is that of the nation state. Citizenship is a status which assigns persons to membership in specific nation-states. And the status in any given nation is almost always restricted, available only to those who are recognized as its members.

In this paper, I consider the relationship between these two broad answers to citizenship’s “who” question in the literature: “everyone,” on the one hand, and “nationals,” on the other. I suggest that while it may appear that these answers are complementary (with the universalist answer prevailing within the political community and the particularist answer at its edges), there are, in fact, important contexts in which these answers stand in direct tension to one another. Questions concerning alienage, on the one hand, and transnational distributive justice, on the other, place them in some respects at cross-purposes.

David Jacobson

Professor, Arizona State University

Working Title: Spaces of Identity: Gender, Immigration and the Evolution of the Nation-State

Abstract:

I wish to examine the theme of gender at the intersection of two interrelated issues: the impact of immigration on gender (such as the status of immigrant women); and, in that context, using

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

gender as a prism to elicit the evolving political form of the nation-state. The multicultural project, and the largely unproblematic depiction of transnational communities, splinters on the rock of gender issues. Sharp divisions have ensued between some immigrant communities and host societies on the status of women; gays; child brides; female genital mutilation and even “honor” killings. So gender issues are, on one hand, associated with the efforts of various minorities – traditional minorities and immigrant minorities – in a primarily judicial struggle for rights. Yet gender concerns are also the basis for resisting certain multicultural or transnational developments, and asserting a shared culture of a bounded, republican nation. Gender is at the nexus of the “national” and the “transnational,” the “assimilationist” and the multicultural, and the republican and judicial modes of the state. In that context, we can look to gender issues to arrive at more nuanced understandings of the contemporary state than terms such as “multiculturalism” or even “transnationalism,” and their opposites, suggest.

Cynthia Patterson

Department of History, Emory University

Working Title: Citizenship Yesterday: Women in the Athenian Democracy

Abstract:

I will discuss the ways in which Athenian women did and did not take part in (“have a share in” to use the Greek expression for citizenship) the public life of the Athenian democracy. This will build upon earlier published work (“Hai Attikai” the other Athenians” Helios 13 (1987)) and also a forthcoming essay for the Oxford Companion to the Age of Pericles.

II. Federated Citizenship/Multiple Allegiances

Friday, May 9, 2003
9:00 – 11:00 a.m., Room 202

Moderator

- Judith Resnik

Speakers

- Catherine Dauvergne
- Vicki C. Jackson
- Patrizia Nanz
- Aihwa Ong

Discussants

- Jay Winter

Catherine Dauvergne

Canada Research Chair in Migration Law, University of British Columbia

Working Title: How Globalization Challenges the Immigration and Citizenship Linkage and What That Means for Women

Abstract:

I have previously argued that migration law does citizenship law's dirty work, freeing citizenship law to the lofty concerns of formal equality. (See enclosed paper, "Citizenship, Migration Laws and Women: Gendering Permanent Residency Statistics") As migration laws create the pool of potential citizens, this means that the most important hurdles to citizenship are inscribed in the texts of migration laws, not citizenship laws themselves. While citizenship laws are often equal for men and women, migration laws are about preferences, and preferences are for men. My previous work on this argument examined Australian migration statistics. In this new paper, I will extend this work in two ways, first, by considering to what extent the statistical trends from Australia are borne out in other principal nations of migration, and secondly by considering some of the challenges to the traditional migration law - citizenship law pairing which are presented by contemporary globalizing forces.

Vicki C. Jackson

Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center

Working Title: Citizenships, Gender and Federal Structures

Abstract:

This paper will reflect on the possible relationships between feminism, federalism and citizenship, exploring the multiple meanings of citizenship for a world of increasingly complex and layered forms of governance. Though often thought of in terms of rights (political, civil, social), or of membership (affiliation, belonging, exclusion), citizenship also may have structural implications about the nature of relationships among citizens as well as between citizens and governments. What, if any, are the possibilities and implications of these structural relationships for gender

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

equality? Multiple citizenships layered or overlapping in multiple governments may be in the process of becoming more of a norm; note the possibilities for trilateral citizenship in federal nations, like Germany, that are also members of the European Union. This paper asks whether there is anything of a systematic nature that can be said about relationships between governmental structures and progress towards gender equality.

Patrizia Nanz

Centre for the Study of Democracy
University of Westminster

Working Title: European Citizenship From a Migrant's Perspective

Abstract:

I have previously presented a vision of the European public sphere as a multiplicity of continuous and overlapping civic dialogues conducted across cultural and national boundaries which lead to intercultural and inter-societal learning (see enclosed paper "Multiple Voices: An Interdiscursive Concept of the European public sphere"). One major implication of this argument is that deep national and cultural differences are a precious asset, not a threat to the emergence of a new Europe. By promoting intercultural translation or inter-societal learning, transnational practice of citizenship could produce a European political community which is not based on a *demos* or a common cultural heritage, but on a pluralistic and situated constitutional patriotism beyond the nation state.

In this paper, I move from the demonstration of the theoretical possibility of an 'interdiscursively' operating public sphere to showing its empirical possibility on the basis of interviews with intra-European migrants. I have conducted in-depth interviews with a sample of Italians living in Frankfurt/Main emphasizing sociological variables that might be expected to affect the ways in which they cope with (and make constructive use of) their multiple, overlapping identities as Italians, Germans and Europeans. My findings indicated that, for the migrants, European identity is not a matter of convergence but of 'interdiscursivity'. Their accounts display a pastiche self-understanding and a multilayered conception of citizenship, both of which can serve as a basis for their engagement in daily transnational or intercultural citizenship practices.

With these empirical findings, my paper aims to 'inform' political theory of post-national democracy in general and, the political theory of contemporary Europe in particular. Contrary to the orthodoxy that assumes (1) that Europe has no collective identity; (2) that such an identity is a prerequisite for democratic politics; (3) *ergo*, Europe cannot be or become democratic, I raise the possibility (1) that Europeans might already possess multiple, overlapping identities; (2) that manipulation of these identities within single persons and communication between such persons might provide the basis for mutual comprehension and tolerance; and (3) that such a process of continuous translation might be sufficient to provide the basis for supra-national patriotism and post-national democratic politics.

Aihwa Ong

Professor of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley

Working Title: "Migrant Others: from Biopolitical Availability to Bio-legitimacy"

Abstract:

In recent decades, Southeast Asia has emerged as a region heavily dependent upon flexible female labor markets. Scholars have long considered the plight especially of the foreign maid

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

in Asian tiger economies from a political economic perspective, a problem of unequal access to wages earned by nationals, and the hidden abuses suffered in the privacy of homes. The dehumanizing treatment of foreign maids is scandalous, and discriminations against them is tolerated, symptomatic, and even systemic in Asian societies. The question I pose is how does their participation in flexible markets create the political and institutional spaces for an ecology of diverse belonging. Second, how is this biopolitical availability of foreign female workers linked to processes of othering as ethno-racial others? Third, how does this kind of ecological positioning create the milieu for a mode of ethical reflection on how should people live amidst poor foreign others in affluent Asia today?

III. Mobility/Immobility: Gender and Crossing Borders

Friday, May 9, 2003
11:15 a.m. – 1:15 p.m., Room 202

Moderator

- Seyla Benhabib

Speakers

- Dilek Cinar
- Nicola Lacey
- Sarah van Walsum

Discussants

- Jacqueline Bhabha
- Alicia Schmidt Camacho

Dilek Cinar

European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research

Working Title:

Abstract:

I intend to focus on contemporary approaches to citizenship, by feminist scholars and scholars of international migration. I will try to argue that feminist reflections on how to “re-gender” citizenship seldom deal with legal citizenship status as a force of exclusion in the context of international migration, while in migration and citizenship studies gender is still a topic more or less exclusively addressed by female scholars. With this in mind, the purpose of my presentation will be two-fold: to assert the need to establish a more systematic link between feminist citizenship studies and international migration theory, and to elaborate how this project might contribute to “radicalizing” citizenship beyond nation and state.

Nicola Lacey

Professor of Criminal law, London School of Economics
Adjunct Professor of Social and Political Theory, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

Working Title: Feminist Legal Theory and the Rights of Women

Abstract:

In this paper, I shall consider the relationship between feminist analyses of law and contemporary campaigns seeking to use codes of human rights as vehicles to secure justice, autonomy or equality for women. I shall begin by sketching out the varieties of methods developed by and issues taken up within feminist legal theory. I shall then move on to consider theories of legal and political rights, and feminist critiques of the ways in which rights as often articulated – both conceptually and substantively – fail satisfactorily to accommodate the dynamics of gender. Finally, I shall consider models developed within both feminist and critical race theory aimed at reconstructing rights in a more satisfactory way, examining in particular how far critiques

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

developed primarily in relation to conceptualisations and institutionalisations of rights at the national level might be brought to bear on the debate about human rights at the international level.

Sarah van Walsum

Senior Researcher in Migration Law, Free University of Amsterdam
Faculty of Law, Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law

Working Title: Transnational Mothering, National Immigration Policy and International Human Rights Law

Abstract:

Recently there has been some debate concerning the effect of international human rights law upon national immigration policies.

In my paper, I shall examine what role, if any, Article 8 of the European Charter of Human Rights – which deals with the right to respect for family life – has played in mitigating restrictive Dutch policies regarding family reunification. I shall particularly focus upon the situation of single and divorced migrant mothers who have left children behind with family in their country of origin.

In the first part of my paper, I shall briefly discuss transnational mothering, on the basis of empirical research that I have conducted among Surinamese Javanese immigrants in the Netherlands. Subsequently, I shall describe the Dutch immigration rules that apply regarding the admission of children for purposes of family reunification, focussing in particular on policy and jurisprudence regarding single and divorced mothers. Finally, I shall describe some recent developments in the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the admission of children, and, on the basis of my findings, address the more general question: to what extent can third world women invoke international human rights law in order to mitigate the restrictive immigration policies of western nations?

IV. Transnational Movements, Women's Equality and Citizenship

Friday, May 9, 2003
2:30 – 4:30 p.m., Auditorium

Moderator

- Judith Resnik

Speakers

- Suad Joseph
- Angelia Means
- Valentine Moghadam

Discussants

- Linda Kerber
- Audrey Macklin
- Reva Siegel

Suad Joseph

Professor of Anthropology and Women's Studies, University of California at Davis

Working Title: Mobile Subjects, Immobile Citizenship: Arab Women Between States and Nations

Abstract:

That Arab women suffer from unequal citizenship in the Arab world is rather well documented (Joseph, 2000, *Gender and Citizenship in the Middle East*). In almost all the Arab countries, they cannot pass citizenship on to their children or their non-national husbands. In many Arab countries, they need a guardian to marry and to conduct business transactions. In many they need the permissions of their husbands/fathers/brothers to obtain a passport and travel abroad. In some, they do not have the vote. UN statistics regularly show Arab women to have among the lowest economic participation rates of women anywhere in the world. Across the board, they are less educated, have less income, own less property and have less powerful positions in the public domain than men.

One would therefore expect an overwhelmingly favorable comparison between Arab (Arab American) women's citizenship rights/responsibilities in the United States versus their citizenship rights/responsibilities in Arab countries. Indeed, it would be hard, if not impossible, to argue otherwise. Yet, I suggest that Arab women (and men) do not have equal citizenship in the United States. I argue that there are some critical continuities and discontinuities in subjecthood and the representation that affect the citizenship of Arab women in the U.S. That Arab women are the symbol *par excellence* of what the United States wants to liberate in the Arab world makes these paradoxes rather poignant.

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Angelia Means

Professor of Government, Dartmouth College

Working title: The Other Woman: Democratic Citizenship and the Right to Family

Abstract:

There is a growing consensus in political theory that democratic communities should allow 'others' to be different in political space, and not just private space. Of course, family law, which has often been recognized as an exemplary sphere of cultural difference and cultural reproduction marks a private space that is not only constituted by but constitutive of the 'political'. This 'private' space relies upon legal validation of norms of differentiated citizenship and reiterative recognition, norms which have historically proved successful strategies for ensuring that all recognize the 'right' of each to inhabit a political space in which private (familial-religious) life can reproduce diverse forms of life. Aside from the various historical cases of multicultural empire, the idea of "multicultural jurisdictions" takes many forms in contemporary politics. (Ayelet Shachar, *Multicultural Jurisdictions: Cultural Differences and Women's Rights*, 2001)

Despite its long history and continued practice, I think the idea of a "cultural jurisdiction" supported by *norms* of differentiated citizenship and reiterative recognition is fundamentally undemocratic, and specifically opposed to the equal citizenship of women including "other women"—i.e. women who, in Otfried Hoffe's terms, are "extreme aliens". (Otfried Hoffe, *Moral Reasons for an Inter cultural Criminal Law: A Philosophical Attempt*, 1998). Democratic communities can learn little from the history of multiculturalism. Democratic culture, unlike other forms of culture, allows for the possibility of communicating across cultures, and thus achieving a form of social recognition and inter-cultural legal validation that is much deeper than the co-existence strategy of reiterative recognition. Prior to the maturation of democracy, reiterative recognition or (colonizing) assimilation were the only options. But, now we can actually structure a human community such that we can learn from the Other. By "learning," I do not mean simply using the Other as a resource to re-generate and affirm our values (while acknowledging that, at times, others will not only affirm "us" but de-stabilize "us"). (Honig, *Democracy and the Foreigner*)

Learning is mutual and it refers to a normative idea of gaining access to better than interpretations of democratic practice and laws. And it is very important that this type of democratic pedagogy is not just a phenomenon of civil society institutions, such as schools, social movements, churches and families. Multicultural learning (as a feature of moral learning) must be built into formal institutions like constitutional courts and norms of juridical reasoning—especially when these institutions are in the midst of deciding the boundaries of the private sphere *and hence deciding the political space allocated to other people's culture*. To do this, we must "force" all to articulate claims of justice to all others and structure institutions that hear justice claims to really "hear" such claims despite the different modes of argumentation of different litigants. Unfortunately, I advocate a minority position since most real-world democratic citizens just want others to assimilate and political theorists increasingly agree that others should be accommodated with some "weak" form of the "cultural jurisdiction" thesis. Given the recent turn in theory, I have chosen two interlocutors who represent the "weak" cultural jurisdiction thesis--- one from the liberal tradition (Nancy Rosenblum) and one from the communitarian tradition (Bhikhu Parekh). Both offer nuanced theories that deviate from the now anachronistic liberal-communitarian divide. Both view individuals as "situated" and both believe that some degree of cross-cultural communication is possible. Yet, both justify leaving "extreme aliens" with a sphere of decision that loosens the democratic requirement of justification to *all*, and they do this because they are either persuaded of the *limits* of cross cultural communication and hence inter-cultural validation of the law in areas such as family law (Parek) or persuaded that though basic democratic norms have already been decided in key areas like family law, Others play a pivotal role as (cultural) dissidents who will revitalize our public sphere only if we pay the price of recognizing some form or other of a "cultural jurisdiction". While I take both types of argument

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

seriously, and I think that there is something especially important about thinking through the cultural politics of family, I ultimately defend what is apparently a minority position: the idea of the intercultural validation of private rights, including the right to family.

Valentine Moghadam

Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies, Illinois State University

Working title: Global Feminism and Women's Citizenship in the Muslim World: Comparing Iran, Algeria, and Afghanistan

Abstract:

Are classic theories of citizenship still relevant in an era of globalization? Yes and no. The paper will explore the tension between state-centered citizenship and recent analyses of transnational social movements/transnational advocacy networks/global civil society, and examine the role played by transnational feminist networks in the pursuit of women's equality and citizenship. I argue that classic citizenship theories are still relevant to the Middle East and North Africa, where women's organizations and feminist groups seek full citizenship rights and raise demands around honor crimes, the status of women in family laws, nationality rights, and political participation. The discourse of Islamic feminism is one among several, and women may use strategies of consensus building (e.g., Iran) or confrontation (e.g. Algeria) to accomplish their goals. At the same time, women's civil, political, and social rights issues are increasingly taken up by transnational feminist networks (e.g., DAWN and Women Living Under Muslim Laws), sometimes in close collaboration with local or regional women's groups. The case of Afghanistan exemplifies the efficacy of the mobilization of transnational feminism in defense of women's rights in a single country. Taken together, the three cases illustrate the tension between state-centered and transnational theories of citizenship, suggesting that both nation-state and global dynamics need to be taken into account. Separately, they show how women's citizenship is being promoted in the face of a strong state and weak global links (Iran); how a state-feminist alliance against an Islamist opposition resulted in political rewards for women (Algeria); and how the plight of women in a failed but repressive state captured the attention of transnational feminist networks (Afghanistan).

Roundtable Discussion: Transnational Forms of the Nation-State

Saturday, May 10, 2003
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Room 202

Moderator

- Vilashini Cooppan

Commentators

- Alexander Aleinikoff
- Linda Bosniak
- Aihwa Ong

Discussants

- Robert Barsky
- Seyla Benhabib
- Judith Resnik

Participant Bios

Alexander Aleinikoff

Professor, Georgetown University Law Center

T. Alexander Aleinikoff is a professor at the Georgetown University Law Center and a Senior Associate at the Migration Policy Institute. He has written widely on immigration, refugee and citizenship law and constitutional law. His most recent books include, *Migration and International Law* (ed), (Asser Press forthcoming 2003); *Semblances of Sovereignty: The Constitution, the State and American Citizenship* (Harvard U. Press 2002), and *Citizenship Policies for an Age of Migration* (with Douglas Klusmeyer) (Carnegie Endowment for Int'l Peace/Migration Policy Institute 2002). Professor Aleinikoff served as General Counsel and Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs at the Immigration and Naturalization Service for several years during the Clinton Administration. He is a graduate of Swarthmore College and Yale Law School.

Robert Barsky

Associate Professor of English, University of Western Ontario
Visiting Fellow, Canadian Studies Committee, Yale University

Robert Barsky is Yale's Canadian Bicentennial Visiting Professor (2002) and Visiting Fellow in Comparative Literature and at the Yale Center for International and Area Studies. An authority in the study of refugee narratives and the Canadian adjudication process, he started the "Article 13 refugee initiative" in 2001 to promote freer movement across borders. He is the author of *Constructing a Productive Other: Discourse Theory and the Convention Refugee Hearing* (1994), *Noam Chomsky: A life of Dissent* (1997) and *Arguing and Justifying: Assessing the Convention Refugee Choice of Moment, Motive and Host Country* (2000).

Seyla Benhabib

Eugene Meyer Professor of Political Science and Philosophy, Yale University

Seyla Benhabib, '77 Ph.D., is Eugene Meyer Professor of Political Science and Philosophy and Director Ethics, Politics and Economics. Her research and teaching focus on 19th and 20th century German social and political thought, moral philosophy, and most recently citizenship studies. Also a renowned feminist theorist, Professor Benhabib came to Yale from Harvard University, where from 1993 to 2001 she was Professor in the Department of Government and Chair of Harvard's Committee on Degrees in Social Studies from 1997-2000. She also chaired the Standing Committee on the Status of Women in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1995-97 at Harvard. She is the author or co-author of seven books, including most recently, *The Reluctant Modernism of Hannah Arendt* (Sage 1996; reissued by Rowman and Littlefield 2003); *Transformations of Citizenship. Dilemmas of the Nation-State in the Global Era* (The Baruch de Spinoza lectures, Amsterdam, 2001) and *The Claims of Culture. Equality and Diversity in the Global Era* (Princeton 2003).

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Jacqueline Bhabha

Executive Director, University Committee on Human Rights Studies, Harvard University

Jacqueline Bhabha is Adjunct Lecturer in Public Policy. A graduate of Oxford University, she is the executive director of the University Committee on Human Rights Studies at Harvard University and a lecturer at Harvard Law School. From 1997 to 2001, she directed the Human Rights Program at the University of Chicago. Prior to 1997, Ms. Bhabha was a practicing human rights lawyer in London, and before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Her writing on issues of migration and asylum in Europe and the United States include a co-authored book, *Women's Movement: Women Under Immigration, Nationality and Refugee Law* (1994), an edited volume, *Asylum Law And Practice in Europe and North America* (1992) and many articles including "Get Back to Where You Once Belonged: Identity, Citizenship and Exclusion in Europe" (1998), "Inconsistent State Intervention and Separated Child Asylum Seekers" (2001) and "Internationalist Gatekeepers? The tension between asylum advocacy and human rights" (2002). She is currently writing a book titled *Moving Children: Migration, Childhood and the Quest for Rights*. She teaches international human rights and refugee law. She serves on the board of the U.S. section of International Social Services.

Linda Bosniak

Professor of Law, Rutgers University

Linda Bosniak is Professor of Law at Rutgers University. She has written widely on the subjects of immigration, citizenship, rights, and nationalism in law and political theory. Professor Bosniak holds a B.A. from Wesleyan University, an M.A. from the University of California at Berkeley, and a J.D. from Stanford Law School. She recently completed a year as a Faculty Fellow and Visiting Professor at Princeton's Law and Public Affairs Program. In 2003-2004, she will serve as Director of the year-long faculty seminar on "Citizenship" at the Center For the Critical Analysis of Contemporary Culture (CCACC) at Rutgers. She is currently at work on a book entitled *The Citizen and the Alien* (Princeton University Press, forthcoming).

Alicia Schmidt Camacho

Assistant Professor of American Studies, Yale University

Alicia Schmidt Camacho received her Ph.D. from Stanford University's Modern Thought and Language program in 2000, where she completed a dissertation titled "Migrant Subjects: Race, Labor and Insurgency in the Mexico-U.S. Borderlands." She is an Assistant Professor of American Studies, with affiliations to the programs in Women's and Gender Studies, African American studies and Ethnicity Race and Migration. Her work in comparative ethnic and gender studies examines the relationship of labor and social movements to vernacular cultural production in the twentieth century Americas.

Dilek Cinar

European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research

Dilek Çinar, born 1961 (Izmit/Turkey), is a Research Fellow at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research since 1996. She studied political science (post-graduate) at the Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS) in Vienna from 1988-1990 and received her Ph.D. in Social Sciences and Economics from the University of Vienna in 1999. Before joining the European Centre she was a Research Fellow at the IAS. She was/is a lecturer at the Universities of

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Innsbruck (2003) and Klagenfurt (1991 and 1995). In fall 2000 she was a visiting fellow with the International Migration Policy Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington DC, where she conducted research on anti-discrimination law and affirmative action in the U.S. Her research interests include citizenship studies and cross-national comparison of naturalization law and practice, anti-discrimination and affirmative action policies in the EU and the U.S., feminist legal studies and political theory, theories of racism/ethnicity, multiculturalism and identity politics.

Vilashini Cooppan

Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature, Yale University

Vilashini Cooppan is assistant professor of Comparative Literature at Yale University. Her teaching and research interests include post-colonial literature and theory, the literatures of slavery and abolition, the literature and culture of the South Asian diaspora, pre-and post-apartheid South African literature, world literature and globalization theory. She has developed Yale's first course in World Literatures and presently organizes a faculty seminar on globalization and culture under the auspices of the Ford Foundation's "Crossing Borders Initiative," one of a dozen grants nationwide to encourage academic study of migration, modernity, and globalization and to foster the rethinking of area studies.

She has published articles on post-colonial theory "W(h)ither Post-Colonial Studies? Towards the Transnational Study of Race and Nation," *Postcolonial Theory and Criticism*, eds. Benita Parry and Laura Chrisman for The English Association Essays and Studies series (Suffolk, UK: Boydell & Brewer Ltd., 1999), on psychoanalysis and nationalism ["Mourning Becomes Kitsch: The Aesthetics of Loss in Severo Sarduy's *Cobra*," *Loss: The Social and Psychic Work of Mourning*, eds. David Kazanjian and David Eng (University of California Press-Berkeley 2002), on W.E.B. Du Bois's anti-colonial politics ["Walking the Line: Domestic Science, Transnational Politics, and Gendered Ideology in Du Bois," in *W.E.B. Du Bois and the Gender of the Color Line*, eds. Susan Gillman and Alys Weinbaum (forthcoming from University of California Press)], on new South African literature ["National Literature in Transnational Times: Writing Transition in the "new" South Africa," in *Nation, Language and the Ethics of Translation*, eds. Sandra Berman and Michael Wood (forthcoming from Princeton University Press)], and on world literature and globalization ["World Literature and Global Theory: Comparative Literature for the New Millennium," *Symploke*, special issue on Globalism and Theory, ed. Jeffrey Dimeo, December 2001]. She is currently working on a book entitled "Inner Territories: Phantasms of the Nation in Post-colonial Literature."

Catherine Dauvergne

Canada Research Chair in Migration Law, University of British Columbia

Catherine Dauvergne has recently taken up a Canada Research Chair in Migration Law at the University of British Columbia, Faculty of Law. She moved to Vancouver after being a member of the Faculty of Law, University of Sydney and completing her PhD in Law at the Australian National University. Catherine researches in the areas of immigration and refugee law. She is presently involved in three projects: one considering the place of illegal migration in accounts of globalization; a second examining the effects of recent changes to Canada's refugee determination program on women applicants; and a third comparing international approaches to the determination of refugee claims on the basis of sexual orientation.

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Vicki C. Jackson

Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center

Vicki Jackson is currently Associate Dean for Research and Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center. She received her J.D. from Yale Law School, clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and practiced law for several years before joining the Georgetown faculty. She teaches courses in constitutional law, comparative constitutional law, federal courts, the Supreme Court, and on gender-related subjects. She is co-author with Professor Mark Tushnet of a coursebook, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (1999), and co-editor with Professor Tushnet of a collection of scholarly essays, *Defining the Field of Comparative Constitutional Law* (2002); she also serves as an Articles Editor for *I.Con, the International Journal of Constitutional Law*. She has written many scholarly essays and articles on such topics as federalism, sovereign immunity, freedom of speech, constitutional interpretation, gender and transnational discourse, and citizenship and federalism. In addition to her academic work, she has engaged in public service and pro bono activities, including serving as a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Counsel in the U.S. Department of Justice (2000-01); as a member of the D.C. Bar Board of Governors (1999-2002); as co-counsel on the Law Professors' Amicus Brief in *United States v. Morrison*; and as a co-chair of the Special Committee on Gender of the D.C. Circuit Task Force on Gender, Race, and Ethnic Bias (1992-95).

David Jacobson

Professor, Arizona State University

David Jacobson is Associate Professor of Sociology at Arizona State University. His work is in political sociology from a global, cultural and legal perspective, with a particular interest in immigration, citizenship and international institutions. He has written two books, *Place and Belonging in America* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002), and *Rights Across Borders: Immigration and the Decline of Citizenship* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996), and is editor of *Identities, Borders and Orders: New Perspectives in International Relations* (University of Minnesota Press, 2001, with Mathias Albert and Yosef Lapid); *The Immigration Reader: America in Multidisciplinary Perspective* (Blackwell, 1998); and *Old Nations, New World: Conceptions of the World Order* (Westview Press, 1994), among other publications. Jacobson is a Member of the Cycladic Academy for Europe in Athens and Tinos, Greece; Research Associate of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California, San Diego; and a member of the editorial board and review editor of *Human Rights Review*. He is presently working on "global judicialization," with a particular interest in international courts, from universal jurisdiction to the International Criminal Court.

Suad Joseph

Professor of Anthropology and Women's Studies, University of California at Davis

Suad Joseph is Professor of Anthropology and Women's Studies at the University of California, Davis. She has carried out urban and village fieldwork in her native Lebanon for over 30 years on issues ranging from the politicization of religion; the intersections of religion, state, community organization and family systems; women and gender constructions; women's networks; citizenship and civil society; transformations in notions of rights and citizenship. She is currently carrying out a long-term study, begun in 1994, on how children in Lebanon learn gendered notions of rights, responsibilities, nationality and citizenship in the aftermath of war. Her most recent books include: *Intimate Selving: Self, Gender and Identity in Arab Families*, (Editor), 1999,

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Syracuse University Press; *Gender and Citizenship in the Middle East* (Editor), 2000, Syracuse University Press; *Building Citizenship in Lebanon* (Co-Editor), 1999, Lebanese American University Press; *Gender and Citizenship in Lebanon* (Co-Editor), 1999, Dar al Jadid Press; *Women and Power in the Middle East* (Co-Editor), 2001, University of Pennsylvania Press. She is Gender Editor of the *Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures*, a 4,000,000 word, six-volume project which covers women and Islamic cultures globally, transhistorically and across disciplines. EWIC expects to have about 1,000 authors from around the world, covering all topics of relevance to women in society in which Islam has had a significant presence. It is the first such encyclopedia on women and Islamic cultures. Volume I is due to be published in 2003, Volumes I and II in 2004, and Volumes IV, V, and VI in 2005. She is also the founder of the Arab Families Working Group. AFWG is a group of eighteen scholars, planners, and policy makers working collaboratively to do comparative and interdisciplinary research on families in Egypt, Lebanon, and Palestine. They are planning the publication of a series of state of the art volumes on Arab families in those countries, with the first volume to be complete in 2004. She is also the founder and first President of the Association for Middle East Women's Studies, the main organization in North America, Europe, and the Middle East for scholars carrying out research on women in the Middle East. She also founded the Middle East Research Group in Anthropology, which evolved into the Middle East Section of the American Anthropological Association. She has three edited volumes in preparation: *Women and Human Rights in Muslim Communities*; *Subject Making in Muslim Communities*; and an English translation of *Building Citizenship in Lebanon*.

Linda Kerber

May Brodbeck Professor in the Liberal Arts and Professor of History, University of Iowa

Linda K. Kerber is the May Brodbeck Professor in the Liberal Arts and Professor of History at the University of Iowa. She is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has served as president of the American Studies Association and the organization of American historians. Her most recent book is *No Constitutional Right to Be Ladies: Women and the Obligations of Citizenship* (1998), which won the Littleton-Griswold Prize for the best book in U.S. legal history and the Joan Kelley Prize for the best book in women's history, both awarded by the American Historical Association. This spring (2003) she is a Fellow of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study.

Nicola Lacey

Professor of Criminal law, London School of Economics

Adjunct Professor of Social and Political Theory, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University

Nicola Lacey was Fellow in Law at New College Oxford from 1984-95, before taking up a chair at Birkbeck College in 1995. She moved to the Chair of Criminal Law at LSE in 1998. She works in the fields of criminal law, criminal justice and legal and social theory, with a particular interest in feminist theory. Her publications include *State Punishment* (Routledge 1988): with Celia Wells and Oliver Quick, *Reconstructing Criminal Law* (3rd ed. Forthcoming 2003, Butterworths); with Elizabeth Frazer, *The Politics of Community: A feminist analysis of the liberal-communitarian debate* (Harvester 1993); *Unspeakable Subjects* (Hart Publishing 1998).

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Audrey Macklin

Faculty of Law, University of Toronto

Audrey Macklin is an associate professor at the Faculty of Law. She holds law degrees from Yale and Toronto. In 1989-90, she served as law clerk to Mme Justice Bertha Wilson at the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1994-96, Audrey also served as a member of the Convention Refugee Determination Division of the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board. This practical experience of adjudicating asylum claims has informed her subsequent teaching and scholarship. Professor Macklin's teaching areas include criminal law, administrative law, and immigration and refugee law. Her research and writing interests include transnational migration, citizenship, forced migration, feminist and cultural analysis, and corporate responsibility for violations of human rights and humanitarian law. She has published on these subjects in journals such as *Refuge and Canadian Woman Studies*, and in collections of essays such as *The Security of Freedom: Essays on Canada's Anti-Terrorism Bill* and *Engendering Forced Migration*. In 1999, Professor Macklin was a member of a human rights fact-finding mission to Sudan appointed by Canada's Foreign Minister. In 2001, she participated with Canadian women of Jewish, Palestinian and Arab background in a mission to Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Angelia Means

Department of Government, Dartmouth College

Angelia Means is an Assistant Professor at Dartmouth College. She received her Ph.D from Harvard University in 2000, and her J.D. from Harvard Law in 1993. After law school, she was a Ford Fellow in Public International Law and an Ethics Fellow at Harvard's Ethics Program. She was also a law clerk at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Her research and teaching focus on democratic theory, aesthetic theory, feminist theory, immigration and public international law. She has published an article on "Narrative Argumentation" and is currently working on a manuscript on deliberative democracy and cultural rights for "natives" and "aliens", and an article on the International Criminal Court.

Valentine Moghadam

Professor of Sociology and Women's Studies, Illinois State University

Dr. Valentine M. Moghadam is Director of Women's Studies and Associate Professor of Sociology at Illinois State University. Born in Tehran, Iran, Dr. Moghadam received her higher education in Canada and the U.S. After obtaining her Ph.D. in sociology from the American University in Washington, D.C. in 1986, she taught the sociology of development and women in development at New York University. From 1990 through 1995 she was Senior Researcher and Coordinator of the Research Program on Women and Development at the WIDER Institute of the United Nations University (UNU/WIDER), and was based in Helsinki, Finland. She was a member of the UNU delegation to two UN conferences: the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, March 1995), and the Fourth World Conference on Women (in Beijing in September 1995).

Dr. Moghadam has written two books, *Modernizing Women: Gender and Social Change in the Middle East* (1993 – updated second edition due mid-2003), and *Women, Work and Economic Reform in the Middle East and North Africa* (1998). She is completing a third book entitled *Globalizing Women: Globalization, Transnational Feminist Networks, and Public Policy*. In addition, she has edited six books, including *Identity Politics and Women: Cultural Reassertions and Feminisms in International Perspective* (1994), *Democratic Reform and the Position of*

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Women in Transition Economies (1993), and *Patriarchy and Development: Women's Positions at the End of the Twentieth Century* (1996). Her most recent journal publication is "Islamic Feminism and Its Discontents: Towards a Resolution of the Debate", *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* (vol. 27, no. 4, Summer 2002): 1135-1171. [Reprinted in *Gender, Politics, and Islam*, edited by Therese Saliba, Carolyn Allen, and Judith Howard, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002, pp. 15-52.].

Her current areas of research are on globalization, transnational feminist networks, civil society and citizenship in the Middle East, and women in Afghanistan. She lectures and publishes widely and consults with several international organizations. She is a contributor to a 2002 report, coordinated by CAWTAR and the UNDP, on the impact of globalization on women's economic conditions in the Arab world.

Patrizia Nanz

Centre for the Study of Democracy, Westminster University

Dr. Patrizia Nanz is currently a Marie Curie Fellow at the Centre for the Study of Democracy, Westminster University London (until August 2003). From September 2003, she will be Professor of International Relations and Political Theory at the Graduate School of Social Sciences at University of Bremen. She has completed her Ph.D. at the European University Institute in 2001 with her dissertation on "Europolis. Constitutional Patriotism beyond the Nation State" for which she has conducted extensive and in-depth interviews with immigrants in Germany. She has written, presented and taught on global governance, the public sphere, the open method of coordination, European integration and immigration. Her publications include many articles in English, German and Italian such as "In-between Nations: Ambivalence and the Making of European Identity" (2000), "OMC – a Deliberative and Democratic Mode of Governance" (with Caroline de la Porte) (2003), "Global Governance, participation and the public sphere" (with Jens Steffek) (forthcoming), "L'Europa a più voci: una concezione dialogica della sfera pubblica" (2000). Since 1997 she is a correspondent for the journal *Mouvements: Sociétés, politique, culture* and since 1999, she is on the editorial board of the journal *Etica ed economia*. Dr. Nanz currently works on participation and legitimation at global and transnational institutions in various policy areas including immigration and asylum policy in the European Union, the rights of immigrants, human rights.

Gerald Neuman

Herbert Weschsler Professor of Federal Jurisprudence, School of Law, Columbia University

A.B. Harvard, 1973; Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1977 (in Mathematics); J.D., Harvard, 1980. Law clerk to Hon. Abner J. Mikva, D.C. Circuit. Practiced law at Foley, Hoad & Eliot, 1981-84. Was on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, 1984-92. Visiting Professor at Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, 1989. Joined the Columbia faculty in 1992. Visiting scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, 1994, and at the European University Institute, Florence, 1998. Publications include *Strangers to the Constitution: Immigrants, Borders and Fundamental Law* (1996), *Human Rights* (1999) (with Louis Henkin, David Leebron, and Diane Orentlicher), and numerous articles in the fields of constitutional law, immigration and nationality law, comparative constitutional law, and human rights law. Principal current research areas include habeas corpus and the rule of law, and transnational dimensions of constitutionalism. Current teaching areas include constitutional law, immigration and nationality law, comparative constitutional law, and U.S. constitutional history.

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Aihwa Ong

Professor of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley

Aihwa Ong is Professor of Anthropology and of Southeast Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. Her interests are gender and Islam; Chinese transnationalism; sovereignty, governmentality, and citizenship.

She has carried out fieldwork in Southeast Asia, China, and the United States. She is the author of the now classic *Spirits of Resistance and Capitalist Discipline: Factory Women in Malaysia* (1987).

Other works include *Ungrounded Empires* (1997) and *Flexible Citizenship* (1999), which won the Cultural Studies Prize from the Association for Asian American Studies (2000). Her new book is *Buddha is Hiding: Refugees, Citizenship, the New America* (2003). She is co-editor, with Stephen J. Collier of *Global Assemblages: Life Forms in Formation* (Blackwell, forthcoming).

Cynthia Patterson

Department of History, Emory University

Cynthia Patterson is Associate Professor of History at Emory University. She is the author of *Pericles' Citizenship Law of 451/0 B.C.* (1981) and *The Family in Greek History* (1998) along with articles on aspects of Greek social history including infant exposure, the status of bastards, and the law of marriage. She received her A.B. in History from Stanford University and Ph.D. in Ancient History from the University of Pennsylvania. Currently, she is working on editing a collection of essays entitled "Antigone's Answer" and on a monograph on "Public Burial in Ancient Athens."

Judith Resnik

Arthur Liman Professor of Law, Yale University

Judith Resnik is the Arthur Liman Professor of Law at Yale Law School. She joined the faculty in 1997, when she founded the Liman Public Interest Program. Professor Resnik teaches and writes about procedure, federalism, and women's rights both domestically and transnationally. Her recent essays include *Adding Insult to Injury: The Role of Dignity in Conceptions of Sovereignty* (with Julie Suk), forthcoming Stanford L. Rev. 2003, and *Categorical Federalism: Gender, Jurisdiction and the Globe*, 111 Yale L. J. 619 (2001). Her new book, *Adjudication and its Alternatives* (with Owen M. Fiss), is to be published in the spring of 2003 by Foundation Press. She also was a co-author of *The Effects of Gender* (1994), the first monograph to address the role gender played in the federal court system. Professor Resnik has many times testified before congressional and judicial committees. In 1987, she argued before the Supreme Court in a case involving women's admission to the Rotary Club. She is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a recipient of the American Bar Association's Margaret Brent Award. A graduate of Bryn Mawr College and NYU Law School, she has also taught law at the University of Southern California and visited at NYU, Chicago, and Harvard's law schools.

Citizenship, Borders, and Gender: Mobility and Immobility

Reva Siegel

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach Professor of Law, Yale University

Reva Siegel joined the Yale Law School faculty in 1994, where she writes and teaches about constitutional law, contracts, anti-discrimination law, legal history and inequality from diverse disciplinary perspectives. In her work, Professor Siegel often employs the methods of legal history to explore contemporary questions of civil rights law. Her journal articles analyze the modernization of gender and racial status law during the 19th and 20th centuries in areas ranging from abortion and domestic violence to voting rights, sexual harassment, affirmative action, and federalism. Professor Siegel is a graduate of both Yale College and Yale Law School. Before coming to Yale, she taught at the Boalt Hall School of Law at U.C. Berkeley.

Sarah van Walsum

Senior Researcher in Migration Law, Free University of Amsterdam
Faculty of Law, Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law

Sarah van Walsum grew up near Montréal, Québec, Canada. Her interest in migration and transnational family bonds is well-rooted in her own genealogy. She herself is the daughter of Dutch immigrants who came to Canada in the early 1950's. Her mother is the daughter of an American woman who had met a Dutchman while studying in France. And *his* mother – Sarah's great-grandmother – was a Malaysian woman from Singapore who had married a Dutch officer stationed in the former Dutch Indies.

In line with this family tradition, Sarah van Walsum herself has traveled widely, having lived in the United States, France and Ghana before finally settling in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in 1979. There she has been actively involved with issues relating to third world development and immigration law, both as an academic and as a participant in activist groups. Her Ph.D. thesis, published in 2000, dealt with the implications of Dutch immigration policies for transnational family relationships. Presently she is researching the history of Dutch family migration policy from 1950 to 2000. She has published widely on the topic of family migration law, specifically on the admission of children and on the dependent status of women who enter the Netherlands as spouses. One of her articles, entitled *Family Norms and Citizenship in The Netherlands*, is soon to appear in the book *The Social Construction of Diversity, Recasting the Master Narrative of Industrial Nations*, eds. Christiane Harzig and Danielle Juteau, with Irina Schmitt, New York: Berghahn Books, 2003.

Besides her work as a researcher, Sarah is also a member of the editorial board of the Dutch feminist legal journal *Nemesis*, mother and partner of three Dutchmen and member of a closely-knit transatlantic clan.

Jay Winter

Professor of History, Yale University

Jay Winter is Professor History at Yale University. Between 1979 and 2001, he was Reader in Modern History in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He is the author of *Sites of memory, sites of mourning: the place of the Great War in European cultural history* (Cambridge University Press, 1995) and, with Michael Teitelbaum, *A Question of numbers: High migration, low fertility and the politics of national identity* (Hill & Wang, 1998). He was the writer and co-producer of the Emmy-award winning television series "The Great War and

Citizenship,
Borders,
and Gender:
Mobility and Immobility

the shaping of the twentieth century,” first screened on the BBC and the Public Broadcasting system in 1996, and subsequently broadcast in 24 countries.