

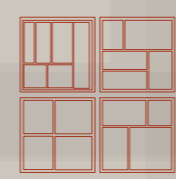
THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF BORDER ZONES

AN ETHNOGRAPHIC BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH TO THE POSTCOLONIAL BORDERREGION BETWEEN MOROCCO AND THE SPANISH EXCLAVES CEUTA AND MELILLA

BY EVA BAHL AND ARNE WORM



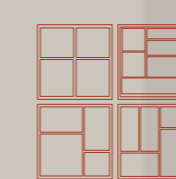
Ceuta and Melilla constitute the European Union's only land border on the African continent. Both cities are surrounded by high fences, which have been increasingly fortified since the 1990ies. The border dynamics are influenced by the variety of actors involved and shaped by different migration and mobility patterns: Migrants from very different societal contexts try to enter the exclaves, smuggling takes place on a daily basis, illegalized migrants from Morocco try to get on boats to cross the Strait of Gibraltar and many trans-border workers cross the border daily to work in the exclaves.



What are the experiences of members of different groupings that are involved in border activities (policing forces, NGOs, smugglers, migrants, inhabitants of border regions, etc.)?



How are their perspectives, practices and interactions intertwined with the power relations and figurations between these groupings in the past and the present?



How are their practices of "doing border" interrelated to biographical courses and collective histories?

PART OF THE PROJECT

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