Introduction
Rebecca E. Klatch

in A Generation Divided: The New Left, the New Right, and the 1960s

This chapter discusses the two wings of one generation, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Young Americans for Freedom (YAF)—their relationships, their tensions, their compatibilities, their fates. It examines the problem of generations, as well as such related themes as political identity, gender, and convergence. The chapter also illustrates the inextricable bonds between activists of the left and the right as they tried to shape the country's future.

The System: Fragmented Order and Integrative Dynamics
Peter Zinoman

in The Colonial Bastille: A History of Imprisonment in Vietnam, 1862-1940

This chapter describes the fragmented order and integrative dynamics of the prison system in French Indochina. It suggests that the decentralized and heterogeneous character of the Indochinese prison system embodied the chaotic and unsystematic workings of the colonial state. It argues that the Indochinese prison's indiscriminate treatment of different categories of prisoners points to the limits of colonial modernity and it also served as an institutional mainspring for the development in Indochina of a modern political identity.
Forging Political Identities, 1947–1988
Cabeiri deBergh Robinson

in Body of Victim, Body of Warrior: Refugee Families and the Making of Kashmiri Jihadists

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Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the national contexts in which Kashmiri refugees emerged as rights-bearing political subjects in the postcolonial period. In the years immediately following World War II, forced displacement emerged as a global phenomenon. In South Asia, about 10 million people were accommodated in refugee camps and refugee resettlement villages during the Partition of colonial India. This chapter first provides an overview of the link between humanitarian internationalism and refugee regimes in the post-war period before discussing the legal and administrative management of displacement and resettlement that framed people's material conditions and political identities while also making refugee return a social fact that influenced the formation of the Kashmiri refugee family. It then considers how, within the South Asian refugee regime, Kashmiri refugees in Azad Jammu and Kashmir used their status of “difference” from Partition refugees and the “temporary” nature of their resettlement to enforce limits on the coercive power of the Pakistani state.

Class Dismissed
Ruth Ben-Ghiat

in Fascist Modernities: Italy, 1922-1945

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This chapter examines the attempts made by Benito Mussolini's regime to apply its “therapeutic” politics to young intellectuals and explores how generational tensions within the dictatorship found expression in conflicting visions of fascist modernity. Though Mussolini showed little interest in grooming a successor ego, the government spared no resources to create a new leadership class and millions of new men and new women who would perpetuate fascist behaviors and values. From the early 1920s onwards, the Italian fascists pioneered techniques
of mass socialization and political identity formation that would subsequently mark the youth policies of other European dictatorships.

The Making of Montevideo
Fabrício Prado

in Edge of Empire: Atlantic Networks and Revolution in Bourbon Río de la Plata
Published in print: 2015 Published Online: May 2016
Publisher: University of California Press
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Item type: chapter

The late eighteenth century brought a series of important changes to the Río de la Plata region. The expulsion of the Portuguese from Colonia, the creation of the vice-royalty of Río de la Plata, and free trade changed the balance of power in the region. During this process, Montevideo became the mandatory port of call for ships leaving and entering the estuary, the only port authorized for disembarking slaves and the main port for Atlantic trade. Montevideo also became the seat for authorities in charge of repressing contraband. The elites of Montevideo used their control over trans-imperial interactions to expand their influence over the border areas with Luso-America and over territories that was previously under the administration of Buenos Aires.

Introduction: Government and Citizenship
Aihwa Ong

in Buddha Is Hiding: Refugees, Citizenship, the New America
Published in print: 2003 Published Online: March 2012
Publisher: University of California Press
DOI: 10.1525/california/9780520229983.003.0001
Item type: chapter

This introductory chapter is concerned with Asian immigrants, specifically Cambodians, Mien, and Laotians. It first discusses the debate surrounding American citizenship before looking at the various concepts of political identity. This is followed by a section on gender differentiation and racial bipolarism. It then discusses the techniques the text uses to examine citizenship and other techniques for self-making and subject-making. The chapter ends with a section on the transition of the Cambodians from the utopian communism introduced by Pol Pot to the advanced liberalism of the United States. A summary of the other chapters is included.
Transforming Political Identities, 1989–2001
Cabeiri deBergh Robinson

in Body of Victim, Body of Warrior: Refugee Families and the Making of Kashmiri Jihadists

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: September 2016
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines how the political subjectivity of the Kashmiri refugee has been transformed during the period 1989–2001 as displaced Kashmiris renegotiated their multiple relationships with social and political sites of power to include the international community. More specifically, it considers the contested emergence of new social experiences and political identities in refugee camps in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The chapter first provides an overview of the international refugee regime in the late Cold War era before discussing the politics of refugee humanitarianism in Pakistan. It then highlights the confusion arising from the use of the terms refūjīs (camp refugees), mutāsirīn (affectees), and panāh gazīn (refuge-seekers) within the context of displacement. It also explores how the depoliticization of the Kashmiri refugee subject created a new gendered distinction between female and male refugees.

Death in an Age of Wild Ghosts
Jason Hickel

in Democracy as Death: The Moral Order of Anti-Liberal Politics in South Africa

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This chapter explores the sacrificial rites that families in rural Zululand perform in their attempts to restore hierarchies and reestablish the conditions for social reproduction. It focuses specifically on mortuary ritual, which leverages the symbolic dimensions of bovine anatomy to reorder kinship, reincorporate the wild ghosts of lost ancestors, and cure families of misfortunes. This ritual work reestablishes a moral terrain that helps mitigate the abjection that defines rural KwaZulu-Natal: people seek to build the foundations for a prosperous future not by rejecting the past, but by returning to it to establish good relationships with the dead. These rituals offer a poignant call for justice from a people who have been excluded from the promises of liberation. They also provide
interesting clues about the logic of violence that migrants exercised against their enemies during the civil war of the 1980s and 1990s.