International Travel
Rey Koslowski

in Global Migration Governance

The chapter examines international travel in terms of the development of international norms and regulations; current politics of international cooperation on international travel and consider trajectories for future global governance in this issue area. The chapter examines international norms regarding nationality, passports, and visas as well as the regulatory activities of relevant international organizations (e.g. IMO, ICAO, UNWTO, WTO). The politics of cooperation on international travel revolve around the facilitation of increasing flows, travel as a factor of trade and development, the environmental impact of growing travel flows and securing international travel. Steps towards an increasingly sophisticated framework for the global governance of international travel include the further adoption of WTO GATS 4 commitments on business travel visas, specific protocols on human smuggling and trafficking within international treaties, cooperation within ICAO to develop a global framework for the exchange of passenger name record data (PNR) and advance passenger information (API), as well as changing norms among states in favour of deploying technologies such as biometrics and Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) systems to capture data.

Situations Irrégulières: The Comings and Goings of Ordinary People
John Merriman

in Police Stories: Building the French State, 1815-1851
This chapter discusses the policing of those considered “outsiders”, as police monitored the comings and goings of ordinary people in French cities and towns. These included beggars and vagabonds, many of whom found themselves in an “irregular situation” by virtue of not having proper papers for travel or work. Dépôts de mendicité, which were institutions in which beggars could be incarcerated, were not really a solution to the enormous numbers of beggars and vagabonds. Policemen were also alert to the occasional presence of bands of thieves. The arrival of ordinary travelers, particularly if they were from the lower classes, was of interest to police, as well. Police were well aware of the predictable arrival of seasonal workers traveling to their places of employment, as well as various regional characteristics of the people moving through town, and for the most part did not imagine trying to impose perfect “order” on the urban space for which they were responsible.

**Indian Passports**

Robert Lawrence Gunn

in Ethnology and Empire: Languages, Literature, and the Making of the North American Borderlands

Published in print: 1993 Published Online: May 2016
Item type: chapter

The epilogue considers the ad hoc 19th-Century system of “Indian passports”—official documents, letters, and testimonials often provided by U.S. agents to Native peoples in western borderlands settings as quasi-official certifications of identity—as a means of reading Sarah Winnemucca’s Life among the Piutes and provoking more broadly questions about language, Native sovereignty, performance, and literary exchange in the western borderlands of Native North America. Arguing that Winnemucca incorporates the form of the “Indian passport” into the textual architecture of her book, this epilogue enlists Warrior, Weaver, Womack, Vizenor, and Taylor to locate questions of Native intellectual sovereignty within the performative scenarios of settler colonialism and conquest, in questions of translation and linguistic exchange, and in Winnemucca’s literary mode of audience address.

**Partitioned Lives**

Haimanti Roy

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2013
Item type: book
Partitioned States offers new perspective in the histories of Partition and its aftermath by connecting it to the long drawn out and skewed formation of new national entities: India and East Pakistan. Haimanti Roy focuses on the Bengal Partition and locates its narrative within the intersection of long term cross border movement, chronic small scale violence and the emergence of a document regime, biased national refugee policies, all of which contributed to the formation of national citizenships in India and East Pakistan. Roy argues that minorities, Hindus in East Pakistan and Muslims in eastern India and the discourse over their citizenship and national identity were central to the project of nation building. However, rather than being automatic after 1947, the identity of Indian and Pakistanis were produced, as often constructed arbitrarily through the discretionary powers of lowly officials as through legislation emerging out of parliaments over the next two decades. The product of several years of archival research in Calcutta, Dhaka, Delhi and London, Partitioned States is the first to examine the experience of Partition from both sides of the Bengal border. It urges for a rethinking of the Bengal Partition, which continues to inform the contemporary politics of India and Bangladesh.

Limits of the Nation
Haimanti Roy

in Partitioned Lives: Migrants, Refugees, Citizens in India and Pakistan, 1947-65
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2013
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the impact of the Boundary Award on the lives of people who lived in the borderland and those who attempted to cross it. It shows how the new border becomes an economic and national frontier, criminalizing the traditional passage of goods and people. Border disputes along the Bengal border became national talking points between India and East Pakistan, even as border policy was implemented at the discretion and contextual interpretations of officials on the ground. It traces the establishment of a documentary regime at the border which now categorized border crossers differentially as legal migrants, refugees, aliens and foreigners. However, such limits were continuously tested by the movement of smuggled goods and by people who circumvented the government channels of border outposts and documentary control.
Epilogue
Haimanti Roy

in Partitioned Lives: Migrants, Refugees, Citizens in India and Pakistan, 1947-65

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2013
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198081777.003.0008
Item type: chapter

This section outlines the legacies of the Bengal Partition and argues that processes such as the establishment of documentary identities, illegal border crossing and the debates on citizenship have continued to have lasting impact in the political economy of India. It reiterates the case for the Bengal Partition narrative to assume a more central position within the scholarship and understanding of Partition in both India and Bangladesh.

Introduction
Craig Robertson

in The Passport in America: The History of a Document

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: March 2015
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:osobl/9780199927579.003.0001
Item type: chapter

This book traces the history of the passport as a documentation of individual and national identity in the United States and how it came to be accepted as a reliable answer to the question “Who are you?” It shows how the passport, originally intended as an official letter of introduction addressed to foreign governments on behalf of American travelers, became entangled in contemporary negotiations over citizenship and other forms of identity documentation. The book provides a loose chronology that follows this important document from the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century, from the strategic use of passport applications by freed slaves and a campaign to allow married women to get passports in their maiden names, to the “passport nuisance” and the controversy over the addition of photographs and other identification technologies on the passport.
Repatriation
Engseng Ho
in The Graves of Tarim: Genealogy and Mobility across the Indian Ocean
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2012
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores the difficulties of return to Tarim from the perspective of individual relevant to the Hadrami diaspora, focusing on the experience of the muwallads or Creoles who were born abroad. It describes the challenges faced by the muwallads in their return, including passport problems. It discusses the personal narratives of the muwallads where they recorded that the tradition of repatriation from diaspora is experienced as displacement instead of homecoming.

Our Fighting Allies
Robert L. McLaughlin and Sally E. Parry
in We’ll Always Have the Movies: American Cinema during World War II
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2011
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines how Hollywood war films presented America's British, Soviet, and Chinese allies as nations to be valued for their uniqueness and their similarity to the U.S. It contends that Hollywood films faced different kinds of problems in representing Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China as nations to be fought with and fought for. They employed a variety of strategies to convey that each of these nations had a unique history and heritage for which it should be valued and that contrasts with the Nazis and the Japanese. Examples of these films include Passport to Destiny, Ski Patrol, and Secret Agent in Japan.

Lex Ferenda: Direct Extraterritoriality
Charlotte E. Blattner
in Protecting Animals Within and Across Borders: Extraterritorial Jurisdiction and the Challenges of Globalization
Published in print: 2019 Published Online: August 2019
Item type: chapter
This chapter takes a critical positivist approach to exploring lex ferenda options to protect animals abroad, uncovering new applications of the passive personality principle, the universality principle, and the effects principle. Because the law of jurisdiction developed over centuries without considering animals, it does not meet the specific demands of animal law, conceptually and morally. The author offers a new application of the passive personality principle, arguing that animals should have functional nationality, like ships and corporations, that establishes a jurisdictional link to their home state. On this basis, a state can broadly and unequivocally protect its national animals abroad. The chapter next shows how the universality principle can, in the future, prohibit the most egregious crimes against animals that now escape every state’s jurisdiction (like illegal wildlife trafficking). Finally, arguments for a noneconomic version of the effects principle in animal law are explored.

Between the Ottomans and the Entente
Stacy D. Fahrenthold

Between the Ottomans and the Entente is the first social history of the First World War written from the perspective of the Arab diasporas in the United States, Brazil, and Argentina. The war between the Ottoman Empire and the Entente Powers placed the half million Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian migrants living abroad in a complicated geopolitical predicament. As Ottoman citizens living in a pro-Entente hemisphere, Arab migrants faced new demands for loyalty by their host societies; simultaneously, they confronted a multiplying legal regime of migration restriction, passport control, and nationality disputes designed to claim Syrian migrants while also controlling their movements. This work tracks the politics and activism of Syrian migrants from the 1908 Young Turk Revolution through the early French Mandate period in the 1920s. It argues that Syrian migrant activists opposed Ottoman rule from the diaspora, collaborating with the Entente powers because they believed this war work would bolster the cause of Syria’s liberation from Unionist rule. Instead, the Entente Powers used support from Syrian migrant communities to bolster colonial claims on a post-Ottoman Levant. This work captures a series of state projects to claim Syrian migrants for the purposes of nation-building in the Arab Middle East, and the efforts of Syrian migrants to resist the categorical schema of the homogenous nation-state and policies of partition and displacement.
The Passport in America
Craig Robertson

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: March 2015

In today's world of constant identification checks, it is difficult to recall that there was ever a time when “proof of identity” was not a part of everyday life. And as anyone knows who has ever lost a passport, or let one expire on the eve of international travel, the passport has become an indispensable document. But how and why did this form of identification take on such a crucial role? This book offers an account of how this document, above all others, came to be considered a reliable answer to the question: who are you? Historically, the passport originated as an official letter of introduction addressed to foreign governments on behalf of American travelers, but as the book shows, it became entangled in contemporary negotiations over citizenship and other forms of identity documentation. Prior to World War I, passports were not required to cross American borders, and while some people struggled to understand how a passport could accurately identify a person, others took advantage of this new document to advance claims for citizenship. From the strategic use of passport applications by freed slaves and a campaign to allow married women to get passports in their maiden names, to the “passport nuisance” of the 1920s and the contested addition of photographs and other identification technologies on the passport, the book sheds new light on issues of individual and national identity in modern U.S. history.

Citizenship of the European Union
Robin C. A. White

in Workers, Establishment, and Services in the European Union

Published in print: 2004 Published Online: March 2012

This chapter discusses European citizenship as part of the political development of the Community. There are two key developments contributing to such development: the development of a passport union, and of political rights taking effects across national frontiers. Part Two of the Treaty on European Union contains the provisions on citizenship of the Union. There have also been some significant case law developments on the rights which flow from the introduction of this citizenship.
Communal living by default
Lynne Attwood

This chapter explores the various forms of housing available in the cities in the 1930s. It concentrates on the so-called ‘communal apartment’ which became one of the defining features of Stalin's Russia. The conditions in barracks and hostels were hardly conducive to ‘cultured’ living. Given the conditions in barracks and hostels, it was comparative luxury for a family to have a room of its own in a ‘communal apartment’ or kommunalka. The communal apartment facilitated state control over citizens, and even persuaded them to participate in the process. The housing crisis inevitably had a major impact on personal relations. Housing management had played a major role in identifying candidates for disenfranchisement during the first Five Year Plan, but their role diminished with the introduction in December 1932 of the so-called internal passport. Disenfranchisement was brought to an end in 1936.

“The Passport Nuisance”
Craig Robertson

This chapter focuses on the “passport nuisance” which developed in the United States in the early 1920s: the people's negative response to postwar passport requirements. It traces the passport nuisance to the perception of a required passport as a challenge not only to the wallet but also to accepted notions of respectability and privacy. More specifically, it examines the perception that an element of mistrust had entered the relationship between the federal government and its citizens, as well as U.S. citizens' interactions with foreign governments. It considers the causes of frustration with the process of obtaining a passport, such as the demand to apply in person along with a witness, the need to submit a photograph, the requirement for documentary proof of citizenship, and the additional cost of travel. It also looks at the articulation of the passport nuisance in newspapers and magazines through complaints about the visas required to travel through the new
Europe. Finally, the chapter cites the dissipation of the passport nuisance by the mid-1930s.

Beilan, Lerner, and the Court’s Shift, Passport Cases, and Congress’s Court-Curbing Climax

Robert M. Lichtman

in The Supreme Court and McCarthy-Era Repression: One Hundred Decisions

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: April 2017
Publisher: University of Illinois Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the U.S. Supreme Court’s decisions during its October 1957 term. The continued heavy flow of “Communist” cases produced fourteen signed decisions and two via per curiam opinions. The outcomes were mixed, but they revealed a shift in the Court’s direction. The government prevailed in two state public-employee loyalty cases and three criminal contempt cases. However, it lost five deportation decisions, two decisions testing the State Department’s authority to deny passports on political grounds, and two narrow rulings invalidating state laws that conditioned the receipt of government benefits on signing a non-Communist oath. It also lost the two per curiam decisions—one reviewing the issuance of less-than-honorable Army discharges to “subversive” draftees and the other a contempt-of-Congress case against Dennis lawyer Harry Sacher.

Conclusion

Barbara Alpern Engel

in Breaking the Ties That Bound: The Politics of Marital Strife in Late Imperial Russia

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: August 2016
Publisher: Cornell University Press
Item type: chapter

This concluding chapter describes changes in Russian law in the early twentieth century. The revised passport law of March 12, 1914, ended the chancellery's role in resolving marital disputes. The law granted married women the right to obtain a passport without a husband's permission, and to take a job or enroll in school, also without requiring permission. However, modifications to family law notwithstanding, key components of it remained in place until the revolutions of 1917. Until then, the law continued to bestow on fathers and husbands near absolute
authority over other household members. Divorce became a civil process in 1918, under Bolshevik rule. The imperial chancellery, despite being traditionally inclined by their paternalism to regard women as the weaker and more vulnerable sex, began around the mid-1890s to demonstrate increasing responsiveness to female aspirations and greater respect for the female person, and became more demanding of men. These processes continued into the twentieth century, in part as a result of turnover in personnel, for younger cohorts were more likely to have received a university and/or legal education with a humanistic bent, as well as of profound shifts in Russian culture and values.

Introduction
Eileen Kane

in Russian Hajj: Empire and the Pilgrimage to Mecca

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: August 2016
Item type: chapter

This book examines how Russia assumed the role of patron and “protector” of the hajj, the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, beginning in the late nineteenth century. An Orthodox Christian state, Russia appears to be an unlikely supporter of the hajj, one of the five pillars of Islam and a sacred Muslim ritual. But Russia actually sponsored the hajj by building a hajj infrastructure between the 1840s and the 1910s. This book shows that the tsarist government subsidized transportation for Muslim pilgrims on Russia's railroads, erected a cross-border network of facilities along their routes between Russia and Arabia, created special passports for hajj pilgrims, and passed new laws to protect them during their long-distance travel. It argues that Russia's patronage of the hajj was ultimately an attempt to co-opt the mass migratory phenomenon of the pilgrimage and exploit it as a mechanism of imperial integration and expansion.

The Hajj and Socialist Revolution
Eileen Kane

in Russian Hajj: Empire and the Pilgrimage to Mecca

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: August 2016
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the impact of Russia's socialist revolution on the hajj. The outbreak of World War I ended the tsarist government's
involvement in the hajj. The war contributed to the collapse of the tsarist regime in 1917 and allowed the Marxist Bolsheviks to seize power in Russia. This chapter shows that the rise of socialism in Russia did not end Russian involvement in the hajj. Instead of prohibiting the hajj traffic, the Soviets embarked on a hajj campaign that began in 1927 and ended abruptly in 1930. During those years the Soviets reopened the old routes to Mecca through Russian lands and began to organize cross-border transport for hajj pilgrims on now-Soviet railroads and steamships. Soviet consuls in Persia, Afghanistan, and China issued passports to Muslims to make the pilgrimage through Soviet lands. This chapter also suggests that the Soviet Union's involvement in the global competition for influence over the hajj was part of the larger struggle among twentieth-century ideologies of communism, imperialism, and nationalism.

Papers
Will Hanley

in Identifying with Nationality: Europeans, Ottomans, and Egyptians in Alexandria

Published in print: 2017 Published Online: January 2019
Publisher: Columbia University Press
DOI: 10.7312/columbia/9780231177627.003.0004
Item type: chapter

Identity documents are a key tool in modern regimes of affiliation. This chapter examines the physical nature of a variety of identity documents (passports, certificates of registration, tezkeres, and the like). It traces the protocols and practices that bureaucrats used to identify people on paper. Many newcomers to Alexandria lacked personal connections, and substituted paper vouchers of various kinds.