Rudolph examines the "societal" dimension of sovereignty in age of globalism and mass migration flows

- What is societal sovereignty? A state’s ability to maintain its own societal conception of self. This includes national identity and components of that such as culture, values, religion, etc.

Context and history behind societal sovereignty

- Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 which consolidated political authority within a distinct territory (4).
  - Subsequent development of nationalism and national identity arose from the changing concept of sovereignty.
    - The “locus of sovereignty” moved from the individual (monarch) to a collective (the people) (5).
- How did these ideas move beyond European sphere to become global norm?
  - Partially through imperialism and colonization.
    - The subjects of colonies developed a national identity by experiencing the “stratified nature of the European Westphalian system” (being treated uniformly different helped develop a unified, collective identity) (6).

Societal sovereignty’s link to Krasner’s four groups of sovereignty

- Domestic and Westphalian sovereignty is maximized at cost of interdependence sovereignty
  “Domestic sovereignty is maximized when the government is able to provide (1) territorial security (defense of Westphalian sovereignty) and (2) the material resources and knowledge to maintain economic growth. Yet this again creates a tension; maximizing domestic and Westphalian sovereignty within a trading state system requires ease of factor mobility as well as trade elements that would appear to weaken interdependence sovereignty. However, easing interdependence sovereignty in terms of labor mobility has been associated with rising
societal insecurities and compromising Westphalian and domestic sovereignty” (12).

○ In order to provide territorial security (defense of Westphalian sovereignty), a state needs material and labor resources to maintain economic growth.
  ■ The influx of labor (people) from “non-socially proximate” societies cause unintended consequence of rising societal insecurities in host country.
  ■ Westphalian and domestic sovereignty can thus be compromised:
    ● Large influxes of immigrants can create diaspora communities within state who retain social and political connection to homeland. Sometimes these groups can affect political decision making of host state or alter political environment through critical mass (12).

Borders
  ● Globalization has increased sociopolitical importance of borders, not diminished it (14)
    ○ Symbolic dimensions of borders
      ■ (1) Economic points of connection
      ■ (2) symbolic separation between peoples and cultures
    ● “Markets are highly elastic and responsive to change, social identities are not” (14)

Takeaway
  ● "Sovereignty bargains" (weakening a dimension of sovereignty in order to maximize other dimensions) are made more complex when societal dimensions of sovereignty are included in analysis.
  ● The social backlash against weakening interdependence sovereignty can be mitigated by creating policies which strengthen perception of domestic and Westphalian sovereignties through crafting an image of secure borders and social identities (16).

Societal sovereignty remains a salient political issue. Select discussion topics:
  1. The role of the migrant crisis in Brexit.
     a. Questions of assimilation and integration of non-societally proximate peoples when migration levels are high.
     b. Terrorism (i.e. Paris attackers used Balkan migrant route to travel back and forth between Syria and Europe)
2. Southern border security in U.S. Presidential election.
   a. The role of Americans who have Mexican or Latino heritage in shaping political discourse and policy proposals on immigration and border security.