WORLD ON THE MOVE

Spring 2021
Volume 27 No. 2
Edited by Catherine Crooke

Migration scholars know that social ties are foundational not just to our field, but to the discipline of Sociology. Personal networks link immigrants "here" with would-be migrants "there." Those social connections provide information, money, and information on how to migrate, and they help people adjust to their new homes by giving tips on jobs, a place to stay, and friends who speak your language.

Social networks also matter in our professional lives: colleagues tell us about fellowships or post-doc opportunities, they provide a writing community to review early drafts of work, and they help take scholarship to a new level through research partnerships. Of course, those social connections can also just be fun: meeting up with friends from grad school at ASA or going out for coffee with someone who nerds out just as much as you do over census data… or the lives of the Somali diaspora… or where to get the best *kaftas*.

Our goal in the IM section this year has been to do our best to bridge those distances and forge those connections. I am profoundly grateful to the many members of the IM section who helped, in ways big and small, to re-imagine human connections.

The **centrality of human connections** to our research, our teaching, and our mental health has been a lesson learned time and again over the last 16 months. Field research shut down, instruction moved online in the space of 48 hours or less, and "social distancing" quickly felt like "social isolation." Our goal in the IM section this year has been to do our best to bridge those distances and forge those connections.

I am profoundly grateful to the many members of the IM section who helped, in ways big and small, to re-imagine human connections this year. This includes group-sourced tips for teaching and guest lectures in each other's on-line courses. Colleagues at UC San Diego and UCLA convened book talks and junior scholar symposia open to anyone. Researchers in the U.S. and beyond worked to bring media and policy attention to the particular hardships that immigrants faced during the pandemic, with high rates of infection for essential workers and limited government assistance to those who live in undocumented or liminal legality.

Within the section, I owe an immense debt of gratitude to our **Professionalization and Mentoring Committee**, constituted by Blanca Ramirez, Christopher Maggio, Liz Jacobs, Ngoc-Thoa Khuu, Sarah Bruhn and Stephanie Pullés. These IM members took leadership in hosting our very successful publishing webinars, focused on **journals** in the fall and **books** in the spring. They are now hard at work to continue the IM section's long-running and well-loved Mentoring Luncheon. Our mentoring lunch will be virtual, just like this summer's ASA, but the goal remains the same: building connections and a sense of community.

With so few in-person events this past year, creative use of virtual community and electronic communication has been vital. The IM Section's **Communications Team** has been amazing. Oshin Khachikian and Melissa Alcaraz have overseen our website and social media, highlighting job candidates in the fall, our first-time book authors this spring, the accomplishments of many section members, and the write-ups from our webinar events. *World On the Move* editor Catherine Crooke and associate editor/listserv moderator Ulrike Bialas have done an amazing job curating and communicating news and announcements, and putting together the e-newsletter you are now reading. Oshin, Melissa, and Catherine will rotate off their positions this summer while Ulrike will continue on as next year's WOM editor.

Despite so many demands on people's time, especially working parents with children or those taking care of sick family, members of the section stepped forward to serve on our **Award Committees**. Further in the newsletter you can read about the amazing scholarship our colleagues are producing (see pp. 12-14 for this year's awards and pp. 37-49 for new publications). My thanks to everyone who read papers, articles, books and nominations for their diligent and careful work.

In the following pages you will also see the exciting line-up of panels, meetings, and roundtables that the IM Section is sponsoring during the 2021 virtual ASA meetings (pp. 17-20). My sincere thanks to our **2021 IM Program Committee**, Helen Marrow, Sung Park and Irene Vega for their work putting this together.

This past year has shown how important good governance is, something that the IM Section has in abundance. My thanks to the **IM Council and Officers** who responded to my emails about section matters and voted on resolutions within 48 hours or less. (Truly!) Amy Hsin and Jennifer Jones,

plus Blanca Ramirez (our graduate student representative) will all rotate off council this summer, and we will welcome recently elected Council members Nadia Y. Flores-Yeffal and Jean Beaman, as well as Erick Samayoa, our new graduate student representative. We also had a mid-year change as Pawan Dhingra stepped down as our Secretary / Treasurer and Philip Kretsedemas generously agreed to take up this leadership position. Special debts are owed to prior IM chairs, Cecilia Menjívar and Rubén Hernández-Léon, who handled key section business and passed along their knowledge, as well as incoming Chair Helen Marrow, who oversaw our 2021 conference program and is spearheading our Diversity and Inclusion Task Force with Council members Asad Asad and Hajar Yazdiha.

As vaccination rates continue to climb and COVID infections fall, section members are already busy planning for an in-person (!!) 2022 annual meeting in Los Angeles. Not only that, but we also wish to make the most of this unique moment to bring section members back together for the next installment of the IM section's wildly successful mini-conference, to be held on the Friday before the annual meeting begins. Even in typical years, the **IM mini-conference** provides an ideal setting for junior scholars to network and share their cutting-edge work, and for established researchers to strengthen existing and build new connections to researchers in the field. Next year, it will be even more special—a place to reconnect, recenter, and (importantly!) to have a lot of fun.

So when Helen reaches out for help—to secure funding, to organize, to help get the word out—please volunteer. Please plan to attend and encourage others to attend as well. Our section is only as strong as its people. I can't wait to see you in person then!

Irene Bloemraad
Department of Sociology
UC Berkeley

STAY CONNECTED

Blog: asamigrationsection.wordpress.com
Website: asanet.org/asa-communities/sections/international-migration
Facebook: facebook.com/ASAinternationalmigration
Twitter: twitter.com/ASAmigration

SECTION OFFICERS

CHAIR
IRENE BLOEMRAAD, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

CHAIR-ELECT
HELEN B. MARROW, TUFTS UNIVERSITY

PAST CHAIR
RUBÉN HERNÁNDEZ-LEÓN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

SECRETARY/TREASURER
PHILIP KRETSEDEMAS, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE
BLANCA A. RAMIREZ, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

EDITOR
CATHERINE L. CROOKE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
ULRIKE BIALAS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

COUNCIL
AMY HSIN, QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY

JENNIFER A. JONES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

ANGELA S. GARCÍA, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ASAD L. ASAD, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

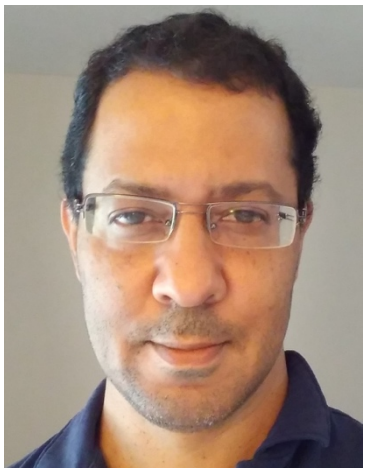
HAJAR YAZDIHA, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

HANA BROWN, WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

WEBSITE DESIGN & MAINTENANCE
OSHIN KHACHIKIAN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

SOCIAL MEDIA MANAGER
MELISSA ALCARAZ, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Welcome to Philip Kretsedemas, the new IM Section Secretary/Treasurer!



Philip Kretsedemas is Associate Professor of Sociology at UMass-Boston. His scholarship spans the subjects of critical race theory, law and society, and political sociology with a focus on migrants and refugees. Phil's dissertation research examined democracy and development in Jamaica in the wake of neoliberal structural adjustment, and his earliest migration themed research examined the impact of the 1996 welfare and immigration reforms for Haitian immigrants in South Florida. Phil's research agenda has been informed by his applied work, coordinating community-based research projects, advocacy campaigns and media outreach as communications director for the Human Services Coalition of Miami-Dade County (now, Catalyst Miami) and also as policy director for the National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild. Over the last two decades his work has become more focused on critical enforcement studies, illegalities and migrant marginality with a more recent focus on histories of anti-blackness and the US migration regime. Some of his books include I*mmigration in the Age of Punishment* (co-edited with David Brotherton, Columbia University Press, 2018), *Migrants and Race in the US* (Routledge, 2013) and *The Immigration Crucible* (Columbia University Press, 2012). His forthcoming books include *Black Interdictions: Anti-Black Racism and Haitian Refugees on the High Seas* (Lexington Press) and the edited volume *Modern Migrations, Black Interrogations* (Temple University Press).

SECTION COMMUNICATIONS TEAM

Melissa Alcaraz
Social Media Manager

Melissa Alcaraz is a PhD candidate in Sociology at Ohio State University. Her research interests lie at the intersection Jof education, family formation, and migration. To study this intersection, she focuses on the transition to adulthood and how adolescents' goals for family formation interact with other goals, such as education and migration. She concentrates on studying adolescents and young adults, as these are critical periods of goal-setting and decision-making with long-term implications for future outcomes. Melissa is on the social media team for the International Migration section, where she has highlighted job market candidates and promoted members' work on Twitter.

Ulrike Bialas
Associate Editor

Ulrike Bialas is a PhD candidate at Princeton University. Her dissertation *Forever 17*, under contract with the University of Chicago Press, is an ethnographic study of young male asylum seekers in Berlin whose age is contested by the German state. The study expands scholarship on migrant classification by shifting the focus to how migrants themselves experience the pressure to be classified as vulnerable and examining the long-term effects of official identities in their lives. Before coming to Princeton, Ulrike received a BA and MA in Social Sciences from Humboldt University Berlin. Besides migration, her research interests include ethnography, science and technology studies, and urban sociology.

Catherine Crooke
Editor

Catherine Crooke is a PhD student in Sociology at UCLA. Her interests include the sociology of refugee law and the construction of refugeehood as a legal status, a political concept, and a social category. Her current research focuses on asylum lawyering and its adaptations to exclusionary policies of migration control. She is a recipient of the Ford Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship. Before pursuing her PhD, Catherine worked in refugee advocacy. She holds a JD from Yale Law School and an MSc in Refugee & Forced Migration Studies from the University of Oxford.

Oshin Khachikian
Webmaster

Oshin Khachikian is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. In his dissertation, he investigates how immigrant educational selectivity racializes college preparation. Whereas past approaches maintain selectivity achieves this through cultural frames, he instead contributes by illustrating it does so through the social organization of college preparation support ties used by the immigrant second-generation and compares the experiences of first-generation students of Mexican, Salvadoran, Filipino, Iranian and Armenian immigrant origin in Los Angeles. His work is published in *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, and *The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of Social Sciences*, among others.

INCOMING SECTION OFFICERS

CHAIR-ELECT
DAVID COOK-MARTÍN, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER

COUNCIL
NADIA Y. FLORES-YEFFAL, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

JEAN BEAMAN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE
ERICK SAMAYOA, RICE UNIVERSITY

INCOMING EDITOR
ULRIKE BIALAS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

INCOMING ASSOCIATE EDITOR
TBA

WEBSITE DESIGN & MAINTENANCE
TBA

SOCIAL MEDIA MANAGER
TBA

SECTION MENTORING & PROFESSIONALIZATION COMMITTEE

Sarah Bruhn

Sarah Bruhn is a doctoral candidate in the PhD in Education at Harvard University. Broadly, her research explores how gender and place inform immigrants' experiences of belonging. Her dissertation examines how immigrant mothers from Latin America develop a sense of belonging and integration through their children's schools and how the current politics of immigration influence the relationships between motherhood, place, and schools. Before graduate school, Sarah taught kindergarten and third grade in a two-way immersion dual language program in Washington, DC, and middle and high school English in Dearborn Heights, Michigan. Currently, she is a visiting lecturer at Wellesley College.

Liz Jacobs

Elizabeth Jacobs is a Postdoctoral Fellow at Georgetown's McCourt School of Public Policy at the Institute for the Study of International Migration and the Massive Data Institute. She is studying forced migration in Iraq and Venezuela, developing new methods and unconventional data sources to model displacement and develop proactive responses to refugee relief and incorporation. In her ongoing projects, Liz uses big data to find new approaches to studying the global flows of people, knowledge, and culture. Broadly, her work spans the areas of international migration, globalization and immigrant incorporation and considers how state, corporate, and academic institutions enable and constrain global mobility. She recently completed her PhD at the University of Pennsylvania.

Thoa Khuu

Thoa Khuu is a 5th year doctoral student at the University of California Irvine, specializing in intergroup relations across migration status and ethnoracial background. Her research applies social network and demographic methods to understand how relationships, developed at both the interpersonal and institutional levels, create group divides, affect the flow of resources, and contribute to social inequality. In her current projects, she examines 1) host-society/immigrant relations and its long-term effects on the educational integration of immigrant youth, 2) friends' influence on adolescents' attitudes toward intergroup contact, and 3) friendship and activity network structures and their implications for ethnoracial segregation and immigrant integration.

Stephanie A. Pullés

Stephanie A. Pullés is a Statistician at the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Her research interests include immigration, race and ethnicity, social network analysis, discrimination, and mobility. Stephanie earned her PhD from the University of California, Irvine in 2020.

Blanca Ramirez

Blanca Ramirez is a PhD candidate at the University of Southern California. Her research interests include immigration, gender, sociology of law, and legal violence. Her work explores the ways legal institutions shape perceptions and experiences. Her current dissertation focuses on immigration lawyers' experiences and perceptions across a range of organizations. She has previously published in the Journal of Interpersonal Violence and Violence Against Women. She is also a recipient of the Ford Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship, the National Science Foundation Fellowship, and the Lindley Doctoral Dissertation Fellowship.

Reflections on Anti-Asian Racism during COVID-19

Dina Okamoto, Professor of Sociology, Indiana University-Bloomington

Since the emergence of the COVID-19 virus in the U.S. in March 2020, Asian Americans have been targets of harassment, verbal and physical attacks, and hate incidents due to the false connections made between the origins of the virus in Wuhan, China and Asian Americans in the U.S. Nearly a year after the virus arrived in the U.S., a mass shooting took place in Atlanta at three local, Asian-owned businesses, with eight people dead, six of whom were Asian American women. This senseless attack was not an isolated incident, but part of a pattern of hate incidents targeting Asian Americans across the U.S., and a larger history of anti-Asian as well as anti-immigrant sentiment and violence.

New data showed that the rise in anti-Asian sentiment and violence in the U.S. over the past year has increased by over 150 percent, and as of May 2021, over 6,000 hate incidents directed at Asian Americans were reported in all 50 states. And we know that this is a significant undercount of anti-Asian harassment and violence—as many did not report due to a host of reasons including simply not knowing where to turn or where to report. Community groups, scholars, and everyday people have been calling attention to the issue of anti-Asian sentiment and violence for over a year, and while there has been some recognition at the local and federal levels, it took a mass shooting for America to pay attention.

The violence targeted at the Asian American community hit home in a very personal way. I felt linked to the women who died in the Atlanta shootings and mourned their deaths, even though I did not know them and even though their lives were very different than mine. I checked in on my family members as well as my Asian American students, colleagues, and friends in different parts of the country, and we talked about our fears and hopes. While we know that the idea of Asian America is socially constructed, we also know that our race and racialized experiences is what at ties us together.

Anti-Asian sentiment and violence has been part and parcel of the Asian American historical and contemporary experience. Since arriving in the U.S. in the mid-1800s, Asians have been racialized as perpetual foreigners, economic competitors, carriers of disease, sexualized objects, and disposable labor. It is upon these stereotypes and tropes that restrictive and discriminatory policies were implemented, durable racial narratives were constructed, and xenophobic and anti-Asian sentiments were fomented. It is under these social conditions that Asian Americans experienced exclusion, discrimination, and violence—ranging from the Chinese Massacre in 1871 and the race riots against Filipinos and Sikhs in the early 1900s to the Japanese American internment during WWII.

Asian Americans are still racialized in these ways—as foreigners, cheap laborers, virus carriers, and cultural threats—and often scapegoated for economic problems. In the late 1960s, a new trope

emerged—that of the model minority, which portrayed Asian Americans as high achieving, economically successful, and having few problems. Despite this positive stereotype, anti-Asian sentiment and violence were still a reality for Asian America. In the 1980s, we saw the shooting of Southeast Asian children in Stockton, CA by a man who blamed Southeast Asian refugees for taking jobs; an alarming increase in "dotbuster" hate crimes against the Indian community in the New York and New Jersey area; and the killing of Vincent Chin, a Chinese American man who was mistaken for a Japanese national and blamed for the economic woes in Detroit.

And now we find ourselves in a similar moment, where the Asian American community has been targeted again and the attacks against Asian Americans continue. While anti-Asian violence and sentiment reminds Asian Americans of their conditional status, that they are not fully accepted as American, it also can lead to periods of racial solidarity and political activity for social change. We saw this in the 1960s, after decades of exclusion, discrimination, and violence: Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese students and activists bonded over their racialized experiences in the U.S. and their identification with Asian people abroad whose lives were shaped by U.S. imperialism, and developed a new identity and movement that encompassed all Asian-origin groups. They created the label of *Asian American*, which emphasized that the histories of the different Asian ethnic groups were in fact related by shared struggle and oppression. We also saw a renewed sense of racial solidarity and political action in the 1980s, after the killing of Vincent Chin, as Asian Americans organized protests and created advocacy and civil rights organizations, leading to renewed attention to anti-Asian violence. And today, in the wake of the most recent tragedy alongside continuing anti-Asian activity, we are seeing panethnic collaborations and efforts to generate and sustain solidarities within the Asian American community and to build broad interracial coalitions to fight white supremacy. Some of these efforts operate at the local level among everyday citizens, while others are represented by the formation of new panethnic organizations. One such organization is the Asian American Foundation (TAAF), which launched in May 2021 with the goal of addressing racial discrimination and AAPI hate by bringing together activists, advocacy organizations, policymakers, and leaders to solve problems, increase the visibility and power of AAPIs, and educate the larger public. No other AAPI nonprofit organization or foundation rivals its ambition, scope, and resources.

As a scholar who studies the complexities of how and when Asian Americans—the majority of whom are foreign-born or the children of immigrants—organize in panethnic ways, these new efforts to create unity and build a new movement centered on social and political change through education, representation, politics, and research, is a triumph. Yet we still have so much more to learn about the patterns and consequences of anti-Asian violence and sentiment as well as the social conditions and structures that sustain it. My hope is that given the rich scholarship from the International Migration Section on the complexities of migration and immigration—on topics such as anti-immigrant sentiment and activity, the racialization and politicization of immigrants, how immigrants navigate and negotiate host societies, and how the state and institutions shape the experiences and trajectories of newcomers—we can leverage and expand our current toolkits to

further understand this moment so that we can push for changes in social policies, power structures, and a more just society.

Dina Okamoto is the Class of 1948 Herman B. Wells Professor of Sociology and the Director of the Center for Research on Race and Ethnicity in Society at Indiana University-Bloomington.

Council Member Spotlight

Hana Brown

Migration scholars understand better than most that place shapes us in important ways. No place has shaped my intellectual trajectory more profoundly than my hometown: Greensboro, North Carolina.

Outsiders know Greensboro as the starting point of the civil rights era sit-in movement, but I have always known it as community of immigrants. In my childhood, the city became a refugee resettlement hub. Because my parents were connected to resettlement efforts and to the foster care system, my house became a temporary home for Vietnamese and Cambodian children arriving in the U.S. Some stayed for a few weeks until their parents could join them. Others stayed for years, having lost parents in Pol Pot's work camps or having come to our house via the foster care system. While my neighbors played soccer and went to church, I played cards in Khmer and ran around at Vietnamese community picnics. Regardless of how they came or how long they stayed, these children quickly became like family and remained so even after they left our house.

As I grew up, Greensboro's immigrant population grew larger and more diverse, but the town's racial divides appeared intractable. The first protest I remember attending was the 10-year anniversary of the 1979 Greensboro Massacre when police and city officials colluded with the KKK to attack a local economic and racial justice protest, killing five and injuring ten. Before leaving for the anniversary event, my parents warned that we might encounter armed people in white hoods. They explained why we needed to go anyway. Neither the city nor the murderers had been held accountable. Justice was long overdue.

I was struck by the contrast between my town's seemingly warm welcome of those labeled as refugees and its refusal to address anti-Black racism. Refugee resettlement organizations found broad support, but officials waivered about appropriating funds for a Civil Rights Museum. Leaders eagerly declared Greensboro a "welcoming city" for immigrants, but it would take a Truth and Reconciliation Commission—the first on U.S. soil—and a decade of highly publicized anti-police violence protests before the city council so much as apologized for its complicity in the Massacre.

These formative experiences made me ever-attuned to the intersections between racial and immigration politics. Still, it would be years before they translated into a research agenda. In college, I focused on African Studies and studied Swahili. I studied abroad in East Africa. After graduation, I spent three years working for NGOs in Tanzania and the U.S. I applied to graduate school expecting to research international development.

Then, I answered a call for Swahili-speaking volunteers to assist immigrant detainees and soon found myself in a regional jail in southern Virginia. It was this day that cemented my sociological interests.

The transformation began the moment I realized where I was: Prince Edward County. This is where the white community closed its public schools for five years in defiance of court-ordered desegregation. Now, four decades later, its jail housed immigrant detainees.

The significance was personal. My family lived in Prince Edward during the school closings, a chapter of family history that no one talked about. Now I was here, in an immigrant-filled jail. It was not lost on me that, had the timing and details of their migration been slightly different, it could have been my childhood friends and siblings sitting behind these walls.

That day, I learned that this jail was the only place in town where Black residents had a chance at managerial level jobs—Black upward mobility only feasible on the backs of Black and Brown detainees and in the service of White political and economic power. I learned about the complicity of local governments in immigration enforcement. I learned to question how much immigrants' racial and legal statuses structure their future possibilities.

When I reached graduate school, I'd abandoned international development for the study of race, immigration, and politics. My research has grappled with questions about which categories of people are deemed worthy of public resources, how these categories change over time and place, and how they structure policy development and implementation. My projects have investigated themes as diverse as how individuals with refugee status make sense of that legal classification in their daily lives, the impact of anti-immigrant and racially conservative movements on social welfare policy, and the racial politics of federal Indian law.

With fellow IM council member, Jennifer Jones, I am currently conducting a study on the role immigrant rights organizations play in immigrant racialization and immigration policy. Immigrant-serving organizations share a belief in the deservingness of immigrants but understand that moral worth in radically different ways, differences largely rooted in their views about racism. Tracing multiple organizations from their founding to the present, we connect these different understandings of racism to the political strategies these organizations develop and the policy victories they are able (or fail) to achieve on behalf of immigrants.

The geographic reach of our project is broad, but it has rooted me yet again Greensboro, home to some of our case study organizations. Thanks in large part to the mentorship of many in the IM section, I have come to understand in new ways the politics and policies that made this place what it is and the myriad ways that I—and immigration scholars generally—can work for a more just future.

Hana E. Brown is Associate Professor of Sociology and Gale Faculty Fellow at Wake Forest University. Her research interests center on race, immigration, and social policy. Funded by the National Science Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation, her research has been published in the American Sociological Review, American Journal of Sociology, and Social Problems, among other outlets.

2021 ASA International Migration Section Award Winners

Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award:

Committee: Angela Garcia, David FitzGerald, Lauren Duquette-Rury, and Phil Kretsedemas

Winner:

Tahseen Shams (University of Toronto): *Here, There, and Elsewhere: The Making of Immigrant Identities in a Globalized World* (Stanford University Press, 2020)

Honorable Mentions:

Rocío Rosales (University of California, Irvine): *Fruteros: Street Vending, Illegality, and Ethnic Community in Los Angeles* (University of California Press, 2020)

Edward Telles (University of California, Irvine) and Christina Sue (University of Colorado, Boulder): *Durable Ethnicity: Mexican Americans and the Ethnic Core* (Oxford University Press, 2019)

Louis Wirth Best Article Award:

Committee: Zai Liang (Chair), David Cook-Martín and Erin R. Hamilton

Winner:

Peter Catron (University of Washington): "The Citizenship Advantage: Immigrant Socioeconomic Attainment in the Age of Mass Migration" *American Journal of Sociology* (2019).

Honorable Mentions:

Ricardo D. Martínez-Schuldt (University Notre Dame) and Daniel E. Martínez (University of Arizona): "Sanctuary Policies and City-Level Incidents of Violence, 1990 to 2010" *Justice Quarterly* (2019).

Chiara Galli (Cornell University): "Humanitarian Capital: How Lawyers Help Immigrants Use Suffering to Claim Membership in the Nation-state" *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (2020).

Aristide Zolberg Distinguished Student Scholar Award:

Committee: Cinzia Solari, Pallavi Banerjee and Héctor Carrillo

Winner:

Andrew N. Le (UCLA): "The Third Element of Migration: Tertius Carpens and the Brokerage of Cross-Border Mobility in Vietnam" (2020).

Award for Public Sociology in International Migration:

Committee: Rob Smith, Chiara Galli and Walter Nicholls

Winners:

Veronica Terriquez (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Julie Dowling (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Honorable Mentions:

Abigail Andrews (University of California, San Diego)
Tiffany Joseph (Northeastern University)

Distinguished Career Award:

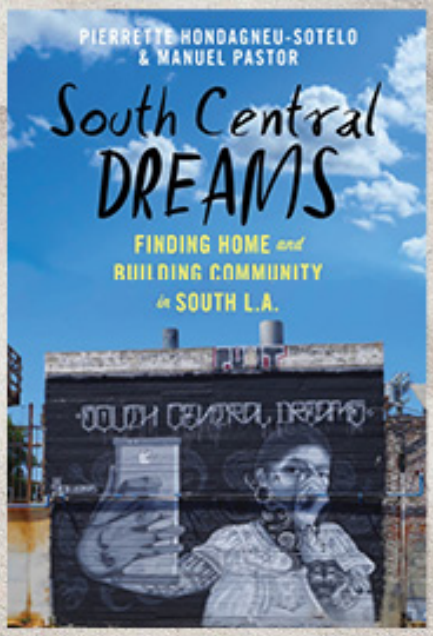
Committee: Irene Bloemraad, Helen Marrow, Rubén Hernández-León

No award in 2021.

Thank you to our Section Award Committee Members!

New in Sociology from NYU Press

in the Latino/a Sociology Series



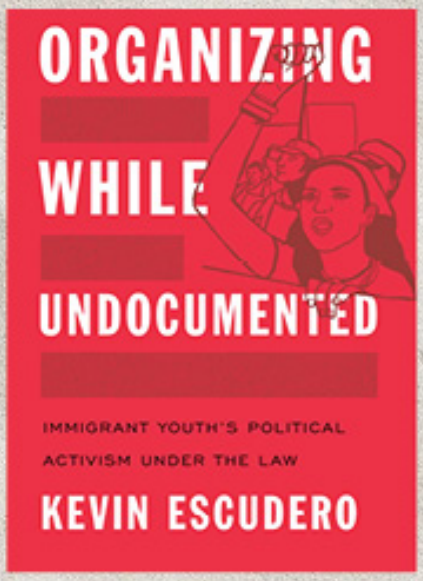
South Central Dreams
by Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo and Manuel Pastor
9781479807970
$32.00

"...offers a model for how community studies should be done, hopefully one that will be emulated in other cities throughout the nation."
—Douglas Massey

"...an important commentary on identity and civic engagement with implications for not only Los Angeles, but the rest of the country."
—Congresswoman Karen Bass

Organizing While Undocumented
by Kevin Escudero
9781479834150
$27.00
Finalist, 2020 C. Wright Mills Award

"The book does a great job highlighting how immigrant-rights activists think about and mobilize their intersectional identities to advance their civil rights agenda locally and nationally. [...] Escudero's work will certainly be a model to conduct further work on mobilizations around immigrant rights."
—*Social Forces*



NYUPRESS

nyupress.org | @nyupress | 30% off with code ASA21-FM

Associate Editor Spotlight

Ulrike Bialas

Just as I moved to Princeton in summer 2015 to begin graduate school, the arrival of unprecedented numbers of asylum seekers in Germany—and particularly my home city, Berlin—was making headlines. That fall, I read a news article about the forensic exams Germany was conducting to estimate young asylum seekers' ages. Many, I learned, did not know their exact date of birth or hesitated to disclose it. The German state, however, needed to establish who was a minor and who merely a young adult. Minority decided, among other things, an asylum seeker's housing, access to education, and the applicability of residence and asylum laws. After shadowing forensic age examiners at a hospital and volunteering with an organization matching unaccompanied minors and legal guardians, I decided to devote my dissertation to this lesser explored facet of the otherwise amply discussed "refugee crisis": the negotiations between the German state and young asylum seekers over their official age, and the many ways in which this age determined—or at least shaped—their future in Germany. In over three years of daily fieldwork, I gathered rich ethnographic data on the normative underpinnings, bureaucratic practice, and day-to-day consequences of migrant classification.

My book *Forever 17*, under contract with the University of Chicago Press, follows a group of young asylum seekers from sub-Saharan Africa, who came to Germany unaccompanied and without papers, but claimed to be minors. Some were believed by the German state; others were not. This twofold starting point allows me to trace the divergent trajectories of unaccompanied minors and adult asylum seekers in Germany and to examine age as a culturally contingent, politically charged proxy for vulnerability. A rigid focus on minority, I found, obscures the vulnerabilities of young adults and posits healthy desires for independence as incompatible with deserving state protection. My book examines the practical costs of being classified as not vulnerable and the emotional costs of having to fabricate parts of one's identity so as to be considered vulnerable. To be *forever 17* seems like a panacea, but can turn out to be a curse, especially as it contrasts with young asylum seekers' dreams of migration as a rite of passage to adulthood. *Forever 17* is the sarcastic allegation those suspicious of young migrants' identities make towards them. And indeed, many asylum seekers, who see no other chance for making it in Germany, place all their hopes in being classified as 17. Yet being 17 is also a burden. It means being supervised, dependent, and other-directed. It means former peers pass you by. *Forever 17* is a life come to a standstill, a set-back that is in stark contrast to the leap towards dignity and self-actualization crossing the ocean was meant to be.

When I was born—in East Berlin—it was unlikely that my life would involve as much freedom of movement as it has. Maybe that is why even now I do not take such freedom for granted and feel an appreciative pang of joy every time I cross a border with ease. As a child and teenager, I spent extended periods of time abroad. But—unlike the unaccompanied minors I now study—I was with my parents, and I had papers.

COVID-19 has exacerbated many of the hardships young asylum seekers in Germany face. While I was working on my book—safe, funded, and fully equipped—the young asylum seekers I was writing about were falling behind in school. After several months of trying to keep up with online classes and homework on their phones, Berlin's senate administration finally distributed tablets to students in need. A step in the right direction—only asylum seekers living in camps still had no WiFi. Several of my participants turned the subway platforms, which offer free public WiFi, into makeshift classrooms. For those not in school, the pandemic has decimated the apprenticeships through which rejected asylum seekers in Germany can secure their residence. Many small businesses have gone bankrupt, leaving their apprentice asylum seekers in legal limbo. As courts and other public offices have been operating at reduced capacity, asylum case decisions are taking even longer than before the pandemic. The infrastructures many asylum seekers had relied on for support, such as volunteer-run events, tutoring, and counseling, have closed down. Worries over the financial and health needs of family back home have grown, as has the guilt over their own reduced ability to help out. Finally, in a country where refugee issues had dominated the news for several years, the pandemic now leaves little room for other topics. In these myriad ways, then, asylum seekers in Germany are among those most profoundly affected by the pandemic. Yet their vulnerability is also complicated: After rightfully asserting that life in a camp wasn't exactly compatible with the recommended quarantines, isolation, and distancing, asylum seekers living in camps were among the first groups in Germany to be offered priority access to vaccinations. Yet the uptake has been dishearteningly low. Just as some colleagues have cautioned me not to write about—provocatively speaking—fake identities, there are surely concerns about how interrogating asylum seekers' low consent to being vaccinated might further stigmatize this population.

I hope that as a section we continue to examine not only the structural complexity of migration, but the human complexity of migrants—with sensitivity, context, and a capacity for nuance. Avoiding thorny questions would be, in my opinion, misconceived solidarity. If we don't address them, folks a lot less well-meaning or empirically minded surely will.

ASA 2021 International Migration Section Sessions

Mobility, Immobility, and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Saturday, August 7th 2021, 11-12:25pm EDT, VAM, Room 15

Scholars of migration and mobility variably talk about re-locating, moving, traveling, commuting, sojourning, vacationing and migrating with respect to particular scales, time periods, places, and groups. All of these processes are fundamentally concerned with humans shifting their locations across space. Recently, however, more scholars have begun interrogating immobility and blocked mobility; legal scholar Alexander Aleinikoff even suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic may be a pivotal moment that pushes social scientists to better appreciate immobility and blocked mobility. This panel invites novel theoretical and empirical research on ways that the COVID-19 pandemic and/or its second-order impacts may be transforming either individual perspectives on the value, utility, and meaning of geographic (im)mobility (both within and across nation-state borders) or migration policymaking and economic outcomes at larger scales. We are also open to research into how the pandemic and human movement have been socially constructed as "crises", including how they may be potentially generating new forms of transnationalism and mobilization. Overall, the panel aims to stimulate critical thinking on (im)mobility and travel, and their relationships with migration.

Session Organizer/Presider/Discussant: Jacob Richard Thomas, Princeton University

Individual Presentations:

Constructing a Regime of Immobility: Lessons from YouTube Vlogs on South Korean Government-Mandated Facility Quarantine
Jiwon Yun, Yale University

Germs, Masks, and Canceled Flights: Migrant Immobility during the COVID-19 Pandemic
Jiaqi Liu, University of California, San Diego
Rui Jie Peng, University of Texas at Austin

Seeking Transnational Social Protection During a Global Pandemic: The Case of Chinese Immigrants in the U.S.
Xuemei Cao, SUNY Albany
Ken Chih-Yan Sun, Villanova University

Stay or Return? Immigration Intentions of Chinese Students Under Strain in the U.S.
Wan Huang, Texas A&M University
Jingqiu Ren

Bringing Emotions into the Scholarship of Migration and Incorporation

Saturday, August 7th 2021, 12:45-2:10pm EDT, VAM, Room 14

Theories of migration and immigrant incorporation tie successful integration to "benchmarks" of structural assimilation, such as educational and occupational attainment, language acquisition, civic engagement, and intermarriage, among other measurable outcomes. Assimilation research often focuses on these outcomes, as well as a diminishing ethnic identity. Often neglected from theorization from within migration and incorporation theories is the role of emotions. What does the study of emotions tell us about processes of incorporation? Given the increasingly hostile reception for immigrants across European countries and the United States, a greater emphasis on national borders, and calls for barring "unassimilable" immigrants, how can the study of immigrant emotions serve as a conduit to understanding larger social, political, and cultural processes and how individuals negotiate these? This panel will advance theorizing the role of emotions in migration and incorporation research to devise directions for future research that take into account immigrants' subjectivities.

Session Organizer: Elizabeth M. Aranda, University of South Florida
Presider: Zoua Vang, McGill University
Discussant: Peter Kivisto, Augustana College

Individual Presentations:

Why Migrate Unaccompanied: Bounded Rationality and Emotions in Migration Decision-Making
Luis E. Tenorio, University of California, Berkeley

The Fragile Obligation: Gratitude, Discontent, and Dissent with Syrian Refugees in Canada
Maleeha Iqbal, University of Toronto
Laila Omar, University of Toronto
Neda Maghbouleh, University of Toronto

The Emotional Journey to Lawful Permanent Residence in the United States from 2007 to 2021
Michelle S. Dromgold-Sermen, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Liminal Belonging in El Nuevo South: Belonging Amid Layers of Exclusion
Maria Andrea Escobar, University of California-Merced

Children and Youth as Migratory Actors

Saturday, August 7th 2021 2:30-3:55pm EDT, VAM, Room 14

Migration scholarship has traditionally been adult-centric: it has ignored the experiences of migrant children, treating them as "luggage" passively transported across international borders by parents or "left behind" in the home country. Similarly, the U.S. immigration legal system views children as "derivatives," and only limitedly recognizes them as independent claimants who can pursue legal status and navigate immigration bureaucracies. Yet, today, more children than ever are migrating on their own, children are pursuing independent applications for asylum and other

forms of immigration relief, and children play important roles as brokers who help their immigrant parents navigate state systems and bureaucracies. This panel seeks papers focusing on any geographical area that examine children and youth as migratory actors with their own agenda, needs, aspirations, and claims for rights and legal status vis-a-vis the receiving state. Papers that shine light on whether and how children differ from adults, and with what implications for migration theory, will be especially welcomed.

Session Organizer: Chiara Galli, Cornell University
Presider: Chiara Galli, Cornell University
Discussant: Erin R. Hamilton, University of California-Davis

Individual Presentations:

The Aftermath of Enforcement Episodes for the Children of Immigrants
Joanna Dreby, SUNY-Albany
Eric Macias, University at Albany

When Internal Migration Fails: Central American Youths' Attempts to Relocate Internally Before Leaving Their Countries
Angel Alfonso Escamilla Garcia, Northwestern University

Marginal Youth Mobilities in Europe: Towards a Spatial-Relational Approach to Resilience and Social Mobility
Stefano Piemontese, University of Birmingham

Temporary Labor Migration Schemes in Global Perspective

Sunday, August 8th 2021, 2:30-3:55pm EDT, VAM, Room 12

Countries in the Global North are shifting from migration frameworks that stress family reunification and humanitarian admissions to schemes that privilege short-term stays (farm workers, service workers, high-tech workers, and/or "essential workers"). Sending countries are increasingly reliant on temporary labor migration schemes for remittances and as part of development strategies. What is the scope of the shift toward such schemes? What mechanisms link workers in sending countries to employers in receiving ones? What impact do temporary schemes have on migrant workers themselves, their families, the economies of sending countries, other workers in receiving contexts, and communities at both ends of the migration process? How does the temporary quality of labor migration affect racialization processes and political belonging? These are among the questions considered by panelists along with implications for an emancipatory sociology.

Organizer: David A. Cook-Martín, University of Colorado, Boulder
Presider: Catherine Griebel Bowman, Austin College

Individual Presentations:

Bringing Back the Bracero Program: The Migration Industry in the Recruitment of H-2 Visa Workers
Ruben Hernandez-Leon, University of California, Los Angeles
Efren Sandoval-Hernandez
Lidia Munoz-Paniagua

Contract Migration as Development Strategy: The Philippines and South Korea
Suzy K Lee, SUNY-Binghamton

Life Beyond the Company in Temporary Agricultural Labor
David Trouille, James Madison University

Retaking Control? Sending States and the Regulation of Temporary Labor Migration
Kathryn C. Babineau, University of Virginia

'Training' Foreign Workers, Cultivating Bias? Japan's Guestworker Program
Hilary J. Holbrow, Indiana University-Bloomington

ASA 2021 International Migration Roundtable Sessions

Saturday, August 7th 2021 4:45-5:40pm EDT

Table 1: The Immigrant Generation: Experiences and Outcomes

Table 2: Beyond the Immigrant Generation: Intergenerational Experiences and Outcomes

Table 3: Refugees and Asylees in Comparative Perspective

Table 4: Migration and Racialization

Table 5: Modeling Migration Flows and Networks

Table 6: Methodological Approaches to Studying Attitudes toward Migration and Migrants

Table 7: Immigration Control and Surveillance

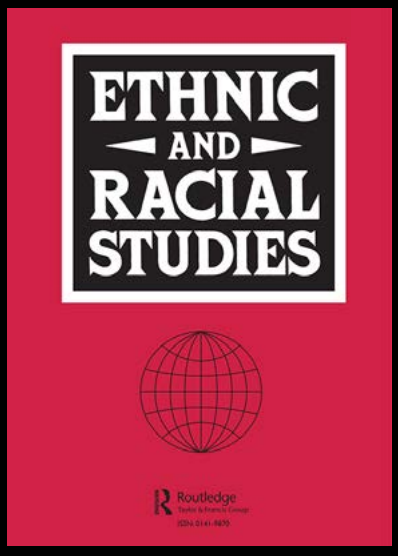
Table 8: Immigration, Work, and Mobility

Table 9: Immigrant Culture and Communities

Table 10: Immigrant Health

Table 11: Immigrants' Romantic Partnerships Within and Across Borders

Table 12: The Immigrant Experience During COVID-19



The Sexual Politics of Border Control

Volume 44, Issue 9

Guest Edited: Billy Holzberg, Anouk Madörin & Michelle Pfeifer

In this introductory article to the special issue, we ask what role sexuality plays in the reproduction and contestation of border regimes and think sexuality towards its various entanglements with border control. As borders have been understood as a method for reproducing racialized distinctions, we argue that sexuality is also a method of bordering and illustrate how sexuality works as a key strategy for the capture, containment and regulation of mobility and movement.

Continue reading the Special Issue Introduction here.

https://www.tandfonline.com/rers

Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group

Writing a Migration Monograph: From the Dissertation to Published Book

Featuring:
Naomi Schneider, Executive Editor, University of California Press
Marcela Maxfield, Senior Editor, Stanford University Press
Abigail Andrews, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California- San Diego
Filiz Garip, Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Princeton University

This academic year, the International Migration Mentoring Committee is organizing a series of professionalization and community-building events. These online gatherings aim to create a vibrant virtual community for section members; to provide resources to support migration scholars, particularly scholars of color, early career researchers, and researchers at less resourced institutions; and to promote mentoring and building connections across institutions.

Panelists shared advice and insights about book publishing from the authors' and editors' perspectives; the webinar was moderated by IM section Chair Irene Bloemraad. Naomi Schneider and Marcela Maxfield explained what editors look for in a book proposal, while Drs. Andrews and Garip spoke about how they approached the book writing process.

Below is a summary of the event, which started with comments from each panelist, followed by a Q&A session. The material has been condensed and edited for brevity and clarity.

Abigail Andrews
Associate Professor of Sociology, University of California-San Diego
Author of *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*, University of California Press.

I'll start with an overview of the steps I followed. I got my PhD at Berkeley, and my advisers had a very traditional outlook on what a dissertation should look like—very theoretical. But when you're transitioning to a book, you should think about the audience as smart undergrads, not theoretically-oriented senior scholars.

When you're moving out of graduate school you also need to think about shifting from an article publishing format to a book format. You probably have experience preparing articles in very structured and particular way. Articles begin with a main argument, literature review, and then go on to elaborating examples. Many graduate students have experience writing articles by the time they graduate. But books have a narrative format; you want to pull out narratives to the front of the book structure, to draw in undergrads and let that drive the flow of the book.

Ask your dissertation committee on advice to turn your dissertation into book. My project was a four-sited ethnography of migrant Mexican communities in Southern California. It was a big challenge, how to frame a complicated ethnographic project in terms and with a structure that would make sense to an undergraduate and general audience.

To get the book process started, you need to build relationships with editors, which depends more on social networks than article publishing. You need people to help you make contact with editors, especially as a first-time author. You don't have a platform to go on, so it's helpful to have someone broker that first conversation to help generate interest.

I talked to my mentors about which presses would be most appropriate for my work, and it was pretty clear that UC Press and Stanford were the best fits. I also considered Oxford and Cambridge. One consideration was the expectations for tenure at my department, which had a pretty clear and short list of presses they wanted to see me publish a book with. So I had people introduce me and I approached both Marcela and Naomi. I asked permission to get the book simultaneously reviewed with both presses. I was trying to factor in the timeline for tenure to make sure that the book was moving forward fast enough. Ultimately, I decided to go with UC Press but it was a hard decision because both presses had different strengths and offerings.

Some chapters of my dissertation had already been published as articles. I asked different mentors how much material was okay to be previously published and the general consensus was two published articles from the book material. That helped me figure out to focus on publishing the book rather than spending more time publishing journal articles from the dissertation material.

I don't necessarily recommend this but I restructured the entire dissertation before sending it as a book manuscript. Because of its comparative approach it made more sense to have that comparison flow through each of the chapters. So I tried to bring out that narrative and move the theory into footnotes. It's possible to work on your dissertation and book simultaneously while you're in graduate school, but you need buy-in from your committee in terms of structuring it as a book.

Filiz Garip
Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Princeton University
Author of *On the Move: Changing Mechanisms of Mexico-U.S. Migration,* Princeton University Press

The first question I had to ask is, why write a book? It wasn't a given that I would write a book because my dissertation was four unrelated papers that were all quantitative. But I was starting a second project on Mexico-U.S. migration. I stumbled on an idea that expanded and it became clear that I couldn't make the argument in a single paper or even across a few papers. It needed a format that could have a longer arc. I wanted to say something about historical migration flows over the last 50 years and I thought that I had a new method, so I wanted to showcase all these things.

I was on the tenure-track and timing was also an issue for me. So I started with imagining what a book would look like and wrote a 10-page proposal. I cold emailed an editor from Princeton and said, "I have book idea that looks at xyz, would Princeton be interested? If so, I can send a proposal." My goal was to obtain an advanced contract. It binds you to the press and gives some sign of interest, which was important for tenure. And I needed some motivation. The proposal went out for review and I got approval to write the book.

Some of the difficult parts of writing a book are that you need to think very clearly about the structure. You have a lot of freedom, but you need to be clear about what that narrative arc will be, and how the book will flow. What are the pieces like? Some people read a book cover to cover, but some people assign one chapter for a class. So you want the chapters to stand alone and also fit together and slowly push forward a central argument.

For several months I felt like nothing was happening—I was working through the structure. And then things got easier once I had a clear structure in mind. The challenge was the uncertainty with the structure and overall cohesion.

There are a lot of great things about writing a book, too. You have so much freedom. You're not writing for a dissertation committee or article reviewers. You're not trying to hedge or qualify everything. The goal is to present your argument as clearly as possible in the main body of the text and then you can bury technical qualifications and details in endnotes. So on the front stage you want to communicate as clearly as possible and avoid jargon, because you're writing for broader audience. The backstage is where you can put the information for experts or more of the theory. It was a really fulfilling experience for me.

I had to think about writing a book with quantitative analysis and think about how to construct a narrative and make this argument. I couldn't just write a book with tables and figures. I needed a deeper narrative grounded in the history of Mexico and the U.S. I did some fieldwork to include stories and narratives, and drew on maps, stories, and a few figures. All of the details and analysis I buried in the back.

Writing a book made me a broader scholar. I got to think about what was actually happening on the ground in Mexico at this time. I had to look at the entire story, not narrow boxes for regression analysis. At the same time, it's challenging, and there are considerable time pressures.

I learned a lot of lessons from the process. First, I read different kinds of books that I liked, not just academic books, but authors who were journalists and some novels. I deconstructed how authors thought about different parts, and read books for style and structure, taking really detailed notes. Second, I thought I could write this book while doing other things. But it became clear it wasn't going to work, juggling this with writing articles and teaching. I needed some time to focus on the book and nothing else. I worked in bursts, two months at a time so I could focus on writing and

then step away from it for a while. It was an all-consuming experience for me; I found I couldn't multitask while doing it.

And it was a very non-linear process. The first chapter and introduction took almost a year and the rest was a lot faster. I found it sort of fit with the "Pi Rule"—I expected the writing to take a year, and I found that I had to multiply that by 3.14, and that's how long it took. It was a hard experience, but very fulfilling.

Naomi Schneider
Executive Editor, University of California Press

UC Press represents all ten campuses of the University of California system. Among the largest academic presses in the country, it's the only public university press. We're located near UC Berkeley, so some people conflate them, but we represent all ten UC campuses. About a fourth to a fifth of our authors are affiliated with the UC system, but most of our authors aren't based here. I feel privileged to work for the greatest public university system in the world and supporting its mission to educate a very diverse group of students and represent the people of California in my role as a public servant. UC Press defines itself as progressive publisher, which you don't find among all other publishers. Given our public mission and that fact we feel many political issues deeply, it's not a stretch to understand why we feel impassioned about immigration issues. And thinking about the events in Atlanta this week, it's important that the books we publish make interventions in the fields of migration and immigration.

It's a long road from a newly minted dissertation to the delicious feeling of having a finished book in one's hand. Unfortunately, I can't publish everything, even really good projects. So I'm glad there are so many other great publishers out there.

I'm looking for an argument, a thesis that has enough vim and vigor that can interest a diverse constituency. I want to see evidence of the arc of an argument developed in the manuscript. Each chapter should provide central building blocks helping to develop that narrative, and the argument needs to be interesting. And you should explain the methodology and approach that enables you to dig in and do that research.

I'd advise you to read widely and beyond your academic specialty. Read journalists and good scholars and novels. Look at good sentence construction, good arguments.

To find a publisher for your book, take time to identify presses that publish in your field and do good work. Read acknowledgements and read about editors. Find out how to reach the editor directly. It's great if you have a mentor who will be a liaison with a publisher who helps the process. If you have access to those people, you might draw on them. It could be colleagues or fellow

students, you could say something like "as so and so recommended, I'm contacting you." But don't be deterred if you don't have a powerful mentor. We do have a lot of first-time authors.

Remember, a dissertation is not a book. It's necessary to rework significant portions. For first-time authors I want to see a couple of chapters. I realize this is a bit of a catch-22 because sometimes you need feedback on how to write chapters, but I want to see a few to start with.

The sample material should have an engaging introduction with an articulate argument. Eliminate almost all of your review literatures. The manuscript should have chapter openings and closings that are anecdotal, ethnographic, and provide engaging segues from chapter to chapter. Your conclusions have to be a lot bolder. You're writing for broader audience, not your fellow specialists or people in the academy. You could be writing for your mother.

Take your time with the book proposal – this document is so important. Send it when you're ready and have done some legwork. The proposal should have on the first page: why does my book matter, why should people care? Pitch me on why this book is important, original, and worthy of book-length treatment. When I'm presenting a book for a contract, I have to convince my marketing colleagues who sell book in the world and need to convince them it's a worthy endeavor.

Elements you should include in the proposal:

- Overview/rationale for book. What is book about? Why is it exciting? Why are you motivated to spend years on this? Show that you have passion and why you think this book is exciting.
- Annotated table of contents.
- A discussion of competitive books in your area. This is showcasing why your book will make an original contribution.
- Discussion of the proposed market for your book. If it's going to be used in classes, be specific.
- Methodology.
- Timetable for writing. I know nobody actually meets their timetable, but try to give us an estimate of a realistic timetable.
- CV.
- A couple of chapters.
- Discussion of platform. Are you on social media? Twitter is a great place to promote a book, and I find a lot of authors on Twitter, especially authors outside of the academy like journalists and lawyers. And then there's Facebook, Snap, LinkedIn, Instagram. Are you on the board of an academic journal, have you published any journalism, are you a book reviewer? Platforms are increasingly important.

From the publisher's side, we're not always open to books being reviewed by multiple publishers simultaneously. We have limited resources in time and money [to solicit reviews], and we're not

always open to multiple submissions unless California is the author's first choice. We know this is hard on the author when you're on tight publishing timelines, so every rule can be broken. Every book is its own story.

Most first books reach mostly academic audiences, but there are some exceptions like Roberto Gonzales' first book. He's an activist on immigration issues and the book has sold many copies—it reached far beyond the academy.

We're starting a first-generation project at UC Press, especially in migration and immigration. Details aren't fully in place yet but the goal is to support first gen scholars. And I just want to note that imposter syndrome is real. I was talking to a first gen author from Mexico who is now a prominent scholar, not in sociology, who shared that he still carries that everywhere. Imposter syndrome is much more pervasive than you think. Especially for first book authors, don't be deterred by insecurities that may be following you around. Don't let that hold you back. Many people carry lots of insecurities inside.

Marcela Maxfield
Senior Editor, Stanford University Press

I'm going to go over three things, starting with what I'm looking for in proposal, and then cover the main differences between a book and a dissertation, and then I'll touch on some Do's and Don'ts.

When I'm evaluating a proposal the first thing I think about is does it fit with our program? Is this a subject we're looking to publish in? Does this person have the disciplinary background to fit in that list? Then I want to get a sense of the book's argument and likely audience.

The things that distinguish a book from a dissertation are the purpose and the audience. The audience for your dissertation is your committee members. They're experts in your field, familiar with your research and are invested in your success. The audience for a monograph is hundreds of people who don't know you and need to be convinced that the information is worth reading and spending money on.

The primary purpose of a dissertation is to prove that you've achieved mastery of subject. The purpose of a book is to prove an argument. So you should identify an argument and clarify why people should care. Hook readers in with your argument and spend the remainder of the book developing a linear argument.

The key difference between a strong argument and a weak argument is that through-line that connects the different chapters. I've seen people take a particular topic and break out different facets, for example, like gender and time and space as it relates to this topic. This leads to discrete

claims that aren't in conversation with each other and don't have that through-line and narrative momentum.

Strong arguments have a through-line. They're narrative-driven rather than based on research done for the dissertation. Embrace the idea of a single argument and single line of logic that brings together multiple aspects of the book. And you'll find that parts of your dissertation research don't fit in the book anymore. That can be a sign that you're reconceptualizing your dissertation as a book, when you start trimming out material that doesn't serve your argument.

I've seen a number of mistakes in proposals. There can be an overemphasis on the literatures you're building on and the gap the book fills. But those don't really help further your argument. This tells me you haven't fully transitioned beyond your dissertation into a book. Try to clearly articulate your argument, the stakes, and the takeaways.

The writing itself is important. The editor reading it probably isn't a PhD in your field, so they're bringing an outsider perspective and could be turned off by technical writing. There's a fine line between jargon and precise, legible writing. So make sure you're reading outside your field and reading in different genres to get a sense of how you as an educated, interested reader engage with topics you're not familiar with.

In terms of the book's audience, it can't be all things to all people. It's unlikely that it can be used by researchers in your area and read by a general audience. Be as precise as possible about who you're writing for, whether that's undergraduate readership, policymakers, an audience beyond the academy or a more specialized audience.

In the proposal, what we're looking for is:

- A synopsis: provide an overview of the book, argument and methodology.
- Annotated table of contents. This is one of most important parts for me. You get a chance to showcase what your narrative arc is and how you're imagining it. Show how the chapters build on each other and are linked.
- You could include a section in the proposal that discusses how you've revised the book from your dissertation, or how you plan to. Go into detail here. This could have an impact for the editor.
- Sample material: 1-2 sample chapters. These should be totally revised pieces for the book, not lifted from the dissertation, or journal articles. The audiences and functions of those kinds of materials are different, so submitting them as samples wouldn't be helpful for you.
- Spend time thinking about the writing, flow, clarity, and the way the chapters function in a larger whole. Look at the way you conclude your chapters and connect them back to your main argument.

In terms of simultaneous submissions, editors prefer exclusive submission. It requires a lot of resources to consider and review proposals. But we don't live in a vacuum and we recognize that everyone is under various pressures. If you have a top choice of press or editor where you know you'll definitely sign with them if they make you an offer, consider just submitting to them rather than getting other presses involved.

If you have a couple of presses in mind that are strong fits, think about what factors will help you decide between presses, whether that's your relationship with the editor or the terms of the contract. Have conversations with peers and mentors as you parse between decisions. If you do submit to multiple presses, all editors will ask that you wait until their review and approval processes are completed before you make a decision. So it might take longer than if you just wait for one.

Q&A

The publishing process

When should somebody be trying to contact presses? Can you start contacting presses if you're a graduate student and the topic is timely (i.e. Trump and migration)? How should you approach editors if you're not at a top institution and don't have these networks as easily available? How should you approach considerations about timing? Is it worthwhile to work with developmental editors?

Marcela Maxfield: In terms of timing of discussions of manuscript acquisition, it's best to do it after you've revised and re-written the bulk of the dissertation, and then done the leg work of drafting pieces of the book. In terms of the timeliness of the book, they need to have a timelessness that goes beyond a certain moment because books take a long time to publish.

Naomi Schneider: It's unrealistic to have a book formally considered while you're a graduate student. It takes a while to write a book, so think about how the topic is going to feel in two or three years. A book has to transcend current events to take on larger issues that will be current and resonant in three or four years. That's where journalism and book publishing differ. Think beyond headlines right now. In terms of our process, once we have a book formatted, approved and ready to go it takes eight to nine months to get first-bound copies. It doesn't serve you that well to interface with publisher while you're a grad student unless you just want to start a discussion that will last a year or two years.

Abigail Andrews: I didn't want to burn bridges with editors before my argument was really well thought out. I didn't want to show them a preliminary argument and then come back six months later. But there's a tradeoff between that and applying to jobs. Having a book contract helps on the job market, but don't rush it. This is where you need mentors to guide you so that you have a proposal that's well formulated and will resonate with an editor. You could consider sending a proposal and getting an advanced contract. At the same time, people wanted to see chapters from first time authors, so I sent a full manuscript all at once, to have one round of review.

If you don't have mentors in your graduate program, that's what conferences are for. Ask people if you can have a 15-minute conversation, ask if these ideas work, ask them to look at your proposal. One of the big transitions out of grad school into being a faculty member is building networks beyond your institutions.

Irene Bloemraad: When ASA is in-person, it's a good opportunity to meet with editors, ask for a ten-minute conversation. They're sitting in front of their booths trying to excite teachers about books for class offerings. These are more informal conversations, but make sure you're on your game, be prepared, and don't undermine your argument. Each press has its own list and vision for books they want to publish. UC Press might want to publish more progressive books, other publishers are more conservative and see and understand books in different ways. You can learn a lot from those conversations.

Questions about timing for authors

As a new assistant professor, how do you balance the pressures to publish articles, establish platforms, make a mark in the discipline, start to teach, and then take on the huge project of publishing a book? How long did it take you to write the book? How did you balance writing and all the demands?

Filiz Garip: It's definitely a struggle and there were definitely moments of questioning this approach of a high-risk, high-reward project like a book. Make sure you understand your institution's criteria for tenure and be strategic about that. See if they're going to count stuff—if they won't count an unpublished book, that's an issue. My institution said they would read whatever I write, even if it's not published yet.

I tried to diversify, prioritized publishing papers from my dissertation, and have things under review. And then my new project was my book. I already had some cushion with my journal publications but it was still a risky strategy. But I also couldn't imagine not doing it. So think about how much do you want to do this at this time?

In terms of timing, the writing took longer on my end, but publishers also have to send it out for review, and sometimes reviewers are on time and sometimes they're not. And just like article publishing, you don't know how much revision they'll ask you to do.

AA: For me, I needed to have a book in hand at the end of year five on the tenure track. I talked to senior colleagues in my department about expectations for tenure and they said it was either a series of articles, or a book and a few articles on the side. I wanted to do a book, because I had a complex qualitative project that had a narrative throughout. I knew since my dissertation that it would be a book project.

So I thought, I want to get from here to a book in hand in five years. It takes nine months to a year on the editor's end to get a book published and in hand. So I worked off of that timeline. I sent the

book out in my second year, it was six months in review, I did revisions, and then the press board has to review it.

For me, I found my writing process worked better when I wrote consistently for a few hours a day before getting to my other work, to keep the book project warm. The National Center for Faculty Development & Diversity helped me develop that structure. I'd recommend *From Dissertation to Book* and the Hemmingway app on your phone as two writing resources. And it's astonishing that Filiz did an entire new research project in such a short time before going up for tenure!

NS: Just want to add that UC Press has a book called *Revising Your Dissertation* that can be a helpful guide. It gives structure for doing your work.

IB: In the last 20-30 years, there's been a shift in academic presses to publish more public-facing work. In the past, work that was more theoretical with a focus on a literature review was getting published more and it seems like there's a movement to a more mass audience or a smart undergraduate audience. If you're looking at books from 20-30 years ago, that might not be best template for books being published now.

I also want to point out that children factor into your timelines. I graduated in 2003, spent the first year on the tenure track revising my book, talked to a few presses. The book went out to review, I did revisions, and then the deadline was a week before my second son was born. That can make things hard.

NS: Responsibilities to family, children, parents, spouses is an issue a lot of feminist scholars are probing. We know women's responsibility to family life can take a toll on your work. I hope your home institutions are accommodating your responsibilities in other ways. It's real, it's very difficult, especially for women to navigate all of these obligations.

Moving from dissertation to a narrative arc
Should you work with a development editor? Do you recommend book conferences to ask senior scholars to read your manuscript?

NS: Book conferences are great and are worth the extra time. Where else do you get the opportunity to get people whose work you admire to critique your book? But book conferences are only offered in certain institutions that are very well funded. A lot of scholars don't have access because institutions don't underwrite it. If you have access, grab it.

Developmental editing can help. If your first language isn't English, it can be very useful. A lot of authors use them. Depending on the topic it can help you reach a much broader audience and the book will read a lot better. But it can cost you personally two or three thousand dollars, so you

need the funds to underwrite it because book publishers probably aren't going to cover it for first-time authors.

MM: One thing that may not be widely known is that books always get copy-edited. Someone will always look at granular mechanical edits of writing, so a developmental editor may not be necessary. But it can help the book.

And book workshops can be great. Because workshops are run with peer scholars in your field or related fields, make sure it's focused on writing and the manuscript as a book rather than on the research and substance. You can end up getting feedback that mimics feedback you'll get from dissertation committee, so it can work at cross-purposes with what you need for book feedback.

In terms of when to do a book workshop, the press will send out material for review, and you'll get that set of feedback. If you want to do a preliminary workshop, to get feedback to improve your manuscript before you send it out for review, that could work. Or you'll get feedback from your editor after the reviews, so you could do it simultaneously.

Questions about balancing qualitative and quantitative data in a book
Can you share examples of good mixed methods books that you like the style of or you would recommend? Can you elaborate on how you decided which aspects of quantitative findings you knew you wanted to create a narrative around? How much hiding of regressions did you do? How do reviewers feel about this? For ethnographic data like Abigail's, how did you anchor or contextualize your field research?

FG: I started by asking myself, why am I writing this book? I can publish the quantitative results in journal articles and people can read that. For a book, is there something here that a lot more people need to know about and would change how people would think about it? So it's not about regression results, you need to find other ways of talking about it. You need to say what it means, what these results or this endogeneity would imply. Find other language to describe and explain to people what your findings mean and what's at stake.

When we're submitting to journals we assume reviewers will question everything you do. With book publishing, readers accept you're the expert. They want to know what you know. You don't have to prove your worth with every sentence, so it gives you some freedom.

I didn't hide results, but I tried to show what's at stake in a different way using different evidence. In many chapters, I didn't focus on qualitative data but instead used some big event, big context, to frame the idea and then brought in results later in the chapter. So I was using the same evidence but in a much more vivid way. Try to make your results more legible to lots more people.

AA: For ethnographers like me doing an in-depth project you can get really detailed and nitty gritty in your specific case. I was looking at one community but trying to think about what does

that mean for undocumented immigrants more broadly? Try to take what you're learning about your case and tell the story of how it fits into broader situation.

To help your book be more timeless, think about what your book means if a certain policy changes. It's a useful heuristic to think how your argument carries through if a law changes or the president changes. It can help you think about broader take-aways beyond a particular time period, case or situation.

Technical questions for editors

What's in a contract? What's an advanced contract? What's negotiable, what do you have to ask for? What's the ideal number of words for a manuscript?

NS: Contracts are pretty standard. There's no difference between an advanced and non-advanced contract, they're all the same. One term stipulates that a book must be approved by the faculty board of UC Press, which is an interdisciplinary board of 23 faculty members that approves every book. Other contracts stipulate that the book will be presented to the faculty board for approval at a later stage.

In terms of words, less is more. Everyone works on a computer, so people are writing longer books. But we love short books. Christine Williams who just left the ASA presidency is publishing a book with us next year and one of the beauties of her approaches is that she writes short books. 75,000-100,000 words is the target. Try not to go beyond 100,000 because it's hard to price. People will read shorter book more often. They say in editing you have to kill your children. You have to pare it down. It's hard, but we love when books are on the shorter side.

MM: I agree, 75,000, 80,000 to 100,000 words is the sweet spot. Beyond that, you're pushing 300 pages. Think about it from the audience perspective: would you adopt a book of that length into your course? And pricing is another important factor. The longer it is, the more it costs to produce.

An advanced contract is the same contract, it just has a clause that the book needs to be approved by the faculty board. We offer a boiler plate contract that fits with industry standards. If you have questions about negotiating, that's a good thing to talk about with those who have already published books.

NS: For books aimed at an academic audience, I wouldn't try to negotiate too much. We lose money on most books we publish, and we're committed to scholarship. It's not advisable to ask for a lot more than what we're able to offer.

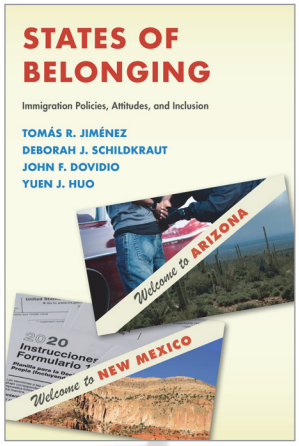
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

Save 20% with code **ASA21**

STATES OF BELONGING

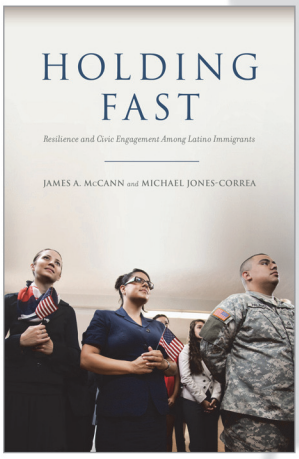
Immigration Policies, Attitudes, and Inclusion

Tomás R. Jiménez, Deborah J. Schildkraut, Yuen J. Huo, and John F. Dovidio



Rafael Ortiz, a forty-two-year-old Latino immigrant from Ecuador who was a naturalized citizen and full-time artist, frequently worked in Arizona. His time there was marked by a constant dull anxiety that occasionally turned acute at the sight of law enforcement. Rafael was well aware of Arizona's reputation for being hostile toward immigrants and a state where law enforcement officials had been empowered to pull over individuals they suspected of being undocumented. Driving the Arizona roads, Rafael wondered whether his dark skin would arouse the suspicion of police officers or county sheriff deputies. Would he get pulled over? Would his legal status protect him? Or would he end up detained—or worse? Crossing the border to leave Arizona always brought Rafael a palpable sense of relief. The border that Rafael was crossing was not one between two countries. It was a border between two states, Arizona and New Mexico. *States of Belonging* examines how state policies shape belonging through "a tale of two states": Arizona and New Mexico.

~~$35.00~~ $28.00 | Preorder available October 2021 | 978-0-87154-481-0 | paperback



HOLDING FAST

Resilience and Civic Engagement Among Latino Immigrants

James A. McCann and Michael Jones-Correa

"We have long puzzled over the net effect of anti-immigrant hostility on the levels of civic and social engagement. Using this era of—by any measure—extreme anti-immigrant policy action by the Trump administration, James A. McCann and Michael Jones-Correa offer us a heartening answer and one consistent with the life narratives of the individuals involved. Challenged, excluded, and harassed, immigrants to the United States have opted for fuller engagement with our political system in an act of civic affirmation that is rooted in the finest traditions of American democracy, and consistent with the characters of individuals who chose to struggle past adversity to secure better futures for themselves and their progeny. These two nodal scholars have, once again, provided documentary evidence of the civic ideals of new Americans."
—GARY M. SEGURA, University of California, Los Angeles

~~$29.95~~ $23.96| October 2020 | 978-0-87154-569-5 | paperback

RSF: THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION JOURNAL OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

FREE online at rsfjournal.org

WEALTH INEQUALITY AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE

Edited by Christina Gibson-Davis and Heather D. Hill

FREE online at rsfjournal.org | Volume 7, Issue 3 | Aug 2021

ASIAN AMERICANS AND THE IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION AGENDA

Edited by Jennifer Lee and Karthick Ramakrishnan

FREE online at rsfjournal.org | Volume 7, Issue 2 | May 2021

PLESSY V. FERGUSON AND THE LEGACY OF "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL" AFTER 125 YEARS

Edited by john a. powell, Samuel L. Myers, Jr., and Susan T. Gooden

FREE online at rsfjournal.org | Volume 7, Issue 1 | Feb 2021

Copublished with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund

THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE OF U.S. IMMIGRATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Edited by Katharine M. Donato and Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes

FREE online at rsfjournal.org | Volume 6, Issue 3 | Nov 2020

Copublished with the Carnegie Corporation of New York

Member News

Maryann Bylander has received a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend for completion of her book project, tentatively titled: *Safe Migration: Documentation, Debt and Development in Southeast Asia.*

Stephanie Canizales completed her first year on the tenure track at UC Merced. She is a 2021 Russell Sage Foundation Pipeline Grant recipient, a 2020-2021 U.S. Collaborative of Poverty Centers Scholar-in-Residence, and an ASA 2020-2021 Community Action Research Initiative award recipient.

Angie Y. Chung has been selected for the J. William Fulbright Scholar program and will be hosted by the Sociology Department at Korea University where she will teach and develop her research on the globalization of higher education in the COVID-19 era. Angie has appeared as a regular guest on The Roundtable on WAMC. She was also quoted in *Times-Union* and featured and quoted in the *Daily Gazette* in March 2021.

Ann Cathrin Corrales-Øverlid defended her dissertation, "A Culinary Quest: Peruvian Women Entrepreneurs in Southern California Negotiating Gender, Home, and Belonging" on May 21st, 2021 at the University of Bergen, Norway. Sociologist Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo from the University of Southern California served as co-advisor and historian Synnøve Ones Rosales from the University of Bergen was main advisor. Sociologists Zulema Valdez (University of California La Merced), Steven Gold (Michigan State University), and Ernesto Semán (the University of Bergen) served on the defense committee. The dissertation can be found here: https://bora.uib.no/bora-xmlui/handle/11250/2754557.

Catherine L. Crooke received a Ford Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship. Catherine's paper, "The Temporal Tensions of Asylum Lawyering," won the 2021 ASA Student Forum Paper Award, the 2021 *Law & Social Inquiry* Graduate Student Paper Award, and the 2021 Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN) Doctoral Student Paper Award.

Brenda Gambol has been offered and accepted a tenure-track position at the University of Texas at Dallas. She'll be joining the School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences as Assistant Professor of Sociology.

Óscar F. Gil-García has been selected as a University at Buffalo Center for Diversity Innovation Distinguished Faculty Scholar for the 2021-22 academic year.

Ruben Hernandez-Leon has been appointed director of the UCLA Latin American Institute, starting July 1st. He is also now associate editor of the UC Press journal *Mexican Studies/ Estudios Mexicanos*. Finally, he joined the advisory board for a newly launched book series at UC Press called Race, Labor Migration, and the Law, a new book series created as a space to examine the

increasingly exploitative labor practices that temporary migrant workers experience around the world.

Elizabeth Jacobs began a Postdoctoral Fellowship at Georgetown University, McCourt School of Public Policy (Institute for the Study of International Migration and Massive Data Institute).

Yader Lanuza moved from the University of Miami to take a new position as assistant professor of sociology at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Stephanie Nawyn was awarded a grant from the Elrha foundation for her project, "Using Humanitarian Engineering to Solve Social Distancing Barriers in Refugee Humanitarian Interventions: A Cross-Country Comparison of Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan" ($161,577). A description of the project as well as reports, webinars, and peer-reviewed publications are available on the project website, https://refugeescovid19.org/.

Jeffrey D. Pugh's book, *The Invisibility Bargain: Governance Networks and Migrant Human Security,* received the Arthur P. Whitaker Prize for best book from the Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies.

Jacob Thomas finished his dissertation, "The Denied, the Deterred, and the Disenchanted: Why a Variety of Potential Migrants Never Emigrated" at UCLA in August 2020 (Chair: Min Zhou). Jacob is now a Postdoctoral Research Associate for Professor Yu Xie at the Center on Contemporary China at Princeton University.

Recent Publications

Abeytia, Anisa. 2020. "Finding the Light in the Darkness: Syrian-American NGOs Lead the Way in Syrian Humanitarian Aid Efforts." *Journal of Muslim Philanthropy & Civil Society* 4(2), 61-88.

Agadjanian, Victor, Byeongdon Oh, and Cecilia Menjívar. 2021."(Il)legality and Subjective Well-Being: Central Asian Migrant Women in Russia." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1872373.

Aranda, Elizabeth, Elizabeth Vaquera and Heide Castañeda. 2020. "Shifting Roles in Families of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Recipients and Implications for the Transition to Adulthood." *Journal of Family Issues*. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X20967977.

Bacong, Adrian and Cecilia Menjívar. 2021. "Recasting the Immigrant Health Paradox through Intersections of Legal Status and Race." *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-021-01162-2.

Bartram, David and Erika Jarochova. 2021. "A longitudinal investigation of integration/multiculturalism policies and attitudes towards immigrants in European countries." Forthcoming in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

Bass, Loretta E. 2021. "Virtual Issue: Children's Rights and Voices 30 Years After the UNCRC." *Social Problems*. Open Access. https://academic.oup.com/socpro/pages/virtual-issue-childrens-rights.

Bialas, Ulrike. 2020. "The Effect of Offspring Sex on Parents' Migration Probabilities and Outcomes—A Natural Experiment." *Sociological Inquiry*. DOI: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/soin.12399

Bing, Wang and Min Zhou. 2021. "Understanding Intraethnic Diversity: The Formation of a Taiwanese American Identity." *Journal of Chinese Overseas* 17(1): 58-83.

Bloemraad, Irene and Cecilia Menjívar. 2021. "Precarious Times, Professional Tensions: The Ethics of Migration Research and the Drive for Scientific Accountability" *International Migration Review*, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183211014455.

Bulut, Elif and Karin L. Brewster. 2021. "Psychological Distress in Middle Eastern Immigrants to the United States: A Challenge to the Healthy Migrant Model?" *Social Science and Medicine*. Online First, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113765.

Canizales, Stephanie L. 2021. "Meaning Making and Language Learning in the Educational Incorporation of Unaccompanied, Undocumented Latinx Youth Workers in the U.S." *Sociology of Education*. DOI: 10.1177/0038040721996004.

Canizales, Stephanie L. 2021. Review of, "Unauthorized: Portraits of Latino Immigrants" by Marisol Clark-Ibáñez and Richelle S. Swan. *Contemporary Sociology* 50(2): 142-144.

Canizales, Stephanie L. 2021 "Advocating for Asylum-Seeking Children is Traumatic, New Research Finds," *Washington Post*, March 18.

Canizales, Stephanie L. and Jody Agius Vallejo. 2021. "Latinos and Racism in the Trump Era." In Immigration, Nativism and Race in the United States. *Dædalus* 150(2): 150-164.

Carrico, Amanda, Katharine M. Donato, Jonathan Gillian and Kelsey Best. 2020. "Extreme Weather and Marriage among Girls and Women in Bangladesh." *Global Environmental Change* 65 (November).
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0959378020307433?via%3Di

Castañeda, Ernesto. Ed. 2021. Reshaping the World: Rethinking Borders. Re-print of special issue of *Social Sciences*. MDPI. Basel, Switzerland.
https://www.mdpi.com/books/pdfview/book/3497

Chang, Andy Scott. 2021. "Selling a Resume and Buying a Job: Stratification of Gender and Occupation by States and Brokers in International Migration from Indonesia." *Social Problems*. DOI: 10.1093/socpro/spab002.

Chauvin, Sébastien, Manuela Salcedo Robledo, Timo Koren, and Joël Illidge. "Class, mobility and inequality in the lives of same-sex couples with mixed legal statuses." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 47, no. 2 (2021): 430-446.

Chung, Angie Y., Hyerim Jo, Jiwon Lee, and Fan Yang. "The COVID-19 Pandemic and the Political Framing of China, Nationalism and Borders in the U.S. and South Korean News Media." *Sociological Perspectives*. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/07311214211005484.

Cousin, Bruno and Sébastien Chauvin. 2021. "Is there a global super-bourgeoisie?", *Sociology Compass*, Early View, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/soc4.12883.

Deckard, Natalie Delia, Browne, Irene, Rodriguez, Cassaundra, Martinez-Cola, Marisela and Sofia Gonzalez Leal. 2020. "Controlling images of immigrants in the mainstream and Black press:

The discursive power of the "Illegal Latino'." *Latino Studies*. DOI: doi.org/10.1057/s41276-020-00274-4.

de Graauw, Els, and Shannon Gleeson. 2020. "Labor Unions and Undocumented Immigrants: Local Perspectives on Transversal Solidarity during DACA and DAPA" for a special issue of *Critical Sociology* on "Transversal Solidarities and the City," edited by Martin Bak Jørgensen and Carl-Ulrik Schierup. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0896920520980123.

Donato, Katharine M. and Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes. 2020. "The Legal Landscape of U.S. Immigration: An Introduction." *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences* 6(3): 1-17 (November). https://www.rsfjournal.org/content/6/3/1.abstract.

Donato, Katharine M., Laura Caron, and Erin R. Hamilton. 2020. "Migration and Mental Health in Mexico: Domestic Migrants, Returned U.S. Migrants, and Non-Migrants." *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, February. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2019.00970.

Donato, Katharine M. and Elizabeth Ferris. 2020. "Refugee Integration in Canada, Europe, and the United States: Perspectives from Research." *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 690: 7-35 (August).
https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0002716220943169.

Enriquez, Laura E., Cecilia Ayón, Jennifer Nájera, Annie Ro, and Zulema Valdez. 2021. "Advancing Equity for Undocumented Students and Students from Mixed-Status Families at the University of California." *UC Collaborative to Promote Immigrant and Student Equity*. Irvine, CA. https://ucpromise.uci.edu/reports/undocumented-and-mixed-status-families/.

Enriquez, Laura E. et al. 2020. "Persisting Inequalities and Paths Forward: A Report on the State of Undocumented Students in California's Public Universities." *UC Collaborative to Promote Immigrant and Student Equity & Undocumented Student Equity Project*. Irvine, CA. https://ucpromise.uci.edu/findings/report-on-the-state-of-undocumented/.

Enriquez, Laura E, et al. 2020. "How Self and Parental Immigration Status Affect College Students' Experiences of COVID-19." *UC Collaborative to Promote Immigrant and Student Equity*. Irvine, CA. https://ucpromise.uci.edu/reports/covid-19/.

Enriquez, Laura E, et al. 2020. "Negative Effects of COVID-19 on Undocumented College Students." *UC Collaborative to Promote Immigrant and Student Equity*. Irvine, CA. https://ucpromise.uci.edu/reports/covid-19/.

Fee, Molly. 2021. "Lives Stalled: The Costs of Waiting for Refugee Resettlement." *Journal of Ethnic & Migration Studies*. Online first. DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2021.1876554

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1876554

Feliciano, Cynthia and Jessica M Kizer. 2021. "Reinforcing the Racial Structure: Observed Race and Multiracial Internet Daters' Racial Preferences." *Social Forces* 99(4): 1457-1486. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soaa065.

Flores, René D. and David Sulmont. "To be or not to be? Material Incentives and Indigenous Identification in Latin America." Forthcoming, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. DOI: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01419870.2020.1837902.

Galli, Chiara. 2021. "Joe Biden can save the soul of our nation with these asylum reforms." *The Hill*, January 12. https://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/533592-joe-biden-can-save-the-soul-of-our-nation-with-these-asylum-reforms.

Gast, M. J., D. G. Okamoto, & E. T. Nguyen. 2021. "Making requests: Filipina/o and Latina/o immigrant claims-making and racialization." *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 44(7), 1211–1230. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2020.1778174.

Ghosh, Debaleena and Kristen Barber. 2021. "The Gender of Multiculturalism: Cultural Tokenism and the Institutional Isolation of Immigrant Women Faculty." *Sociological Perspectives*. Online First. DOI: https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0731121420981098.

Gil-García, Ó. F., F. M. Bové, L. F. Velazquez, S. Vener, and A. L. Miranda. 2021. "'It Felt Like My Son Had Died': Zero Tolerance and The Trauma of Family Separation." *Latino Studies*. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1057/s41276-021-00314-7.

Gleeson, Shannon. 2020. "Legal Status and Client Satisfaction: The Case of Low-Wage Immigrant Workers" *Law & Social Inquiry*. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/lsi.2020.31.

Holmes, S.M., E. Castañeda, and J. Geeraert on behalf of the Migration and Health in Social Context Working Group, et al. 2021. "Deservingness: migration and health in social context." *BMJ Global Health*. https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/Suppl_1/e005107.abstract.

Hsin, Amy and Sofya Aptekar. 2021. "The Violence of Asylum: The Case of Undocumented Chinese Migration to the United States." *Social Forces*. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soab032.

Jasso, Guillermina. 2021. "Inequality and Justice." Pp. 209-243 in Seth Abrutyn and Kevin McCaffree (Eds.), *Theoretical Sociology: The Future of a Disciplinary Foundation*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Jasso, Guillermina. 2021. "Analyzing Migration Restriction Regimes." *Frontiers in Sociology* 6:610432. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3389/fsoc.2021.610432.

Lanuza, Yader R., and Kristin Turney. 2020. "The Long Reach of Parental Incarceration: The Case of Institutional Engagement." *Social Science Research*, 92.

Lanuza, Yader R. 2020. "Giving (Money) Back to Parents: Racial/ethnic and Immigrant-native Variation in Monetary Exchanges During the Transition to Adulthood." *Sociological Forum*, 35(4):1157-1182.

Lanuza, Yader R. 2020. "Words and Hugs: Emotional Support for Latino and Asian Children of Immigrants Compared to their White Counterparts with Native-born Parentage." *Race and Social Problems*, 12:112-132.

Le, Andrew Nova. 2021. "Unanticipated transformations of infrapolitics." *The Journal of Peasant Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/03066150.2021.1888722.

League, Avery, Katharine M. Donato, Nima Sheth, Elizabeth Selden, Sheetal Patel, Laurie Ball Cooper and Emily Mendenhall. 2021. "A Systematic Review of Medical-Legal Partnerships Serving Immigrant Communities in the United States." *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health* (September 2020 online) 23(1): 163 174. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10903-020-01088-1.

Leal, Diego F. 2021. "Network Inequalities and International Migration in the Americas." *American Journal of Sociology* 126(5): 1067-1126. DOI: https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/713877

Liu, Jiaqi M. 2020. "Diasporic placemaking: the internationalisation of a migrant hometown in post-socialist China." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2020.1860741.

Massey, Douglas S. 2021. *Immigration, Nativism, and Race in the United States*. Special edited issue 150(2) in the journal *Daedalus* (with an introductory chapter). https://www.amacad.org/daedalus/immigration-nativism-race-united-states.

Thomas, Jacob. 2020. "When Political Freedom Does Not Offer Travel Freedom: The Varying Determinants of Visa-Free Travel Opportunities." *International Migration* 58, no. 2: 80-97.

Thomas, Jacob. "Reflecting upon the Impact of the United States' 2016 Election and Travel Ban: Why Might Fewer Foreign Businesspeople, Tourists, Students, and Relatives Be Visiting the United States?." *S. Cal. Interdisc. LJ* 29 (2019): 619.

Thomas, Jacob. "From local control to remote control: an excavation of international mobility constraints." *Theory and Society* 50, no. 1 (2021): 33-64.

Valdivia, Carolina. 2021. "I Became a Mom Overnight: How Parental Detentions and Deportations Impact Young Adults' Roles and Educational Experiences." *Harvard Educational Review*.

Valdivia, Carolina, Marisol Clark-Ibañez, Josefina Espino, and Carolina Lopez. "'You Can't Learn If You Don't Feel Safe': Educators Working with Undocumented High School Students, in Susana M. Muñoz and Lindsay Perez Huber (Eds.), *Why They Hate Us: How Racist Rhetoric Impacts Education*. Teachers College Press.

Viladrich, A. 2021. "Sinophobic Stigma Going Viral: Addressing the Social Impact of COVID-19 in a Globalized World." *American Journal of Public Health*, 111(5):876-880.

Viladrich, A. 2021. "The Art of (Successfully) Appealing a Manuscript Rejection." *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, May 3. https://www.chronicle.com/author/anahi-viladrich.

Wang, Jun and Min Zhou. 2021. "Family Formation and Parenting Practices among New Chinese Immigrants in Singapore." Chapter 5 in Ajaya K. Sahoo (ed.), *Routledge Handbook of Asian Diaspora and Development*. London & New York: Routledge.

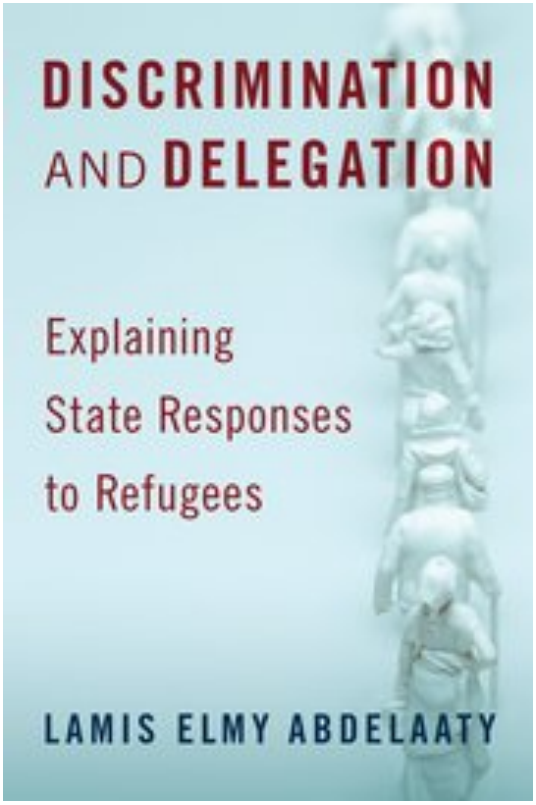
Xiao, Haifan and Loretta E. Bass. 2021. "Who Votes among Asian American Ethnic Subgroups?" *Socius*. Open Access. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/2378023121996852.

Xóchitl Bada and Jonathan Fox. 2021. "Persistent Rurality in Mexico and 'the right to stay home'". *Journal of Peasant Studies*. https://bit.ly/306GlE3.

Ye, Leafia and Michal Engelman. 2021. "Mobility, Stagnation, or Attrition? Diverse Earnings Trajectories in a Cohort of Foreign-born Men." *Population and Development Review*. DOI: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padr.12368.

Ye, Leafia and Michal Engelman. 2021. "U.S. immigrant men's earning trajectories vary by country of origin." *N-IUSSP*, February 1.

Recent Books



Discrimination and Delegation: Explaining State Responses to Refugees

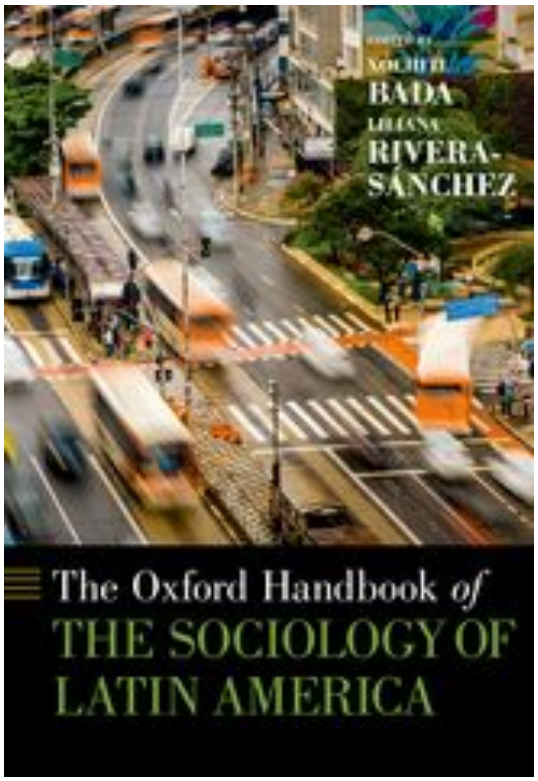
By Lamis Elmy Abdelaaty

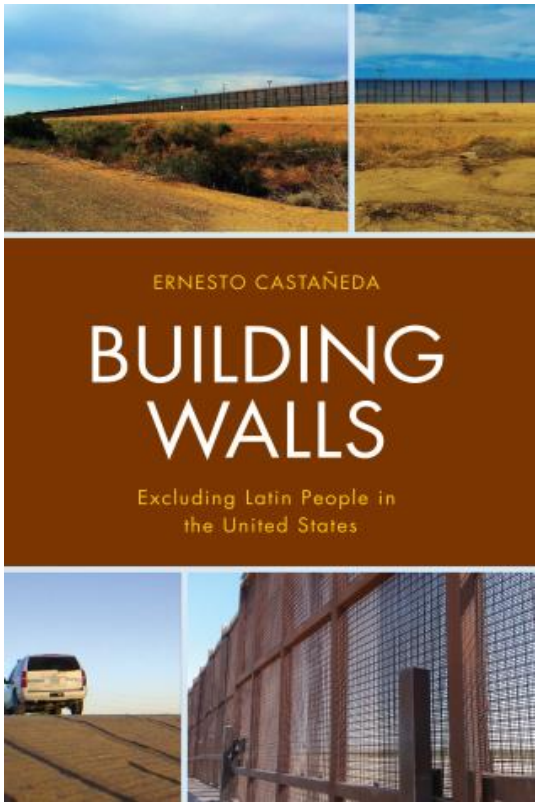
Oxford University Press

The Oxford Handbook of the Sociology of Latin America

By Xóchitl Bada and Liliana Rivera Sánchez (Eds.)

Oxford University Press





Building Walls: Excluding Latin People in the United States

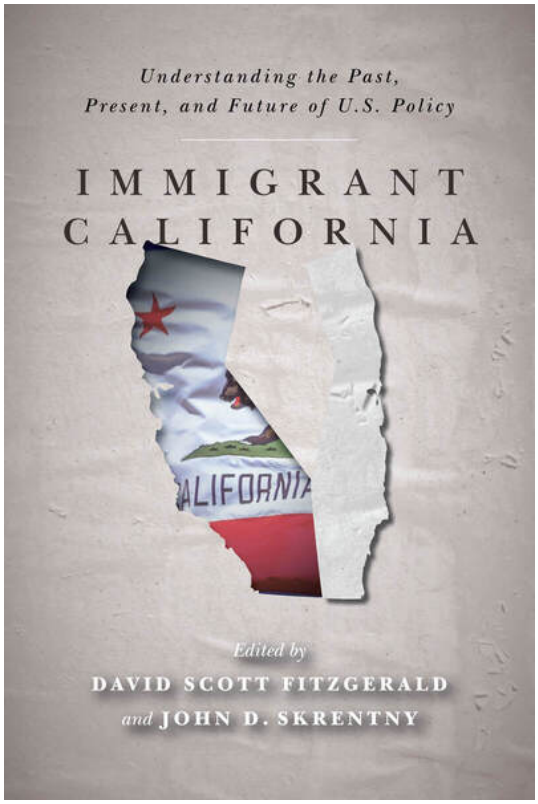
By Ernesto Castañeda

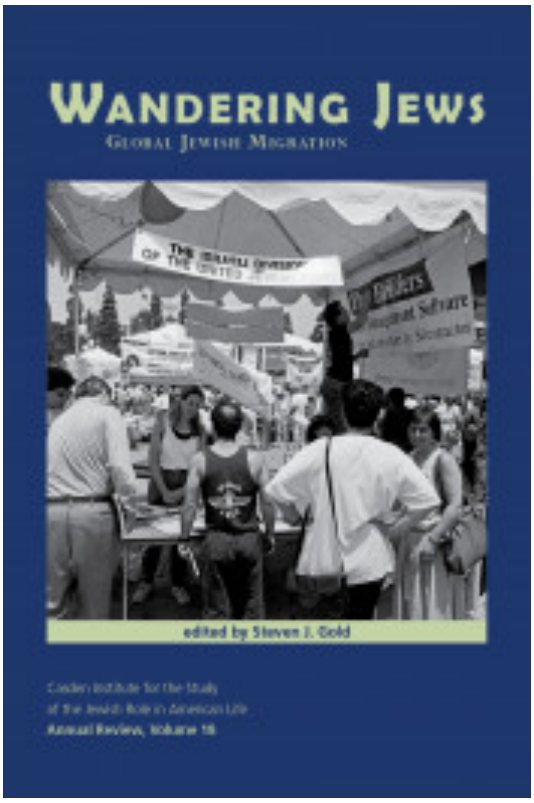
Rowman & Littlefield

Immigrant California: Understanding the Past, Present, and Future of U.S. Policy

By David Scott FitzGerald and John D. Skrentny

Stanford University Press





Wandering Jews: Global Jewish Migration

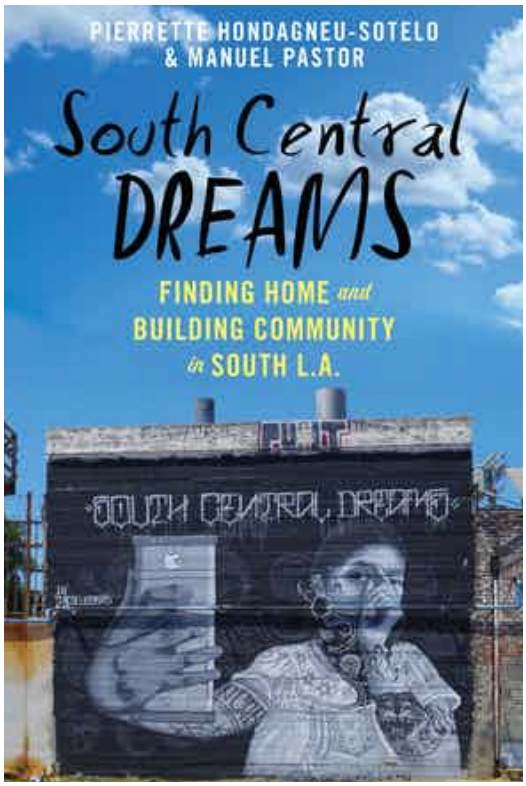
By Steven J. Gold

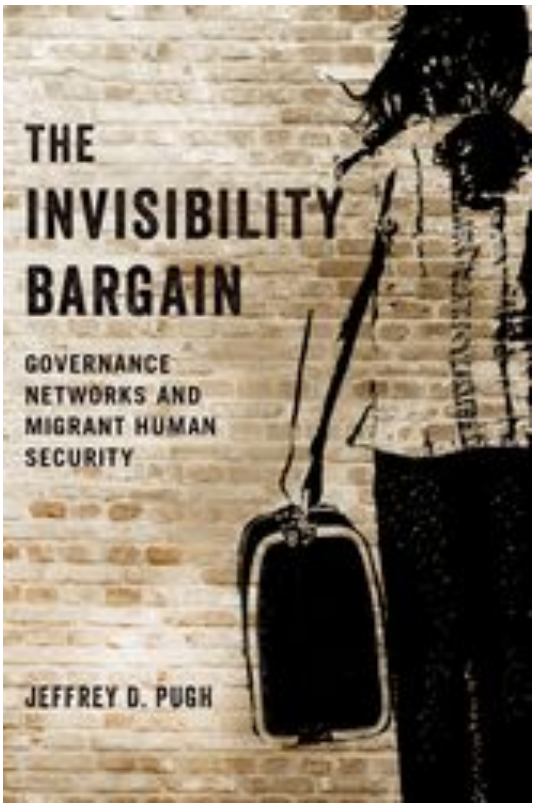
Purdue University Press

South Central Dreams: Finding Home and Building Community in South L.A.

By Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo and Manuel Pastor

NYU Press





The Invisibility Bargain: Governance Networks and Migrant Human Security

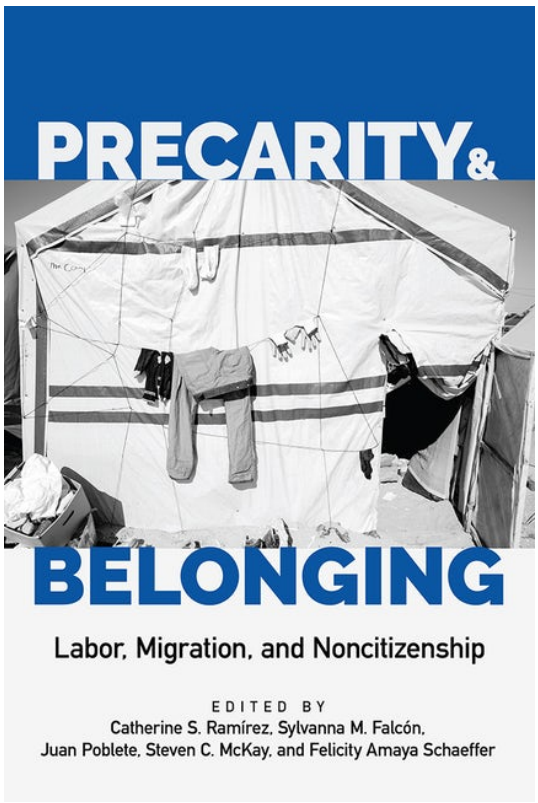
By Jeffrey D. Pugh

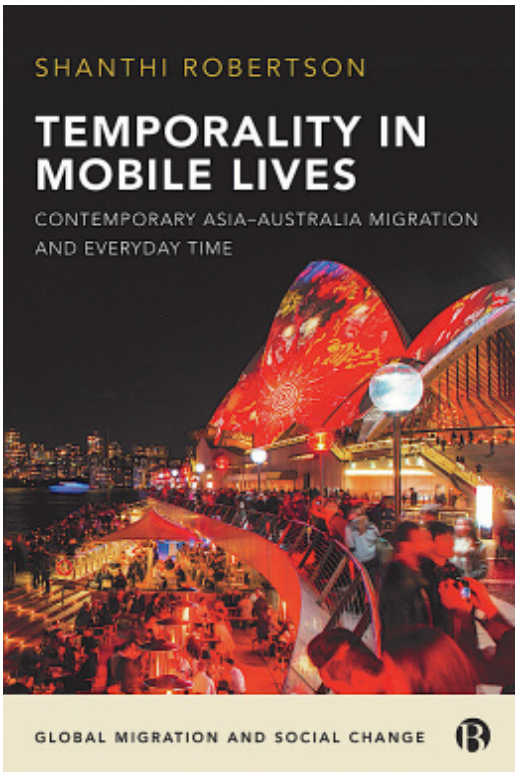
Oxford University Press

Precarity and Belonging: Labor, Migration, and Noncitizenship

By Catherine S. Ramirez, Sylvanna M. Falcón, Juan Poblete, Steven C. McKay and Felicity Amaya Schaeffer (Eds.)

Rutgers University Press





Temporality in Mobile Lives: Contemporary Asia-Australia Migration and Everyday Time

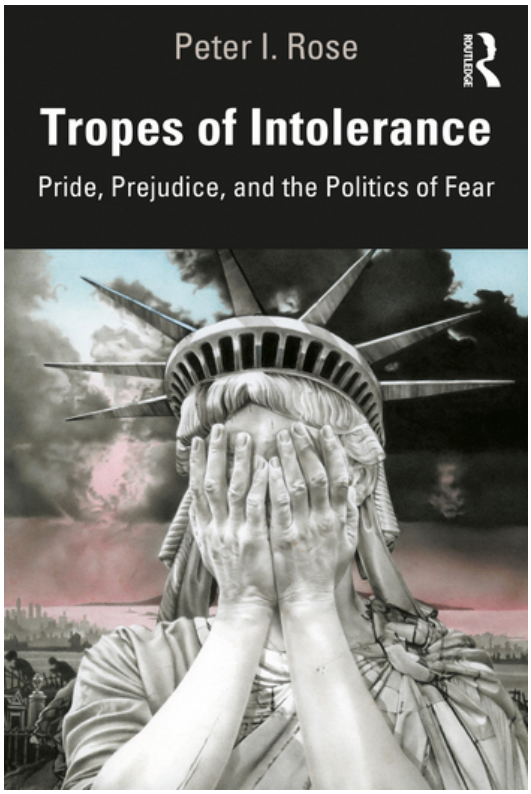
By Shanthi Robertson

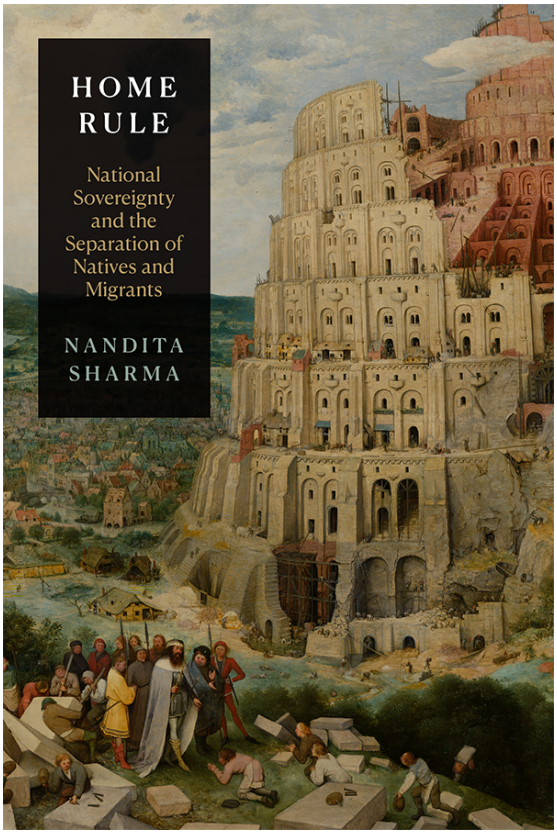
Bristol University Press

Tropes of Intolerance: Pride, Prejudice, and the Politics of Fear

By Peter I. Rose

Routledge





Home Rule: National Sovereignty and the Separation of Natives and Migrants

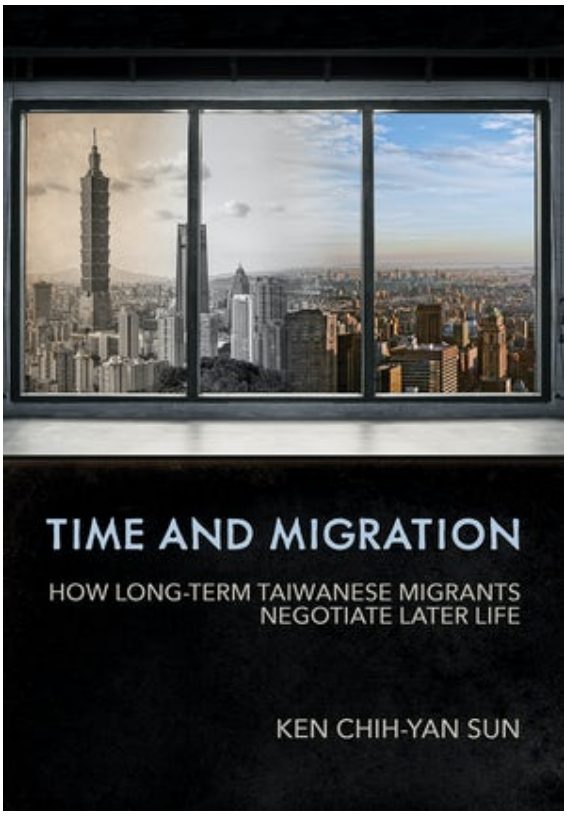
By Nandita Sharma

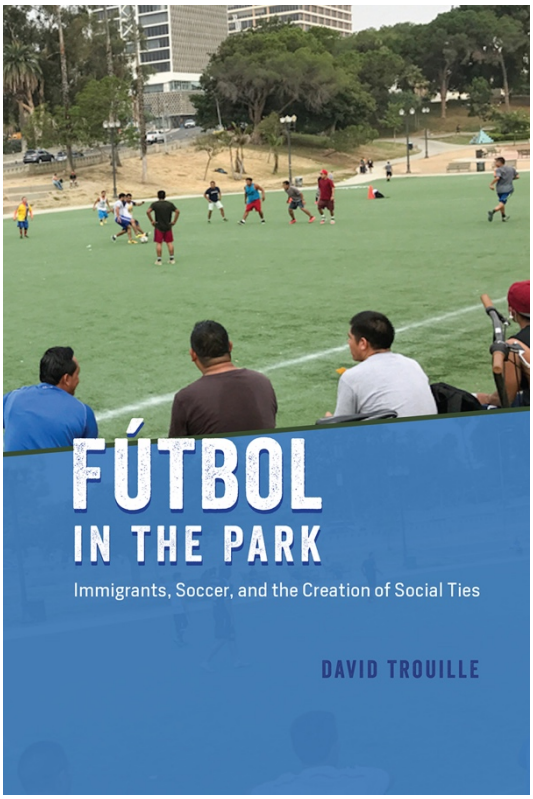
Duke University Press

Time and Migration: How Long-Term Taiwanese Migrants Negotiate Later Life

By Ken Chih-Yan Sun

Cornell University Press





Fútbol in the Park: Immigrants, Soccer, and the Creation of Social Ties

By David Trouille

The University of Chicago Press

Forever Strangers? Contemporary Chinese Immigrants Around the World 長為異鄉客？— 當代華人新移民 (Traditional Chinese Edition)

By Min Zhou

World Scientific Publishing