Dear Members of the IM Section:

Greetings from Singapore! I trust that you are having another productive year. The Section on International Migration has continued to do well and membership has grown, thanks to the hard work of our past Chair Professor Eric Fong, council members, and all of you. Our section’s 15% growth (membership count at 680, up from 593 in 2012) was particularly impressive, given that many sections of the ASA experienced slow growth or slight decline last year. In fact, only two other sections showed a higher or an equal growth rate — Section on Ethnomethodology and Conversation Analysis at 20% and Section on Global/Transnational Sociology at 15%. I urge all of you to keep up the great work and continue to promote and contribute to the field of international migration.

As the world is increasingly globalized, the flows of capital, ideas, and people have become more extensive, intensified, and complicated than ever before. Such flows have been evident in multiple directions, moving not only from the global South to the global North but also in reverse as well as within the global South. Contemporary flows have also taken multiple forms, involving simultaneously low-skilled and highly skilled migrants as well as investors, merchants, professionals, and transmigrants. Moreover, these flows are not only reacting to forces of economic globalization, but also affecting the formation of new immigration regimes, social transformations in traditional and emerging sending and receiving countries, and new challenges and opportunities for research. I am sure there will be continued and greater collaboration between American sociologists of international migration and colleagues in the Asia Pacific region, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. I am currently on leave from UCLA to take up a chair professorship of sociology and the directorship of the Chinese Heritage Centre at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. It is exciting to be in this part of the world at this time to carry out interdisciplinary research on South-to-South migrations and development, comparative diasporic studies, immigrant integration and inter-group relations. I welcome the opportunity to work with you on new research initiatives and collaborations.

(Continue on Page 2)
ASA’s call for papers will be open soon. Chair-Elect Professor Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt University) is in charge of the 2014 program and has put together four regular paper sessions and a roundtable session. These sessions are open, and all members are invited to submit their papers for consideration. Our section’s Nominations Committee (2013-14) is chaired by Professor Eric Fong (University of Toronto) along with Professor Silvia Dominguez (Boston University) and Professor Roger Waldinger (UCLA). We have formed our five awards committees (see pp. 13-14). I am pleased to announce that IM council voted unanimously to name two existing awards: The Louis Wirth Best Article Award and the Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award effective in 2014. I’d like to acknowledge the hard work of an ad hoc committee (appointed by the past Chair), chaired by Professor Nancy Foner with Professor Steve Gold and Professor Charles Hirschman, in making the recommendations.

At the upcoming ASA annual meeting in San Francisco, we will be holding a mentoring lunch to facilitate faculty and graduate students to get together. Professor Irene Bloemraad (UC-Berkeley) and Professor Tomás Jiménez (Stanford University) will be in charge of co-organizers the mentoring lunch this year. Also, we will have a joint reception with Section on Asia and Asian America. Professor Dina Okamoto (UC-Davis) will serve as a coordinator for it. I thank all the colleagues who are directly involved in the 2014 programs and committee work for their enthusiastic and generous support.

Please feel free to send me email (mzhou@soc.ucla.edu or zhoumin@ntu.edu.sg) should you have any questions, suggestions, comments, or concerns. I look forward to working with all of you and seeing you in San Francisco in August 2014.

Best Wishes,

Min Zhou

Chair, ASA Section on International Migration
Tan Lark Sye Chair Professor of Sociology
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Professor of Sociology & Asian American Studies, UCLA (on leave 2013-15)
The 2013 Award for Public Sociology in International Migration

**Winner**
Professor David Fitzgerald  
University of California, San Diego

Dr. David Fitzgerald has produced an impressive range of scholarly articles in a relatively short career, including his 2009 book, *A Nation of Emigrants: How Mexico Manages its Migration* (UC Press, 2009), and a forthcoming book, with David Cook Martin, *Calling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas* (Harvard University Press, 2014). His publication and research projects show an impressive breadth of topics, ranging from remittances, to buffer states and forced migration, to asylum. His academic duties include as Co-Director of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, and as T.E. Gildred Chair in US-Mexican Relations.

Noteworthy even among public sociologists, Dr. Fitzgerald has engaged both elites and community members involved in migration, both in the US and in Mexico. He has done consistent work with policymakers in the US, such as briefing Congressional staffers, the House Judiciary and Homeland Security Committees, and others. One of his co-edited books was cited by a House committee in its hearings on border security. Dr. Fitzgerald has appeared regularly in various media venues, including CNN Radio, NPR, Al Jazeera, Radio Free Europe, and Univision. His scholarly work was translated into or published originally in Spanish and presented in community forums in sending communities in Jalisco and Oaxaca. Finally, Dr. Fitzgerald has advanced interdisciplinary research and public engagement among graduate and undergraduate students via their work in the Mexican Migration Field Research Project Program, and its work with journalists, public health officials, NGO leaders, and other opinion leaders in the US and Mexico. For these reasons, the Committee awards Dr. Fitzgerald the 2013 Public Sociology Award from the International Migration section of ASA.

**Honorary Mention**
Professor Pawan Dhingra  
Tufts University

Dr. Pawan Dhingra’s scholarship and public sociology have not only deepened our understanding of the Indian American experience in the US, but also engaged a broader public well beyond the scope of action of most scholars. His two books, *Managing Multicultural Lives: Asian American Professionals and the Challenges of Multiple Identities* (Stanford University Press, 2007), and *Life Behind the Lobby: Indian American Motel Owners and the American Dream* (Stanford University Press, 2012) describe in beautiful detail distinct aspects of the experience of a new immigrant group that has not received the scholarly attention it deserves. Dr. Dhingra’s work at the Smithsonian Institution is pioneering, and a model for other scholars. He took time off from academia to serve as Founding Curator of the Indian American Heritage Exhibit. This exhibit seeks to display artifacts and offer understanding of a wide spectrum of the Indian American Experience. It is done in five sections, ranging from high achieving Indian Americans in contemporary society, to examining the history of discrimination against Indian Americans in the US, to the community and student activism of recent years. For these reasons, the Committee is glad to recognize Dr. Dhingra’s impressive contributions.

Public Sociology in International Migration Award Committee:  
Robert C. Smith (Chair), William Kandel, Tomás R. Jiménez
The 2013 Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award

Three Worlds of Relief:
Race, Immigration and the American Welfare State from Progressive Era to the New Deal
By Cybelle Fox (UC Berkeley)

In Three Worlds of Relief, Cybelle Fox takes us on a historical tour of the welfare state in the United States from the Progressive Era to the New Deal. She demonstrates that black, Latino, and Eastern European Americans experienced very different treatment. While they experienced racism, Eastern European immigrants were able to rely on an increasingly generous welfare state, and their access to those social benefits was protected. Meanwhile, Latinos were seen as unassimilable and, in many instances, welfare officers served as immigration agents, helping to deport Mexicans during this era. African Americans had less access to the welfare state than Europeans, being concentrated in the south. The findings contravene the common narrative that the European Immigrants of 100 years ago “pulled themselves up from their bootstraps”, used frequently to critique immigrants from other parts of the world today. This book is historically rich, packed with interesting details. Beyond this good story, the book makes an important contribution to our understanding of race and immigration in the United States. It provides an important corrective to how we understand race, immigration and welfare development and the myth of white mobility and individualism.

The 2013 Distinguished Student Scholar Award

Winner
Rene Flores
Princeton University

“The Increasing Significance of Race in Europe: Discrimination Experiences among Immigrants in Spain”

This paper documents the emergence, stability, and transformation of ethnic boundaries in Spain within the context of a rapidly growing immigrant population. While U.S. scholars have historically considered race the primary symbolic boundary between majority and minority groups in the United States, many Western European researchers have focused on culture, especially religion, to explain public opposition to immigrants. Using discrimination self-reports by immigrants from two distinct data sets, this study examines how the salience of boundaries based on race and culture (conceptualized as nationality and religion) changes over time and across generations as immigrants settle into Spanish society. The paper shows that the recent transformation of Spain into a new immigrant destination has gone hand in hand with the emergence of race as the main symbolic boundary marginalizing non-white immigrants in Spain.

Distinguished Student Scholar Award Committee
Filiz Garip (Chair), Hiromi Ishizawa, Amy Lutz
Honorable Mentions:

Abigail Andrews  
UC Berkeley  
“States of ‘Illegality’: How Local Immigration Policing Shapes Undocumented Workers’ Agency.”

This paper considers how local-level immigration enforcement affects undocumented workers. Recently, sociologists have drawn attention to the role of the state in producing migrant “illegality.” Andrews adds to this emergent literature by showing how police practices translate federal categories into the day-to-day lives of the nation’s 11.1 million undocumented migrants. Drawing on comparative case studies of undocumented Mexican communities in Los Angeles County and North County San Diego, Andrews argues that where policing is targeted, migrants perceive the state as moralizing – judging between “good” and “bad” immigrants. In contrast, where policing is arbitrary, Andrews find that migrants perceive the regime as criminalizing. While struggles over the treatment of immigrants give rise to diverse local immigration regimes, these ideal types help parse out the seemingly contradictory effects of “being illegal” and distinguish the kinds of dissent migrants exercise in the face of exclusion and exploitation.

Angela Garcia  
UC San Diego  
“Hidden in Plain Sight: Strategic Immigrant Assimilation in Restrictionist Destinations”

Both classic and revisionist theories of immigrant assimilation suggest that, over time, immigrants exchange their ethnic and cultural behaviors for the practices and norms of the receiving society. This logic largely ignores the immediate legal contexts in which immigrants live. The applicability of assimilation theory to the incorporation processes of unauthorized immigrants in localities with restrictive laws—those that actively exclude by making life exceedingly difficult—is an open question. Drawing on qualitative interviews and survey evidence from unauthorized Mexicans, Garcia finds that immigrants, under pressure from hostile receiving communities, present the culture of the dominant core population through their public, outer selves as a protective strategy rather than, as assimilation theory would have it, incorporating the dominant culture into their inner selves. Yet trying to pass as a non-suspect native may nevertheless have an assimilatory effect, as the unintended consequences of this practical strategy incrementally contribute to adaptation.

Mytoan Nguyen  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
The Tensions of Diasporic Return Migration in the Vietnamese Transnational Family

This article contributes to the literature on transnational families and migrant gift giving and reciprocity. Propelled by the globalization of work opportunities in the Global South, thousands of Viet Kieu (Overseas Vietnamese) 1.5 and second-generation migrants are returning to Vietnam for long-term work. Through a global ethnography of family connections in Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen illustrates how these diasporic returnees negotiate their contentious relationship with their non-migrating, oftentimes poorer extended family. The increased presence of diasporic return migrants also forces scholars to reconsider the durability of transnational family ties across the generations, as face-to-face encounters tell a significant story about how class, generation, age hierarchy, and gender can create axes of difference and distancing.
The 2013 Best Article Award

Winner: Joanna Dreby, University at Albany, SUNY
“The Burden of Deportation on Children in Mexican Immigrant Families.” *Journal of Marriage and Family, 74: 829-845*

This article looks at the impact enforcement policies have had on Mexican families more broadly and children specifically. Drawing on interviews with 91 parents and 110 children in 80 households, the author suggests that, similar to the injury pyramid used by public health professionals, a deportation pyramid best depicts the burden of deportation on children. At the top of the pyramid are instances that have had the most severe consequences on children’s daily lives: permanent family dissolution. But enforcement policies have had the greatest impact on children at the bottom of the pyramid. Regardless of legal status, children in Mexican immigrant households describe fear about their family stability and confusion over the impact of legality.

Julie Steward, University of Utah

This article analyzes Utah as a new immigration destination, exploring its transformation from an inclusive to a restrictive state. It focuses on a major debate: whether to allow unauthorized residents legal driving privileges. Because Utah initiated this law earlier than most, it leads this debate. To explain its evolution, this article analyzes 10 years of legislative debates and articles published on this law. Building on the narrative studies literature, the article finds that both sides of the immigration debate utilized a public safety and well-being narrative. However, supporters of the driver license law relied on a “lower mimetic” narrative, characterized by logic and factual arguments. In contrast, their opponents wove a compelling, “apocalyptic” narrative to criticize the law, indelibly linking immigration to the dangers of crime and terrorism and thus paving the way for the passage of one of the most restrictive immigration laws in the United States.

Honorable Mention: Roberto Gonzales, Harvard University

This article examines the transition to adulthood among 1.5-generation undocumented Latino young adults. For them, the transition to adulthood involves exiting the legally protected status of K to 12 students and entering into adult roles that require legal status as the basis for participation. This collision makes for a turbulent transition and has profound implications for identity formation, friendship patterns, aspirations and expectations, and social and economic mobility. Undocumented children move from protected to unprotected, from inclusion to exclusion, from de facto legal to illegal. In the process, they must learn to be illegal, a transformation that involves the almost complete retooling of daily routines, survival skills, aspirations, and social patterns. Drawing on 150 interviews with undocumented 1.5 generation young adult Latinos in Southern California, the article provides important implications for studies of the 1.5- and second-generations and the specific and complex ways in which legal status intervenes in their coming of age.

Best Article Award Committee: Cecilia Menjivar (Chari), Rhacel Salazar Parreñas, and Mariano Sana
Scenes from
the 2013 IM Mini-Conference

Photos by Steve Gold and Jinwon Kim
Scenes from the 2013 IM
Mini-Conference Reception
Scenes from the 2013 IM Section Meeting and Reception
ASA International Migration Section Sessions
at the 2014 ASA Annual Meeting

Program Organizer: Katharine Donato (Chair-Elect), Vanderbilt University

“New Directions in Migration Theory”
Organizer: Dina Okamoto <dina.okamoto@gmail.com>, University of California-Davis

The continuing trend of migration within an increasingly globalized world brings new challenges to traditional theoretical understandings of why people migrate, how they are incorporated into host societies, and what the consequences are for sending and receiving countries. This session seeks papers that provide new insights about migration dynamics, processes, outcomes, and consequences in the 21st century. Papers for this session might challenge traditional binaries such as voluntary and forced, examine sending and receiving contexts more extensively, incorporate new dimensions of the state, or address the pace of migration in comparative contexts—all of which can help us to theorize about migration in new ways.

“International Migration and Development”
Organizer: Nestor P. Rodriguez, <nrodriguez@autin.utexas.edu>, University of Texas-Austin

Various perspectives have been used to examine the relationship between international migration and development. Emigration, remittances, hometown associations, women migrants, return migration, etc.—all have been studied to advance the understanding of how international migration affects, or not, development in sending countries. This session seeks papers that inform research on consequences of international migration for development from the perspectives of households, local communities, regions, or countries of origin, based on case studies or national-level research.

“Immigrant Incorporation in Host Societies”
Organizer: Fernando Riosmena <fernando.riosmena@colorado.edu>, University of Colorado-Boulder

The modes in which immigrants incorporate to "host" societies is the complex interplay of the conditions and motivations for emigration and settlement and the context of reception in destinations. Scholarship on this topic has examined the ways in which the context of reception shapes the immigrant experience and different life dimensions for immigrants and their descendants as well as transnational practices of immigrants. This session seeks papers that examine these different dimensions within and across immigrant generations and national origin groups.

“Hard Times for Immigrants in America”
Organizer: Maria Aysa-Lastra <aysam@fiu.edu>, Florida International University

In recent years immigrants in America have experienced challenging circumstances related to (1) the negative impact of the Great Recession on immigrant labor; (2) raising discrimination fueled by the emergence of anti-immigrant sentiments; (3) racial profiling associated to the implementation of state and local anti-immigrant laws (e.g. SB1070) (4) increasing victimization among immigrants (e.g. wage-theft); and, (5) growing fear of deportation among unauthorized immigrants and their families which has led to the modification of their daily activities and hindered their participation in host communities. In this session we especially encourage submission of papers that explore immigrants’ increasing vulnerabilities in the current U.S. context or/and investigate emergent resilient strategies or responses developed at the individual or group level.

Roundtable Session
Organizer: Katharine M. Donato, <katharine.donato@vanderbilt.edu>, Vanderbilt University

The roundtable session is open to current research findings, novel theoretical ideas, and innovative methodological breakthroughs related to migration studies. While we encourage IM Section members to submit finished papers, we are also looking for original and pioneering work in progress. We stress that once their papers are accepted, authors should make a firm commitment to attend the session.
THE THOMAS & ZNANIECKI BEST BOOK AWARD
DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2014

The Thomas & Znaniecki Award is given annually for outstanding social science scholarship in the field of international migration to a book published within the previous 2 years. For the 2014 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2012 or 2013. Books must be nominated by a member of the International Migration Section, including self-nomination, but not by the publisher alone. A book awarded “honorable mention” in a previous year is ineligible for the award in subsequent years. Nominations consist of a written statement by the member proposing consideration of the book for the award. Arrangements must be made with the publisher to send the nominated book to all committee members (to their mailing addresses below) by April 1, 2014:

Cyber Fox (Chair)  
Russell Sage Foundation  
112 East 64th Street  
New York, NY 10065  
cfox@berkeley.edu

Leisy Abrego  
3732 Tuller Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90034  
abrego@ucla.edu

Van C. Tran  
606 Knox Hall, Mail Code 9649  
606 W. 122nd St.  
Department of Sociology, Columbia University  
New York, NY 10027  
v tran@columbia.edu

The LOUIS WIRTH BEST ARTICLE AWARD
DEADLINE: APRIL, 1, 2014

The award may be given annually to the outstanding article written by member(s) of the international immigration section published during the preceding two years (2012 or 2013). Papers must be nominated by a member of the International Migration Section, including self-nominations. Nominations will be evaluated by the Best Article Award committee. A nomination letter, abstract, and electronic version of the article should be sent to each committee member by April 1, 2014.

Dreby Joanna (Chair), SUNY-Albany  
dreby@albany.edu

Julie Stewart, Westminster College  
jstewart@westminstercollege.edu

Roberto Gonzales, Harvard  
roberto_gonzales@gse.harvard.edu

THE ARISTIDE ZOLBERG DISTINGUISHED STUDENT SCHOLAR AWARD
DEADLINE: MAY 1, 2014

The International Migration Section's Distinguished Student Scholar Award Committee invites nominations and submissions for the section's annual graduate student paper competition. Students from any discipline may submit papers about any topic related to international migration broadly conceived. Papers must not have been accepted for publication at the time of submission. Papers must be single authored and no more than 10,000 words, including the abstract and references. Only one paper per student may be nominated. A student who is a member of the IM Section may self-nominate the paper. A student who is not a member of the International Migration Section must be nominated by an IM Section member. A cover letter, abstract, and copy of the paper should be sent via email by May 1, 2014 to the committee chair:

Anthony Christian Ocampo, Pomona (Chair),  
anthony.ocampo@gmail.com

John Iceland, Penn State  
John Iceland, Penn State  
john.ice10@psu.edu

Hiromi Ishizawa, George Washington University  
ishizawa@gwu.edu
THE AWARD FOR PUBLIC SOCIOLGY IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2014

The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration will recognize the work of section members that addresses immigration and related issues in ways that apply scholarly knowledge directly in public work, generate such knowledge for public use, or otherwise contribute to improving the lives of migrants or refugees. This prize recognizes the value of such applied work, and seeks to promote it. "Public work" is broadly understood, but can include policy making, work with community organizations, advocates, or a government agency, or a university, or public debate. Members may be nominated by a letter or email or other written communication from a scholar or community member familiar with their work, with a packet of supporting documents, as applicable. The Prize may be given every year, or periodically, as need dictates. Packets should be submitted to the Prize Committee Chair by April 1, 2014.

David FitzGerald (Chair), UC San Diego dfitzger@ucsd.edu
Pawan Dhingra, Tufts University Pawan.Dhingra@tufts.edu
Linda Vo, UC Irvine volt@uci.edu

2014 DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD
DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2014

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2014 Distinguished Career Award. The award recognizes exceptional achievement and a lifetime of scholarly contribution to the field of the sociology of international migration. The letter of nomination should include a statement of the lasting significance of the research conducted by the nominated scholar over the course of his or her career. The nomination should also include a copy of the scholar's curriculum vitae, and an assurance that the nominee has given his or her permission for the nomination of the award. To be eligible for the Distinguished Career Award, scholars must be members of the American Sociological Association and the Section on International Migration at the time the award is received (though not required at the time of nomination). IM Section Officers and members of its Council are not eligible to be nominated while they are in office. All nominated candidates will remain active for two rounds of the award. Nominations will be evaluated by the Distinguished Career Award committee. Please send your nomination letters along with supporting material via email by April 1, 2014 to:

Min Zhou, (Chair), Nanyang Technological University / UCLA zhoumin@ntu.edu.sg
Eric Fong, University of Toronto fong@chass.utoronto.ca
Katharine Donato, Vanderbilt katharine.donato@vanderbilt.edu

The following persons have been awarded the International Migration Section Distinguished Career Award in the previous years:

2012 - Pyong Gap Min and Roger Waldinger
2011 - Frank D. Bean
2010 - Nancy Foner
2009 - Douglas S. Massey
2008 - Richard D. Alba
2005 - Edna Bonacich and Lydio Tomasi
2004 - Herbert Gans and Nathan Glazer
2003 - Tamotsu Shibutani
2002 - Milton Gordon
2000 - Ivan Light
1998 - Alejandro Portes
Detained in Obscurity: 
The U.S. Immigrant Detention Regime

In March 2013 The New York Times reported that hundreds of immigrants detained throughout the United States were being held in solitary confinement, some for several months at a time. This raises some obvious questions: Why would immigrants in civil—that is, noncriminal—deportation proceedings be held in such a punitive form of detention? Under what authority or rationale would immigration authorities justify such a dangerous and excessive form of imprisonment and punishment? And more important, why does the general public know so little about such abuses within the immigrant detention system?

The use of solitary confinement has a long history of abuse and resistance. It recently led to a series of inmate hunger strikes throughout the California prison system, for example, growing to 30,000 participants in summer 2013. Of course, the scale (4,500 California inmates in solitary confinement) and length of time (lasting decades) in remote, solitary cells in the prison and jail system dwarfs its use in immigrant detention centers, which add up to 1.4% the size of the nation’s prison industrial complex (PIC). The enormity of the PIC, which incarcerates 2.4 million inmates, casts a long shadow over dangerous and deadly conditions for immigrant detainees and is one of the many factors obscuring the immigrant detention system from public view. This obscurity presents distinct challenges for immigrant advocates and detainees.

Prison inmates are generally placed in solitary confinement for allegedly endangering other inmates or for suspected, often unproven, gang affiliations. In immigrant detention centers, however, solitary is used for a far more arbitrary set of reasons by federal, local, and private jailers, including when detainees break rules, talk back, refuse meals, or for the "protection" of LGBTQ or mentally ill immigrants.

Abuses in detention are not the collateral or unintended consequences often invoked in immigration debates, but are the products of a deliberately obscure and flexible enforcement power meant to control migration. Essentially, the United States manages a labyrinthine imprisonment system for immigrants that few people understand, much less witness.

Annually, about 400,000 immigrants—90% originating from and being deported to Latin America—pass through the patchwork of 34,000 detainee beds spread across 250 federal detention centers, county and municipal jails, and private for-profit prisons. Detention is defined legally as an administrative stage in the deportation process, preventing night and ensuring that noncitizens attend hearings, as well as imprisoning the immigrant if he or she is deemed to be a danger to society.

Detainees, however, are often held for months or years and suffer indignities and abuses rarely on the public radar. In addition to the punitive use of solitary confinement, recent investigative reporting into the administrative immigrant detention system has revealed disturbing accounts of deaths and suicides in detention, the incarceration of children, and children lost to adoption or foster care due to the prolonged detention and deportation of their parents.

Less dramatic conditions include poor nutrition, limited visitation rights, physical, sexual, and verbal abuse by guards, as well as routine denial of bond and widespread lack of legal counsel. For instance, for every one detainee with a lawyer, eight immigrants, sometimes mentally ill or merely children, navigate complex legal proceedings without counsel. Detention Watch Network, which recently conducted ten detention site reports in eight states, concluded that there was "no facility among the approximately 250 in operation … where Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) reliably protects those inside from physical and sexual abuse, assu...
provides adequate nutrition and exercise, and allows sufficient access to the outside world so that immigrants can prepare their legal cases and preserve their families.”

Mired in obscurity, over 100 detainees have died in immigration facilities—both federal and non-federal—in the last decade as a result of cost-saving medical neglect. The denial of basic rights, family separation, and a variety of abuses, some leading to death, are thus central aspects of what Todd Miller terms the "Immigration Control Complex,” which occur at every stage of the migration and deportation process. Says Miller, "Death is part of the equation" - fleeing death in one's home country, facing death in the migration or transmigration from or through Mexico, crossing the U.S.-Mexico border when apprehended by the U.S. Border Patrol, and death within immigrant detention facilities as the final stage.

Records of such detainee deaths remain buried in agency reports and private companies’ annual reports and files. The federal government, for example, which generally seeks to limit outside inquiry through the denial or slow response to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, has only in the last ten years developed a reporting system for in-custody deaths, and private jailers consistently seek to hide their records behind corporate rights and protections. Private prison contractors’ exemption from the disclosure of records through FOIA has reinforced this lack of oversight and evasion of accountability. Prison corporations, above all, lobby strenuously to block potential legislation, such as the Private Prison Information Act, which would alter this policy.

The detention regime’s most basic spatial, bureaucratic, and legal foundations ensure detention’s obscurity, leading to continuing patterns of abuse. Spatial isolation, for example, similar to the use of solitary confinement today, has been a central aspect of immigrant detention. Island detention, for instance historically at Ellis Island in New York, Angel Island in San Francisco, Terminal Island in Los Angeles, as well as Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba (for Cuban and Haitian detainees) - endures as a geographic tool for deliberately isolating detainees from families and legal counsel.

In the interior of the country, the detention infrastructure has relied historically on a variety of surrogate partners and third-party jailers, drawing from the private prison industry and nonfederal county and municipal jails, as well as nonfederal hotels, hospitals, steamships, storage sheds, "tomato warehouses" and other ad hoc facilities to detain immigrants. In 2008, the government even used a "cattle exhibit hall" to detain over 300 migrant workers en masse in Postville, Iowa.

Many inland detention sites, as well, are islands unto themselves, located hundred of miles from urban centers, making legal support and family visitation inaccessible. Stewart Detention Center in Lumpkin Georgia, for example, is a 1,725-bed facility located 146 miles from Atlanta. It boasts both the lowest application rate for relief from deportation (3%) as well as the highest deportation rate in the nation (98.5%). Similarly, Oakdale Federal Detention Center, housing over 750 detainees, is over 200 miles from New Orleans and has a relief application rate of only 5%. In other words, geography serves as a barrier to even applying for potential relief from deportation. Louisiana State University law professor Kenneth Mayeaux found that within a fifty-mile radius of Stewart and Oakdale there are one and five lawyers, respectively, who are members of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, capable of providing expert counsel.

To be sure, the use of federally run facilities offers no guarantee of detainee safety, as abuse, medical neglect and deaths occur in all facilities, public or privatized. As such, the detention regime as a whole remains isolated from larger critiques of criminalization and incarceration. This often leads lawyers, detainees, and advocates to argue the "innocence" of certain classes of detainees, underscoring the criminality of other immigrants and undermining critiques of the entire system.

At the core of the detention regimes shadowy bureaucratic and juridical structure is an enforcement system that
has little to do with criminal law and procedure. Immigrant detainees do not serve sentences, but are incarcerated administratively pursuant to their involuntary removal from the country. They may be undocumented persons, asylum seekers, temporary visitors in violation of visa regulations, or long-term legal permanent residents who have committed deportable crimes. Children in these categories or U.S. citizen children of detainees can also be taken into custody. As a transitional space of captivity, between apprehension and deportation, the detention regime remains hidden and its principal eyewitnesses are punished with deportation. The lack of legal recognition of this punitive impact on detainees and their families is probably the most insidious of detention's characteristics.

The simple fact that detention and deportation are not considered punishments for crimes locates detention in the netherworld of administrative procedure, where rights to counsel, bond, viewing evidence, visitation, and other basic procedures and protections are severely compromised. That is, detainees remain apart from accused or convicted criminals in terms of judicial rights at the same time that the majority of detainees are housed in the same dangerous conditions within the general population of the prison industrial complex.\(^{12}\)

The way we talk about immigrant detention is also a critical factor in its obscurity. In historical analysis, detention is generally treated as a series of isolated incidents, masking the institution's persistent patterns of abuse, and broad, escalating, and nearly unrestrained capacity to detain noncitizens. This historical genealogy is weighty, and contains the precedents that diminish contemporary legal avenues for relief, generate the construction and escalation of detention capacity, and contribute to enduring mechanisms of criminalization. Recent debates over comprehensive immigration reform (CIR) further obscure detention conditions and policies, rarely moving beyond the topics of a pathway to citizenship, increased border militarization. And securing future labor flows. Current proposals vastly increase border enforcement and include 700 miles of additional fencing, a doubling of the Border Patrol to over 40,000 officers, drone and thermal surveillance technologies, and expansion of the E-Verify employment verification and visa entry/exit systems at airports and seaports. These enforcement technologies must be in place as a pre-condition to granting a single green card to undocumented persons already in the United States.\(^{13}\)

CIR proposals more covertly leave untouched the controversial detention and deportation policies instituted in 1996, especially mandatory detention for the vast majority of immigrants in deportation proceedings. The 1996 immigration reforms are credited with tripling the detention infrastructure in less than a decade. The Senate's 2013 CIR proposal, as well, seeks an expansion of Operation Streamline, which charges immigrants criminally for undocumented entry, also leading to an increase in immigrants in detention. According to Peter Schey, who analyzed the Senate's recent CIR proposal, "About 4 to 5 million immigrants will most likely be left facing an extremely harsh and unforgiving set of laws almost certain to eventually force their detention and deportation (if detected) or more likely leave them in undocumented status for the rest of their lives (if undetected)".\(^{14}\)

The detention elements of CIR, despite the heated debate, are rarely discussed on a national scale. If the 2006 and 2007 bipartisan attempts at CIR are any indication, the expansion of detention enforcement is a veiled component of increased border militarization. The more obscure rules and regulations include expanding the list of deportable crimes for all noncitizens, removing barriers to indefinite detention, and expanding the fast-track deportation process termed "expedited removal." Most detention reforms in the guise of CIR also include criminalizing "gang affiliation" (in lieu of the commission of actual criminal acts) and criminalizing individuals who provide life-saving aid to persons entering the country without inspection. Such reforms are hardly reformative and are certain to expand the system's widening infrastructure and prosecutorial capacity.

Obscurity is a deliberate strategy of the detention regime, often with grave results for detainees. The system naturalizes criminality in a system that is technically noncriminal, and thus inoculates the detention regime from parallel critiques of the criminal justice system. Ultimately obscurity, ambiguity, and remoteness make detention a robust and flexible enforcement power controlling immigrants entering or already within the United States. This flexibility permits collusion with other government and corporate agendas, such as managing labor, fighting crime
and terrorism, and producing political currency for politicians. Despite the staggering growth and efficiency of Obama's detention and deportation machine, detainees remain jailed in obscurity, and are popularly described as nameless, faceless "illegals." The increasing size of the detention regime grows bureaucracies, creates profits and revenues for surrogate jailers, and legitimizes the security state. Because detention draws supports from politicians on both sides of aisle, it's a productive tool of enforcement that is elastic, ready to be retooled, rearticulated, and re-deployed for new migrant streams.

In the face of obscured incarceration, the strategy of advocates, family members, and detainees themselves has been to relate the daily, human effects of detention and deportation. Detainees and detention activists lobby Congress, file lawsuits, and protest publicly. Just recently, three undocumented youth activists from the National Immigrant Youth Alliance (NIYA) infiltrated a detention center in Florida and nine NIYA activists left the United States only to reenter the country and be placed in detention in Arizona. Hoping to both gather information and organize detainees from within, one of the Florida activists stated, "We realized we could be more effective if we just went straight to the source." These extremely risky tactics of infiltration and direct confrontation with the detention and deportation systems are perhaps a harbinger of future activism, and reflect newer and bolder confrontations with the obscurity of the detention regime.

David Hernández
Mount Holyoke College


6. Miller, "Death and the Immigration Control Complex."


11. Mayeaux, “Oakdale is Different.”


In the process of searching for comparable quantitative data, I discovered that categories of quantification have a reifying tendency that has infected our qualitative research as well. These categories direct our gaze in specific ways that cause us to highlight certain matters while overlooking others, creating an overall imbalanced body of scholarly literature on Arab world migrations and diasporas. This imbalance is particularly notable when one compares the English-language scholarly literature on Arab world migrants living within the Arab world to that on Arab world migrants living outside of it. In the case of the former, the dominant focus is on state policies, occupations, labor conditions, and remittances while the latter tends to emphasize social, cultural, and political struggles, adaptations, constructed memories, and hybridities. This pattern of scholarship might make sense if we believe that official categories of migrants should drive our intellectual curiosities, but my argument is that when we do so, we miss a lot. ...

One way of thinking about human dignity and its relationship to migrations and diasporas within and outside of the Arab world is to cast off analytic, conceptual, and technical categories of migrations and diasporas and think instead of migration and the popular revolutions that have occurred across the Arab world (often referred to as “the Arab Spring”) as two sides of the same coin. Migration and revolution are acts of human agency that demand more. Both emerge from discontent with authoritarianism, corruption, blocked aspirations, obstructed possibilities, and social inequalities, and the loss of a sense of agency that accompanies these conditions. Neither migration nor revolution is principally a response to poverty, even though high levels of it may be present. Indeed, research shows that it is not the poorest members of any society that are likely to lead revolutions or to migrate, in part because of the greater damage done to their agency. Only at poignant, some call them epic, historic moments do sweeping waves of popular rebellions such as “the Arab Spring” occur. Migration, on the other hand, is a type of unremitting human rebellion. It is the perennial and persistent, indeed unstoppable, human quest for dignity and autonomy. While the place in which the migrant lands, the way in which s/he arrives, and the paperwork s/he carries may determine his or her category as a migrant, the quest of all migrants is the same. ...

Of the estimated thirteen million current Arab world international migrants, fifty-five percent (7.15 million) live outside of the Arab world. They are significantly concentrated in the western European and North American countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The remaining forty-five percent (5.85 million) live in the Arab world. Nearly seventy percent of migrants from the Arab Maghrib live in Europe, although some one million of them live in other Arab countries. On the other hand, nearly seventy percent of migrants from the Arab Mashriq (which the IOM defines as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Syria, and Yemen) live in the Arab world, mostly in GCC countries. ...

Striking differences in socio-political context and socioeconomic characteristics emerge when the dominant trends for Arab world migrants living in Europe are compared to those living in the OECD “countries of immigration”—the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. These differences include migration history, state ideology, immigration policies, place of origin, human capital, employment, proportionate share of the population, and naturalization rates. These dissimilarities must certainly matter to the qualitative experiences of these migrants, but we have not done sufficient comparative work to specify precisely how they matter. At the same time, there are some overarching similarities across these countries that have increased in momentum over the past decade. I provide broad outlines of these differences and similarities below in an effort to encourage more comparative thinking among scholars of Arab world migrations and diasporas. …

In some places that Arab world migrants go, however, return is both the norm and the mandate. In these places, social and political membership are not even remote possibilities for migrants, who are informed a priori that there is no room to aspire for more than that what their visa or paperless status will allow. Here, human beings on
the same quest for dignity, agency, and autonomy as all others are called labor migrants, contractual employees, or illegals. The state and host citizenry treat them as persons whose needs are limited to a paycheck and whose capabilities can be justifiably circumscribed, when the main way in which they are actually different from other migrants is in their lesser set of civil, social, political, cultural, and economic rights. Here we turn to Arab world migrations and diasporas within the Arab world. I suggest that instead of speaking of “labor migrants” or “contract workers,” as is the common pattern, we should more accurately speak of labor migrant and contract worker states, for it is the state that defines the difference and not the migrant. ...

As scholars, we could advance the study of Arab world diasporas by refining our understandings of how ideologies, policies, cultures, and interpretations intersect to produce different outcomes in different places. Why does the Arab world diaspora in much of Latin America and the Caribbean look qualitatively different in terms of social and political integration than it does in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Europe, and West Africa? For example, when compared to their social positions in other diasporic locations outside of the Arab world, the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian communities in the Caribbean and Central and South America appear to be the most socially and politically integrated, to have the highest rates of intermarriage with the local population, and to have achieved the highest levels of political office, although a comparison with, for example, Yemenis in Southeast Asia may reveal similar patterns. Do we really understand the ways in which Arab world diasporas in Malaysia and Indonesia are similar to and different from those in other locations? Scholars seeking answers to questions not only of “what” but “why,” who want to understand process and causality with regard to racialization, language and culture retention, identities, and social and political integration, need information on the ways in which local and global context shape social behavior. Developing this understanding requires attending to policies and patterns historically and comparing them across time and place. Considerable research lies ahead for scholars in the exploration and comparison of the contours of similarity and difference situated in place, and their implications for social life across the wide-ranging global Arab world diaspora.

Louise Cainkar
Marquette University
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Daniel Naujoks is Senior Expert Facilitator, Mainstreaming Migration into Development in Moldova, Joint Programme of UNDP, IOM, UN Women and the Government of Moldova. He is also the Principal Investigator of “The effect of diaspora investment in countries of origin,” United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

MIGRATIONS & TRANSITIONS

Georgian Bostean changed positions from postdoctoral fellowship at UCLA to Assistant Professor position at Chapman University in Orange County, CA.

Kristin Surak assumed a position as a Senior Lecturer (Associate Professor) at SOAS, University of London in September 2013.

Tiffany D. Joseph joined the Department of Sociology at Stony Brook University as an Assistant Professor after completing the RWJF Health Policy Scholars Program at Harvard University.

Van C. Tran joined the Department of Sociology at Columbia University as an Assistant Professor after completing his time as a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholar and Senior Fellow of the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

Veronica Montes is a two-year Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Teaching Fellow at the University of Southern California in Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII) and the USC Department of Sociology.

Vilna Bashi Treitler was promoted to Full Professor at Baruch College, City University of New York. She also teaches at the Sociology Program at the Graduate Center, City University of New York. For the Fall of 2013, she is a Visiting Fellow at desiguALdades.net, the research network on inequalities in Latin America, at the Free University of Berlin, in Berlin, Germany.

AWARDS

Prema Kurien was awarded a National Science Foundation grant from the Sociology program for her project, “The Incorporation of Minorities in Canada and the United States.” (SES-1323881, Sept 1 2013- Aug 31 2014).

Stephanie J. Nawyn was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for the 2013-14 academic year. She will be located at Istanbul University, where she will be teaching feminist theory and research methods and conducting research on gender, labor migration, and trafficking.

DISSERTATIONS


Elizabeth Miller, “The Other Tribeca: Immigrant Work and Incorporation amid Affluence.” City University of New York—Graduate Center. Advisor: Nancy Foner.


REPORTS


MEMBERS IN THE NEWS


Recent Publications


Cainkar, Louise, 2013 “Global Arab World Migrations and Diasporas.” *Arab Studies Journal* Vol. XXI, No. 1


doi:10.1177/1468796812471128


Joseph, Tiffany D. and Laura Hirshfield. 2013. “‘Why Don’t You Get Somebody New To Do It?’ Race, Gender, and Identity Taxation.” In Faculty Social Identity and the Challenges of Diverse Classrooms in a Historically White University. (Eds. Mark Chesler and Alford A. Young, Jr.) Boulder: Paradigm Press


Manohar, Namita N. 2013. “‘Yes You’re Tamil! But Are You Tamil Enough?’ An Indian Researcher Interrogates ‘Shared Social Location’ In Feminist Immigration Research.” International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches, 7(2): 189-203.


Migration-Trust Networks: Social Cohesion in Mexican US-Bound Emigration
Texas A&M University Press (2013)

By Nadia Y. Flores-Yeffal,

In an important new application of sociological theories, Nadia Y. Flores-Yeffal offers fresh insights into the ways in which social networks function among immigrants who arrive in the United States from Mexico without legal documentation. She asks and examines important questions about the commonalities and differences in networks for this group compared with other immigrants, and she identifies “trust” as a major component of networking among those who have little if any legal protection.

Migration-Trust Networks: Social Cohesion in Mexican US-Bound Emigration provides an empirical and theoretical analysis of how social networks of international migration operate in the transnational context by revealing the complexities behind social networks of international migration. Further, the book clarifies how networking creates chain migration effects observable throughout history. Flores-Yeffal’s study extends existing social network theories, providing a more detailed description of the social micro- and macro-dynamics underlying the development and expansion of social networks used by undocumented Mexicans to migrate and integrate within the United States, with trust relationships as the basis of those networks. In addition, it incorporates a transnational approach in which the migrant’s place of origin becomes an important variable. Migration-Trust Networks encapsulates the new realities of undocumented migration from Latin America and contributes to the academic discourse on international migration, advancing the study of social networks of migration and of social networks in general.
Methodologies on the Move: The Transnational Turn in Migration Research.
Routledge (2013)

Edited By Anna Amelina, Devrimsel Nergiz, and Thomas Faist

This volume establishes a new agenda for approaches to migration research and the corresponding methodologies. A wide range of international contributors focus on the question of how to overcome the so-called 'methodological nationalism' within empirical studies on migration. They address two main challenges: how to contextualize the empirical research field; and how to deal with national and ethnic categorizations within the empirical studies.

*Methodologies on the Move* outlines, first of all, a new epistemological basis for migration research, which is pinpointing the relational concept of space. Second, building on the multi-sited method of ethnography, it provides detailed insights into novel qualitative and quantitative research designs. Third, it presents innovative data collection methods on geographic and virtual mobility, and on cross-border social practices. This volume transcends the early criticisms of 'methodological nationalism' in migration research and suggests both general methodological lines as well as helpful tools for empirical analysis.

Labor and the Locavore: The Making of a Comprehensive Food Ethic
University of California Press (2013)

By Margaret Gary

In the blizzard of attention around the virtues of local food production, food writers and activists place environmental protection, animal welfare, and saving small farms at the forefront of their attention. Yet amid this turn to wholesome and responsible food choices, the lives and working conditions of farmworkers are often an afterthought.

*Labor and the Locavore* focuses on one of the most vibrant local food economies in the country, the Hudson Valley that supplies New York restaurants and farmers markets. Based on more than a decade’s in-depth interviews with workers, farmers, and others, Gray’s examination clearly shows how the currency of agrarian values serves to mask the labor concerns of an already hidden workforce.

She also explores the historical roots of farmworkers’ predicaments and examines the ethnic shift from Black to Latino workers. With an analysis that can be applied to local food concerns around the country, this book challenges the reader to consider how the mentality of the alternative food movements implies a comprehensive food ethic that addresses workers’ concerns.
One Out of Three: Immigrant New York in the Twenty-First Century
Columbia University Press (2013)

Edited By Nancy Foner

This absorbing anthology features in-depth portraits of diverse ethnic populations, revealing the surprising new realities of immigrant life in twenty-first-century New York City. Contributors show how nearly fifty years of massive inflows have transformed New York City’s economic and cultural life and how the city has changed the lives of immigrant newcomers.

Nancy Foner’s introduction describes New York’s role as a special gateway to America. Subsequent essays focus on the Chinese, Dominicans, Jamaicans, Koreans, Liberians, Mexicans, and Jews from the former Soviet Union now present in the city and fueling its population growth. They discuss both the large numbers of undocumented Mexicans living in legal limbo and the new, flourishing community organizations offering them opportunities for advancement. They recount the experiences of Liberians fleeing a war torn country and their creation of a vibrant neighborhood on Staten Island’s North Shore. Through engaging, empathetic portraits, contributors consider changing Korean-owned businesses and Chinese Americans’ increased representation in New York City politics, among other achievements and social and cultural challenges. A concluding chapter follows the prospects of the U.S.-born children of immigrants as they make their way in New York City.

Accidental Immigrants and the Search for Home: Women, Cultural Identity, and Community
Temple University Press (2013)

By Carol E. Kelley

The effect of immigration on individual lives is not short lived. Those who stay in an adopted country permanently go through a continual process of adjustment and learning both about their new country—and about themselves. The four women profiled in Carol Kelley’s poignant *Accidental Immigrants and the Search for Home* challenge immigrant stereotypes as their lives are transformed by moving to new countries for reasons of marriage, education, or career—not economics or politics.

The intimate stories of these “accidental” immigrants broaden conventional notions of home. From a Maori woman who moves to Norway to the daughter of an Iranian diplomat now living in France, Kelley weaves together these stories of the personal and emotional effects of immigration with interdisciplinary discussions drawn from anthropology and psychology. Ultimately, she reveals how the lifelong process of immigration affects each woman’s sense of identity and belonging and contributes to better understanding today’s globalized society.
Race and Immigration
Polity Books (2013)

By Nazli Kibria, Cara Bowman and Megan O’Leary

Immigration has long shaped US society in fundamental ways. With Latinos recently surpassing African Americans as the largest minority group in the US, attention has been focused on the important implications of immigration for the character and role of race in US life, including patterns of racial inequality and racial identity.

This insightful new book offers a fresh perspective on immigration and its part in shaping the racial landscape of the US today. Moving away from one-dimensional views of this relationship, it emphasizes the dynamic and mutually formative interactions of race and immigration. Drawing on a wide range of studies, it explores key aspects of the immigrant experience, such as the history of immigration laws, the formation of immigrant occupational niches, and developments of immigrant identity and community. Specific topics include: the perceived crisis of unauthorized immigration; the growth of an immigrant rights movement; the role of immigrant labor in the elder care industry; the racial strategies of professional immigrants; and the formation of pan-ethnic Latino identities.

Written in an engaging and accessible style, this book will be invaluable for advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate-level courses in the sociology of immigration, race and ethnicity.

The Ethnic Project: Transforming Racial Fictions into Ethnic Factions
Stanford University Press (2013)

By Vilna Bashi Treitler

Race is a known fiction—there is no genetic marker that indicates someone's race—yet the social stigma of race endures. In the United States, ethnicity is often positioned as a counterweight to race, and we celebrate our various hyphenated-American identities. But Vilna Bashi Treitler argues that we do so at a high cost: ethnic thinking simply perpetuates an underlying racism. In The Ethnic Project, Bashi Treitler considers the ethnic history of the United States from the arrival of the English in North America through to the present day. Tracing the histories of immigrant and indigenous groups—Irish, Chinese, Italians, Jews, Native Americans, Mexicans, Afro-Caribbeans, and African Americans—she shows how each negotiates America's racial hierarchy, aiming to distance themselves from the bottom and align with the groups already at the top. But in pursuing these "ethnic projects" these groups implicitly accept and perpetuate a racial hierarchy, shoring up rather than dismantling race and racism. Ultimately, The Ethnic Project shows how dangerous ethnic thinking can be in a society that has not let go of racial thinking.
East Central Europe in Exile
Cambridge Scholars Publishing (2013)

Edited By Anna Mazurkiewicz

EAST CENTRAL EUROPE IN EXILE series consists of two volumes which contain thirty-eight chapters focusing on the East Central European émigré experience in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The first volume, Transatlantic Migrations, focuses on the reasons for emigration from the lands of East Central Europe; from the Baltic to the Adriatic, the intercontinental journey, as well as on the initial adaptation and assimilation processes.

The second volume is slightly different in scope, for it focuses on the aspect of negotiating new identities acquired in the adopted homeland. The authors contributing to Transatlantic Identities focus on the preservation of the East Central European identity, maintenance of contacts with the “old country”, and activities pursued on behalf of, and for the sake of, the abandoned homeland. Combined, both volumes describe the transnational processes affecting East Central European migrants.

Migration, Citizenship, and Development.
Diasporic Membership Policies and Overseas Indians in the United States.
Oxford University Press (2013)

By Daniel Naujoks

In the post-globalization world, many countries conceive special citizenship policies for emigrants and their descendants, their so-called diaspora. Migration, Citizenship, and Development examines the effects of country-of-origin citizenship on the Indian diaspora in the United States and return migrants in India. Using an interdisciplinary approach, it combines political concepts of state power and governance, sociological categorizations of behaviour and identity, and economic scholarship on remittances and development. This book explores how a legal status shapes national belonging and how citizenship policies in the country of origin influence naturalization and attachment to the country of residence. Naujoks analyses the effects of country-of-origin citizenship on diasporic actions, such as remittances, investment, philanthropy, political lobbying, and return migration.

The book will be of considerable interest to scholars and students of migration and development, political economy, sociology of law, immigrant integration, South Asian, and transnational studies. The work will also engage policymakers and journalists by throwing light on the complex interplay between individual and collective actions and the role of state policies and law.
The city of Lewiston, Maine, has struggled since its mills began closing in the 1950s. Historically recognized for its large French-speaking population descended from the Canadians who staffed the city's mills, in the new millennium Lewiston acquired a new identity as “Maine's Mogadishu.” Beginning in 2001, substantial Somali immigrant settlement gave Lewiston the largest per capita Somali population in the United States and sparked controversies and collaborations that redefined the city. In *Strangers and Neighbors*, Andrea M. Voyer shares five years of observations in the city of Lewiston. She shows how long-time city residents and immigrant newcomers worked to develop an understanding of the inclusive and caring community in which they could all take part. Yet the sense of community developed in Lewiston was built on the appreciation of diversity in the abstract rather than by fostering close and caring relationships across the boundaries of class, race, culture, and religion. Through her sensitive depictions of the experiences of Somalis, Lewiston city leadership, anti-racism activists, and even racists, Voyer reveals both the promise of and the obstacles to achieving community in the face of diversity.

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**Job Postings**

**University of California, Los Angeles**  
**Department of Community Health Sciences**

The Department of Community Health Sciences, UCLA School of Public Health, seeks to fill a tenured or tenure-track faculty position in Latin American health. Scholarly emphasis of the applicant should be on evidence-based practice, policies, and programs that impact community and population health. Our multidisciplinary faculty has a strong history of ongoing research and graduate education (MPH, MSPH, DrPH, PhD programs), and conducts research programs in both domestic and global contexts.

Candidates at all levels are invited to apply. Substantive specialty must be in health in Latin America, which may include Latin American migrants, with research conducted at the community, policy, or programmatic level. Candidates must have a terminal degree (e.g., PhD, DrPH, MD) with a focus in the social and behavioral sciences, and must demonstrate: substantial independent research and peer-reviewed publications in areas central to Latin American health; potential for success (junior faculty) or documented success (associate and higher appointments) in obtaining extramural funding; interdisciplinary research collaborations; and a commitment to teaching.

Review of applications will commence November 15, 2013 and continue until the position is filled. Applicants may apply online at [https://recruit.apo.ucla.edu/apply/JPF00055](https://recruit.apo.ucla.edu/apply/JPF00055) and should provide curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, three recent publications, and contact information for at least three references.
Presidential Doctoral Research Fellowship in Sociology  
State Policy, Migration & Gender  
Utah State University

The Sociology graduate program at Utah State University seeks applicants for a Presidential Doctoral Research Fellowship who have research interests in state policy, migration and gender. The Presidential Fellow will receive an annual stipend of $20,000 for four years. We are soliciting applications from those with a master’s in sociology or a related field or those with a bachelor's degree who are committed to pursuit of a PhD. Additional qualifications include GRE scores above the 70th percentile and a cumulative GPA above 3.5. The Presidential Fellow will work closely with sociology faculty on one of several on-going research projects related to policy, migration and gender. To learn more about these projects, go to http://sociology.usu.edu/presidentialfellow.aspx. Information about the Sociology graduate program is available at http://sociology.usu.edu/socgrad.aspx.

Interested prospective graduate students should complete an application and provide a letter of intent outlining their research interests, a curriculum vitae, a writing sample, official transcripts and GRE scores and three letters of reference. To apply for the position go to http://sociology.usu.edu/grad%20summary.aspx. Review of applications will begin November 15th and continue until a qualified candidate has been selected. The Sociology Program is committed to excellence through diversity, and we strongly encourage applications from women, persons of color, ethnic minorities, international students, veterans and persons with disabilities.

Research in the Sociology of Work

DEADLINE: MAY 15, 2014

Research in the Sociology of Work is accepting manuscript for volume 26, focusing on “Immigration and Work” (Excepted publication early 2015)

We invite manuscripts that address issues of immigration and work broadly defined, such as entrepreneurship, labor markets, low-wage and high-wage work, technology, globalization, equity and discrimination, and racial/ethnic relations in the workforce. Submissions may be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods. We welcome submissions from all fields. Submissions should be 8,000 – 10,000 words. The deadline for submission of manuscripts is May 15, 2014.

Submit manuscripts/inquiries/abstracts to Jody Agius Vallejo (Editor, Volume 26), University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Department of Sociology. Electronic submissions to vallejoj@usc.edu preferred. For more information on Research in the Sociology of Work (Lisa Keister, Series Editor) see: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/books.htm?issn=0277-2833
16th Annual Chicago Ethnography Conference
DEADLINE: JANUARY 15TH, 2014

The Department of Sociology at Northwestern University is pleased to announce the 16th Annual Chicago Ethnography Conference. This annual graduate student conference is hosted on a rotating basis by one of several Chicago-area Sociology departments, including DePaul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University, Northern Illinois University, Northwestern University, University of Notre Dame, the University of Chicago, and University of Illinois at Chicago. The conference provides an opportunity for graduate students to share their ethnographic scholarship with one another and get feedback from faculty and other graduate students based in the Chicago area and beyond. This year’s conference will be held at Northwestern University in Evanston, IL on March 15th, 2014.

Graduate students in all academic disciplines are invited to present their original ethnographic research. While preference will be given to those who have conducted substantial fieldwork, interviewing methods are acceptable. Papers in all substantive areas are welcome. The theme of this year’s conference is cultural production and reproduction. In addition to topics that relate to the theme, graduate students are welcome to submit work on topics including but not limited to: class, crime, education, ethnicity, gender, family, globalization, health and illness, immigration, medicine, methodology, performance ethnography, race, religion, sexualities, social movements, technology, urban poverty, and work and employment.

Abstract Submission
To submit an abstract, please complete the online submission form: http://chicagoethnography.wordpress.com/.
The abstract should not exceed 250 words. The deadline for submissions is January 15th, 2014. All presenters will be notified of acceptance by February 1st. Participants will be asked to submit their full papers to the conference committee by March 1st.

Website

Wealth Inequality
http://wealthinequality.org

This website contains details about wealth ownership, concentration, and related issues—including information on immigration and wealth ownership.
For Independent Thinkers: Master of Arts in Liberal Studies at the GC

MIGRATION AND GLOBAL CITIES TRACK

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World on the Move looking for a new Newsletter Editor!

ASA International Migration Section Newsletter, World on the Move, is seeking a new editor. If you are interested in serving as the new newsletter editor, please contact Min Zhou (mzhou@soc.ucla.edu or zhoumin@ntu.edu.sg) and Minjeong Kim (mjkim@vt.edu).

The editor will need to use Microsoft Publisher (or an equivalent program), and should be able to maintain an organized archive where all newsletter information is stored.

Organization and attention to detail are assets.

The editor is responsible for publishing two issues per year and estimated hours are approximately 12-15 hours per issue.

The editor will be reimbursed for the cost of Microsoft Publisher if necessary, and the editor also can hire a graduate student to help out for a nominal fee.

The term is 3 years.

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