Dear IM Section Members:

It is an honor to serve you and the section this year. As of October 2014, we had 674 members, comparable to the section’s size in October 2013, and young scholars represent one-third of our membership.

As the end of 2014 approaches, we have much to celebrate. At the ASA meeting in San Francisco, our section had standing-room only attendance at both the mentoring lunch and evening reception. The business meeting was packed, after a successful set of roundtables at which more than 100 papers were discussed. The regular sessions that section members organized were also very well attended, with lively Q&As and many discussing session ideas well after they had ended.

As interest in international migration continues, so too do debates about U.S. immigration policy. The executive actions that President Obama recently announced include provisions to assist some unauthorized immigrants already living here to obtain temporary legal status and avoid deportation. Although limited, this is action that many families desperately need and I am relieved that the president is leading on an issue that too many (in fact, almost all) of our political leaders have shied away from. The executive action will permit many parents of U.S.-born citizen children to come out of the shadows and receive temporary legal status. They will be free – and without fear of deportation – to do many things they were not free to do before, such as open bank accounts and get health insurance, attend parent-teacher conferences, and drive to the supermarket. After living in a period of uncertainty and threat for decades, as local policing has become tied to immigrant enforcement, the executive actions offer these immigrant families at least some respite. Of course, this is not comprehensive policy reform because only Congress can fix our broken immigration system.

(continue on Page 2)
As section members, these recent events give us much to think about. I look forward to hearing about your research and how it addresses some of these issues in next year’s sessions. Because international migration has wide-reaching global consequences, policy debates are certain to fuel our section’s membership. Worldwide, there is no doubt that international migration is becoming more salient as nations develop, environmental conditions worsen, and political discord continues. Thus, what we study matters now and it will matter more so in the future.

Please help sustain this momentum to grow our section and keep it strong. I welcome all ideas (big and small) about how to do this, and look forward to working with you.

Best wishes,

Katharine Donato

Chair, ASA Section on International Migration
Professor and Chair
Department of Sociology
Vanderbilt University

CONGRATULATIONS to our newly elected Chair, Council Members, and Student Representative!

Jacqueline M. Hagan  Tanya Gloash-Boza  Emilio A. Parrado  Ester Cho

Chair-Elect: Jacqueline M. Hagan
Council Members: Tanya Gloash-Boza  Emilio A. Parrado
Student Representative: Ester Cho
Dear IM Section Members, Friends and Family,

On behalf of the awards committee, comprised of Past Chair Eric Fong (University of Toronto), Chair-Elect Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt) and myself, I am honored to present the IM Section Distinguished Career Award to Dr. Rubén G. Rumbaut, Professor of Sociology at UC Irvine.

Since he received his PhD in 1978, Rubén has carved out a stellar career notable for its sustained productivity, the excellence and creativity of his intellectual contributions, his seminal empirical research stretching across more than three decades, the multidisciplinary scope and international reach of his work, and the immense impact and influence that he has had on the field of the sociology of international migration. He is one of the world’s most widely cited and preeminent scholars of immigration, and is recognized as one of the founders of the field. Indeed, two decades ago, he was the founding chair of the International Migration Section of the American Sociological Association, as well as a founding member of the Social Science Research Council Committee on International Migration, and as responsible as any single scholar for the establishment of what today is a thriving field.

Compelling evidence of broad acclaim for his outstanding scholarship is his recent election to the National Academy of Education. That is an extraordinary accomplishment which caps his career to date and decisively cements his professional standing. Already a decade ago, he also won the American Sociological Association’s top award for Distinguished Scholarship, as well as the Thomas and Znanicki Prize for the best book in the field of international migration—his book with Alejandro Portes, Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation. Another widely acclaimed book he wrote with Portes, Immigrant America: A Portrait, has been an instant classic since the first edition appeared in 1990, when it set a standard for the field, and continues to be assigned regularly in university courses across the United States and beyond. The fourth edition of Immigrant America has just come out.

Over the years, Rubén has published more than 150 journal articles and book chapters, a dozen books and edited anthologies, and several guest-edited special issues of professional journals. The Google Scholar shows that Rubén is among the five most cited immigration scholars worldwide, trailing two sociologists (Portes and Douglas Massey of Princeton) and two economists (David Card of UC Berkeley and George Borjas of Harvard). Because of time, I cannot possible talk about his career achievement in detail. You may google him.

Rubén, Congratulations on the well-deserved, long overdue career award on the 20th anniversary of the Section on International Migration!

Min Zhou
Past Chair, Section on International Migration, ASA
August 17, 2014 Hilton San Francisco
Acceptance Speech of IM Section’s Distinguished Career Award  
Rubén G. Rumbaut  
American Sociological Association, San Francisco, August 17, 2014

Thank you so much. Min, for your very generous words; it means a great deal to me to receive this from you. Thank you sincerely to the career award committee, and especially to those who nominated me over the past few years – I am very grateful for your words as well.

This award is special because it recognizes and validates not just one thing, but a totality of things – a life’s work to date (though there’s more to come!). And while it is a singular honor, it is a plural production. (We sociologists know that reality is socially constructed… and that goes especially for careers.) It may take two to tango, but in my case my gratitude extends to a list longer than a Cuban conga line! I cannot begin to list them all; many of you are present here today, and I share this recognition with you.

I am also keenly mindful that the ones who would most relish this honor are the ones to whom I owe my most unrepayable debts: intrepid souls and immigrants all, who are no longer with us but are never forgotten (los ausentes siempre presente). The meaning of this moment for me is amplified because of significant others who are present here today:

- my wife Irene, who has accompanied me through thick and thin for most of my career;
- our son Rubén Darío, who was born just after Alejandro and I started the CILS Project (and who has ever since allowed me to say that I not only study children of immigrants, I make them… and that is the ultimate in participant observation!);
- my goddaughter Emmi (Binh Minh), whose parents were Vietnamese boat people whose first job in the U.S. after a harrowing odyssey was in a project I was just starting in San Diego about Southeast Asian refugees…and who became lifelong friends.

Today is extra special because the 4th edition of our book Immigrant America has just been published – a “permanently unfinished” book that Alejandro Portes and I keep rewriting decade after decade of what has been a very fruitful 30-year collaboration…

… because among the awards given today one recognizes my former student Roberto Gonzales for his exemplary contributions to public sociology (needed today more than ever)…

… because another of our Section awards is now named for Aristide Zolberg, a man for all seasons and a scholar I deeply admired, who left us last year but whose name will now confer lasting honor upon our field’s most promising young scholars…

… and finally, because today is our Section’s 20th birthday (we’re no longer a teenager!), and because we mark it very aptly here in California: after all, our Section was conceived in San Diego in 1993, born in Los Angeles in 1994, and turns 20 today in San Francisco (as if we’ve been following the old California Mission Trail!).

Look around you in this packed hall! We’ve become one of the most vibrant intellectual communities in the ASA. What we study is endlessly fascinating; we’re facing global migration crises and challenges with no end in sight… enough to launch and inspire careers indefinitely. I’d love to be around twenty years from now to see where the story has taken us all.

Muchas gracias.

Distinguished Career Award Committee  
Min Zhou (Chair), Eric Fong, and  
Katharine Donato
The 2014 Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award

**Winner:** David Cook-Martín  
Grinnell College

The book award winner for the international migration section is **David Cook-Martín**, for his book: *The Scramble for Citizens: Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigrants*. This is a creative, well-written and methodologically ambitious book. Cook-Martín starts with the observation that a hundred years ago, people understood dual nationality as so disloyal to one’s nation that some legal scholars compared it to bigamy. But today, dual citizenship is an increasingly common phenomenon. *The Scramble for Citizens* asks: How did this citizenship revolution happen? And what does the growth of dual nationality mean for how people experience citizenship today?

To answer this question, Cook-Martín explores how the competition among three countries—Argentina, Italy, and Spain—for the same immigrants over a hundred year period resulted in policies that allow for dual nationality today. Using a political field approach, he argues that past policies have changed the quality and meaning of citizenship in the affected countries. Cook-Martín combines archival research with ethnographic observations in three separate countries to cover more than one hundred years of history. The result is an innovative look at citizenship over time and across national boundaries.

**Honorable Mention:** Shannon Gleeson  
Cornell University

Shannon Gleeson’s *Conflicting Commitments: The Politics of Enforcing Immigrant Worker Rights in San Jose and Houston* is an incredibly rich, insightful, and nuanced book. Gleeson notes that despite increasingly restrictive immigration laws, federal law requires that basic labor standards apply to all workers—regardless of immigration status. This creates a confusing bureaucratic terrain for local policymakers and labor advocates.

Gleeson draws on interviews with ordinary workers, federal, state, and local government officials, community organizers, and consular staff in San Jose and Houston, two important immigrant gateway cities with very different political and labor movement contexts. She shows that the two cities have disparate approaches to addressing the exploitation of immigrant workers, giving us important lessons for how cities with can uphold labor and human rights.

This well-written book is a must-read for anyone working on immigrant rights.

**Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award Committee:**  
Cybelle Fox (Chair), Leisy Abrego, and Van C. Tran
Winner: Rene Flores
Princeton University

“Taking the Law Into Their Own Hands: Do Local Anti-Immigrant Law Ordinances Increase Gun Sales” by Rene Flores of Princeton University provides a brilliant multimethodological analysis of the impact of immigration policies and gun-purchasing activity in the United States. In an era defined by the criminalization of people of color, Rene highlights how nativist sentiments have the potential to escalate into violent activity. It is with noting that this is the second year in a row that Rene has earned this distinct honor.

Honorable Mention: Stephanie Canizales
USC

“American Individualism and the Social Adaptation of Unauthorized, Unaccompanied Mayan Young-Adults in Los Angeles” by Stephanie Canizales is an excellent paper that draws from qualitative data of an underexamined Latino community—Unauthorized and unaccompanied Mayan young adults. It illustrates the importance of psychological outcomes in the immigrant assimilation process, a variable that has been overlooked by immigration scholars. Her paper is particularly timely given the increasing awareness of undocumented and unaccompanied youth who have recently been the target of anti-immigrant sentiments in mainstream news.

Distinguished Student Scholar Award Committee
Anthony Christian Ocampo (Chair), John Iceland, and Hiromi Ishizawa

The 2014 Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Winner: Hana Brown
Wake Forest University

In “Race, Legality, and the Social Policy Consequences of Anti-Immigration Mobilization” (American Sociological Review 78(2) 290–314), Hana Brown uses an array of qualitative and historical methods to understand the institutional bases of social inequality, with a particular focus on race and immigration. By using a comparative analysis of welfare reforms in California and Arizona, Brown examines how anti-Hispanic stereotypes affect social policy formation. “Drawing on interviews, archival materials, and newspaper content analysis, I find that animus toward Hispanics is mobilized through two collective action frames: a legality frame and a racial frame. The legality frame lauds the contributions of documented noncitizens while demonizing illegal immigrants. The racial frame celebrates the moral worth of White citizens and uses explicit racial language to deride Hispanics as undeserving.”
Honorable Mention: Emily Ryo
USC

Emily Ryo employs a variety of legal and empirical methods in her work to examine issues relating to unauthorized migration, immigration detention, poverty and inequality, and racial bias. In her paper, “Deciding to Cross: The Norms and Economics of Unauthorized Migration” (American Sociological Review 2013: 78(4) 574–603), Ryo uses unique survey data collected in Mexico to develop and test a new decisionmaking model of unauthorized labor migration. “The new model considers the economic motivations of prospective migrants, as well as their beliefs, attitudes, and social norms regarding U.S. immigration law and legal authorities. Findings show that perceptions of certainty of apprehension and severity of punishment are not significant determinants of the intent to migrate illegally; however, perceptions of availability of Mexican jobs and the dangers of border crossing are significant determinants of these intentions.”

Best Article Award Committee:
Joanna Derby (Chair), Julie Steward, and Roberto Gonzales

The 2014 Award for Public Sociology in International Migration

Winner: Roberto Gonzales
Harvard Graduate School of Education

Roberto Gonzales is a widely cited expert on immigrant incorporation and immigrant youth. In addition to his contributions to academic journals such as the ASR, Roberto has an impressive record of bringing his findings to broader audiences. His work has been cited in the New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Wall Street Journal, TIME Magazine and on NPR and CNN.

Roberto is a leading national expert on unauthorized immigrant youth, and has worked with advocacy organizations to broaden the impact of his findings. To quote the president of Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees: “Dr. Gonzales’ research has helped GCIR members and other foundations understand the socio-economic impact of the DACA policy directive on beneficiaries and their families and the challenges that still face eligible immigrants who have yet to apply. It has also illuminated important lessons learned and priorities that will guide foundation investments in the next phase of DACA implementation.”

Roberto has worked collaboratively with other educators and organizations to develop scholarship programs for undocumented youth, including service on the Selection Committee of the DREAM.US National Scholarship Fund, which has raised more than $35 million to provide scholarships for undocumented immigrant college students.

Finally, Roberto has served on an Advisory Board for the City of Chicago’s Office of New Americans, where he helped to develop The Chicago New American’s Plan, which includes a range of efforts to more fully integrate immigrants into the economic, educational and cultural life of the city.

For his exemplary public sociology, we offer Roberto our enthusiastic congratulations.

Public Sociology in International Migration Award Committee:
David FitzGerald (Chair), Pawan Dhingra, and Linda Vo
Scenes from
the 2014 IM Mentoring Lunch & Section Reception

Photos by Steve Gold
International migrants risk their social, political, and economic rights when they leave their communities and transit to and enter a destination country. The focus of the session is on research that investigates the social, political, legal, and economic conditions that promote or diminish migrants' security.

**“Immigrant Organizations and the Assimilation/Transnationalism Divide”**
Organizer: Luis Eduardo Guarnizo, University of California-Davis, leguarnizo@ucdavis.edu

Immigrant organizations shape and facilitate processes of assimilation and transnational engagement. On the one hand, they facilitate assimilation by offering a variety of social services, educational and economic resources, and fostering civic and political participation. On the other, immigrant organizations also function as cross-border conduits linking immigrants with their homelands and thus facilitating their socio-cultural, economic, and political transnational engagement. Despite the apparent interconnection between migrant assimilation and transnationalism, an epistemic divide persists in the literature. This session seeks to promote the dialogue between these two approaches. Papers examining immigrant organizations in comparative perspective are especially welcome.

**“Immigrant Workers and Professionals in Precarious Jobs”**
Organizer: Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California sotelo@usc.edu

Post-industrial nations continue to have significant immigration populations, but with continued economic restructuring, many sources of employment have disappeared, or have been downgraded into precarious jobs. With the rise of independent contractors and freelancers, processes of informalization and outsourcing, and the dismantling of institutions that once provided employment security, what are the implications for immigrant workers and immigrant professionals? Possible topics of discussion include particular occupations and industrial sectors, as well as the implications for immigrant socioeconomic mobility, household economies, citizenship, criminalization and legalization, and a general politics of belonging.

**“Social Effects of Immigrant Detention, Removal, and Return”**
Organizer: Nestor Rodriquez, University of Texas-Austin nrodriguez@austin.utexas.edu

This session highlights research on the social effects of immigrant deportation enforcement policies for migrants, families, and communities. Session papers will focus on migrant experiences of detention, deportation, and return to countries of origin, and effects for communities and institutional sectors in the deporting country or abroad. Papers that take a quantitative or qualitative approach are welcome.

**Roundtable Session**
Organizer: Jacqueline M. Hagan, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, jhagan@unc.edu

The roundtable session welcomes research findings, new theoretical ideas, innovative methodological approaches, and pioneering work in progress. Once papers are accepted, authors are expected to commit to attend the session.
2015 International Migration Section Awards

THE THOMAS & ZNANIECKI BEST BOOK AWARD
DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2015

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 2015 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2013 or 2014. 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, 2015:

Shannon Gleeson (Chair)  
Cornell University, ILR School  
379 Ives Faculty Building  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
smg338@cornell.edu

Greta Gilbertson  
Fordham University  
Department of Sociology  
Dealy Hall 406B  
Bronx NY 10458-9993  
gilbertson@fordham.edu

James Bachmeier  
Temple University  
Department of Sociology  
743 Gladfelter Hall  
1115 West Polett Walk  
Philadelphia PA 19122  
james.bachmeier@temple.edu

The LOUIS WIRTH BEST ARTICLE AWARD
DEADLINE: APRIL, 1, 2015

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 (2013 or 2014). 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, 2015.

Hana Brown, (Chair), Wake Forest University (brownhc@wfu.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, 2015

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, 2015 to the committee chair:

Rene Flores, (Chair), Princeton University (rener@princeton.edu)
John Iceland, Penn State (jdi10@psu.edu)
Hiromi Ishizawa, George Washington University (ishizawa@gwu.edu)
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, 2015.

**Roberto Gonzales (Chair), Harvard University** (roberto.gonzales@gse.harvard.edu)
**Pawan Dhingra**, Tufts University (Pawan.Dhingra@tufts.edu)
**Linda Vo**, UC Irvine (volt@uci.edu)

### 2015 DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD
DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2015

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2015 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 2015 to:

**Min Zhou, (Chair)**, Nanyang Technological University / UCLA (zhoumin@ntu.edu.sg)
**Katharine Donato**, Vanderbilt (katharine.donato@vanderbilt.edu)
**Jacqueline Hagan**, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (jhagan@unc.edu)

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

- **2014** - Rubén G. Rumbaut
- **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
There is no doubt that violence and extreme insecurity are significant and immediate driving factors in the migration of children and families from Central America today. Since the early 1990s, when the United States began deporting gang members to the region, gangs have proliferated in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras—the three countries with the highest numbers of child migrants in recent months. But gangs are not the root cause of migration; they are merely a symptom of a long and continued history of U.S. intervention. Any time Central American leaders sought to reduce poverty, redistribute unused lands, or tax foreign companies, the CIA removed those officials.

For over a century, the United States has looked to the Central American region, with its arable land and geopolitical significance, as its backyard and a source for cheap labor. In a January 1927 Memorandum, Undersecretary of State, Robert Olds declared that the United States controls “the destinies of Central America and we do so for the reason that the [U.S.] national interest absolutely dictates such a course… Central America has always understood that governments which we recognize and support stay in power, while those which we do not recognize and support fall.”

Indeed, U.S. intervention has been evident throughout the region: From orchestrating Panama’s independence from Colombia to building the Panama Canal for shorter transoceanic trade routes, to ousting presidents whose policies threatened U.S. companies’ local profits. Any time Central American leaders sought to reduce poverty, redistribute unused lands, or tax foreign companies, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and sometimes also its military, removed those officials and installed new U.S.-amenable presidents. This happened as early as 1909 to remove José Santos Zelaya in Nicaragua and again in 1954 to remove Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala. As recently as 2009, the United States tacitly supported the coup against democratically-elected president Manuel Zelaya in Honduras. In each of these cases, the region was politically, socially, and economically destabilized with dire consequences for vulnerable populations.

Over the last three decades, one notable outcome of such destabilization has been mass migration to the United States. The case of El Salvador is telling. While the small country has always suffered from deep inequalities, mass migration of Salvadorans to the United States did not begin until the 1980s, when tens of thousands fled the horrors of a civil war funded largely by the United States. Guided by the ideology of the Cold War, the United States trained, armed, and funded the military for over a decade to keep what was perceived as communism out of the Americas. The country became unlivable for many; individuals set out in what were often step-migration processes in which one member of the family fled first to avoid being murdered, with the hope that others would soon follow. In too many cases, however, spouses and children would be separated for years, and even indefinitely. Although the Salvadoran civil war ended in 1992, migration and family separation persist due to continued inequality and increased insecurity.

As the largest member of the International Monetary Fund, the United States has great influence in determining the conditions upon which Central American countries receive loans. For over two decades, these conditions amount to neoliberal policies aimed at allowing the “market” to rule through privatization, deregulation, and the reduction of social welfare programs. El Salvador has been required to create free trade zones where they agree to reduce or fully eliminate trade barriers in exchange for manufacturing jobs. Corporations that receive extensive tax breaks and rent subsidies, however, are not required to pay workers livable wages.

Implemented in 2006, the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) with the United States has only exacerbated these problems. CAFTA-DR has created a context in which independent farm-
ers who once lived off of their earnings can no longer compete with low-priced food commodities from agribusiness corporations subsidized by the U.S. government. And even U.S. foreign aid comes with strings attached that worsen conditions locally. Farmers and all other low-wage workers must rely on poorly paid, exploitative manufacturing jobs established through free trade.

Limited jobs, increasing food prices, and diminished social welfare programs—all following the devastating civil war—have left large sectors of the population with few options for survival. Amidst worsening social and economic inequalities, poor youth who are especially vulnerable found power and survival in gangs. In response, the United States is now providing funding against the Drug War through a highly ineffective program, the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI). The combined implementation of CARSI and CAFTA have ultimately shepherded more young people toward gangs as their only option for survival, the consequence of which—the unabated violence in a context of impossible economic survival—now makes migration even more likely for parents and, increasingly, for children.

Originally published in the Stanford University Press Blog

How Health Reform Excludes Unauthorized Immigrants
—And Why That Needs to Change

Tiffany D. Joseph (Stone Brook University) & Helen B. Marrow (Tufts University)

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 was passed to extend health insurance coverage to an estimated 32 million previously-uninsured people living in the United States, in order to bring them more fully into the health care system. But one major group of residents was excluded completely from this landmark reform, because the legislation prohibits unauthorized immigrant adults from purchasing subsidized private insurance plans on the state health exchanges or gaining insurance through the expansion of Medicaid coverage to near-poor people. In fact, the 2010 health reform law also restricts help to some authorized immigrants, because laws previously on the books require all immigrants to have established five years of legal permanent residency in the United States before they become eligible for federal benefits.

Health reform’s restrictions on noncitizens, especially the unauthorized, underscore tensions between health and immigration realities. Ironically, a reform intended to make health insurance more of a universal right in the United States may also have the effect of further marginalizing unauthorized immigrants, stigmatizing them as “undeserving” of basic coverage now closer to becoming a right for everyone else.

Health Coverage Provided – and Denied – to Unauthorized Immigrants

Despite the restrictions they face under the Affordable Care Act, unauthorized immigrants can still continue to receive care in safety-net hospitals, clinics, and federally-qualified community health centers that attend to medically underserved populations in urban and rural areas. As in the past, such facilities will still provide certain emergency, preventative, and primary health care services to low-income patients regardless of their citizenship status or ability to pay.

In fact, the Affordable Care Act boosts funding for qualified community health centers by some $11 billion over the next five years. This will benefit unauthorized immigrants who are lucky enough to live in areas served by such centers - if they can make their way through the maze of bureaucratic forms, eligibility requirements, and waiting lines. But not all unauthorized immigrants are so lucky about where they live. And national reform is
also leading to new demands on health centers and their staffs, as they provide new services to millions of Americans newly eligible for Medicaid coverage.

What is more, as health reform is fully implemented, decreases are happening in federal “Disproportionate Share” funding to safety-net hospitals that provide emergency care for Medicaid and uninsured patients. Those who drafted the 2010 legislation assumed that such payments would no longer be needed once many more Americans became insured. But a side-effect may be to make it harder for unauthorized immigrants to get access to emergency care or specialty care. Even the most committed of safety-net hospitals will have fewer resources to serve the uninsured, and the problem is most acute in Republican-led states that are, so far, refusing to accept the expansion of Medicaid to their own near-poor citizens.

Corrective Steps in Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Francisco

Although the overall picture for unauthorized immigrants is bleak, some states and cities have chosen to take a more inclusive approach to health care.

* In 2006, Massachusetts created the Health Safety Net as part of comprehensive health reforms that were sponsored by Republican Governor Mitt Romney and later served as a model for the Affordable Care Act. Primarily funded through a pool of funds from hospitals, this program provides primary health services to all low-income state residents regardless of citizenship status, if they do not qualify for other public insurance.
* Vermont’s 2011 reforms use state funds to insure unauthorized immigrant residents.
* In 2007, Healthy San Francisco was enacted to provide primary medical care to all otherwise uninsured needy city residents between ages 18 and 65. Recently, a Democratic state senator proposed that California pay for the unauthorized to get Medicaid coverage or gain access to the state-run health insurance exchange.

Our own research shows that unauthorized immigrants in Massachusetts and San Francisco now enjoy access to basic health care services, albeit only limited services delivered through specified safety-net institutions. Because Massachusetts and San Francisco have actively decided to treat unauthorized immigrants as real residents, they provide better options for unauthorized residents than the rest of the country, even if coverage and access remain limited compared to the public and private options available to citizens and legal immigrants.

The Way Forward

For the sake of economic efficiency and public health, all Americans have a stake in making basic health care available to every resident. But in the absence of reforms like those in Massachusetts, Vermont, and San Francisco, millions of unauthorized immigrants living and working and raising families in communities across America face the threat of greater marginalization in the reformed system. Their access to health care will likely diminish, leading to deteriorations in wellbeing and growing disparities along lines of race, ethnicity, and legal status. Ironically, lines between vulnerable citizens and non-citizens may remain blurred for a time in states that are refusing to expand Medicaid and fully implement Affordable Care reforms for their own lower-income citizens. But divisions will grow as health reform is fully enacted.

In our view, the day will come when Affordable Care’s exclusion of unauthorized and newly legalized immigrants will have to change. To prevent the further marginalization and stigmatization of already vulnerable people, America will need to enact comprehensive immigration reform accompanied either by enlargements of rights to basic health care under national law or the spread across the entire country of creative state and local solutions like those adopted in Massachusetts and San Francisco. When it comes to health care, treating unauthorized immigrants like the real residents they already are is simple common sense.

Originally published in the Scholars Strategy Network website

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- The Department of Sociology at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, has recently established the Martha Foschi Award for Excellence in Research and Teaching, to be presented bi-annually beginning in October 2014. Martha Foschi is currently an active Professor Emerita in that Department, and has been chosen to be the first recipient of the award.

- Zulema Valdez, UC Merced, was elected to serve as Chair of the ASA Latina/o Section for the 2014-2015 academic year. She was appointed to serve a three year term on the editorial board of Contexts, 2015-2017.

MIGRATIONS & TRANSITIONS

Vilna Bashi Treitler was promoted to Full Professor. She was also a Visiting Fellow at desiguALdades.net, a network of scholars studying inequality in Latin America at the Freie Universität Berlin until the end of 2013

Katie Dingeman-Cerda is a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Sociology & Criminology at University of Denver.

Shannon Gleeson has joined the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Department of Labor Relations, Law & History.

Prema Kurien, Syracuse University, is the Dr. Thomas Tam Visiting Professor (of Asian American studies) at CUNY for 2014-2015.

Vivian Louie has joined the William T. Grant Foundation as program officer.

Bernadette Ludwig began her appointment as assistant professor of sociology at Wagner College in August 2014.

Elizabeth Miller recently started a tenure track position as instructor of sociology at Westchester Community College in New York.

Jessica M. Vasquez was promoted to Associate Professor at University of Oregon.

Enrique S. Pumar is Visiting Fellow of the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University in Fall 2014 and will be a Visiting Fellow at Florida International University Center for Latin American Studies in Spring 2015.

Leah Schmalzbauer is Associate Professor of Sociology and American Studies at Amherst College.

AWARDS

Elyakim Kislev, a Fulbright Fellow and PhD Candidate, Columbia University, was awarded the Israel Institute doctoral fellowship ($20,000).

Prema Kurien received the Contributions to the Field Award (2014) from the Asian and Asian American section of the ASA.

Helen B. Marrow, Tufts University, received Honorable Mention of the 2014 Distinguished Early Career
Award from the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities of the American Sociological Association

**Helen B. Marrow**, Tufts University, and **Dina G. Okamoto**, Indiana University received Carnegie Foundation Grant to supplement their Russell Sage Foundation project entitled “Immigrant-Native Relations in 21st-Century America: Intergroup Contact, Trust, and Civic Engagement” (with Michael Jones-Correa and Linda R. Tropp).

**Zulema Valdez**, UC-Merced, and Nancy Plankey Videla, Texas A&M University, were awarded an ASA Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline (FAD) Grant, 2014-2015, for their project, The Effects of Legal Status on the Social and Economic Incorporation of Mexican-Origin Mixed Status Families in the Southwest.

**Zulema Valdez**, UC-Merced (with J Wallander, S Ramirez, R DeLugan, and S Roussos) has been awarded a 3 year, NIH CBPR Grant Award for their project, "A CBPR Initiative to Address Obesity Disparities for Latinos in the California Central Valley."

**DISSEMINATIONS**


**Caroline Zickgraf**, "Family from afar: Moroccan migration, family practices and the transnational social space," University of Liège (Belgium). Advisor: Hassan Bousetta.


**Recent Publications**


Martikainen, Tuomas and Teuvo Laitila. 2014. “Population Movements and Orthodox Christianity in Finland: Dislocations, Resettlements, Migrations and Identities.” In Orthodox Identities in Western Europe Migration, Settlement and Innovation, edited by Maria Hämmerli and Jean-François Mayer. Ashgate.


Sigona, Nando. 2014. “Campizenship: Reimagining the camp as a social and political space,” Citizenship Studies, doi: 10.1080/13621025.2014.937643


The Last Best Place?: Gender, Family and Migration in the New West
Stanford University Press (2014)

Leah Schmalzbauer

Southwest Montana is beautiful country, evoking mythologies of freedom and escape long associated with the West. Partly because of its burgeoning presence in popular culture, film, and literature, including William Kittredge’s anthology The Last Best Place, the scarcely populated region has witnessed an influx of wealthy, white migrants over the last few decades. But another, largely invisible and unstudied type of migration is also present. Though Mexican migrants have worked on Montana’s ranches and farms since the 1920s, increasing numbers of migrant families—both documented and undocumented—are moving to the area to support its growing construction and service sectors.

The Last Best Place? asks us to consider the multiple racial and class-related barriers that Mexican migrants must negotiate in the unique context of Montana’s rural gentrification. These daily life struggles and inter-group power dynamics are deftly examined through extensive interviews and ethnography, as are the ways gender structures inequalities within migrant families and communities. But Leah Schmalzbauer’s research extends even farther to highlight the power of place and demonstrate how Montana’s geography and rurality intersect with race, class, gender, family, illegality, and transnationalism to affect migrants’ well-being and aspirations. Though the New West is just one among many new destinations, it forces us to recognize that the geographic subjectivities and intricacies of these destinations must be taken into account to understand the full complexity of migrant life.
Immigrant America: A Portrait, Updated, and Expanded
University of California Press (2014)

Alejandro Portes, Rubén G. Rumbaut

This revised, updated, and expanded fourth edition of Immigrant America: A Portrait provides readers with a comprehensive and current overview of immigration to the United States in a single volume.

Updated with the latest available data, Immigrant America explores the economic, political, spatial, and linguistic aspects of immigration; the role of religion in the acculturation and social integration of foreign minorities; and the adaptation process for the second generation. This revised edition includes new chapters on theories of migration and on the history of U.S.-bound migration from the late nineteenth century to the present, offering an updated and expanded concluding chapter on immigration and public policy.

Defining Race: Asian American Panethnicity and Shifting Ethnic Boundaries
Russell Sage

Dina G. Okamoto

In Redefining Race, Dina G. Okamoto traces the complex evolution of “Asian American” as a panethnic label and identity, emphasizing how it is a deliberate social achievement negotiated by group members, rather than an organic and inevitable process. Drawing on original research and a series of interviews, Okamoto investigates how different Asian ethnic groups created this collective identity in the wake of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s. Okamoto documents the social forces that encouraged the development of this panethnic identity. The racial segregation of Asians in similar occupations and industries, for example, produced a shared experience of racial discrimination, which led Asians of different national origins to develop shared interests and identities.

The emergence of a panethnic racial identity also depended, somewhat paradoxically, on different groups organizing along distinct ethnic lines to gain recognition and rights from the larger society. Leaders and community members who created inclusive narratives and advocated policies that benefited groups beyond their own moved their discrete ethnic organizations toward a panethnic model. For example, a number of ethnic-specific organizations in San Francisco expanded their services and programs to include other ethnic group members after their original constituencies dwindled in size or assimilated. A Laotian organization included refugees from different parts of Asia, a Japanese organization began to advocate for South Asian populations, and a Chinese organization opened its doors to Filipinos and Vietnamese. As Okamoto shows, the process of building ties between ethnic communities while also recognizing ethnic diversity is the hallmark of panethnicity.
Kids in the Middle: How children of Immigrants Negotiate Community Interactions for Their Families
Rutgers University Press

Vikki Katz (2014)

Complicating the common view that immigrant incorporation is a top-down process, determined largely by parents, Vikki Katz explores how children actively broker connections that enable their families to become woven into the fabric of American life. Children’s immersion in the U.S. school system and contact with mainstream popular culture enables them more quickly to become fluent in English and familiar with the conventions of everyday life in the United States. These skills become an important factor in how families interact with their local environments. Kids in the Middle explores children’s contributions to the family strategies that improve communication between their parents and U.S. schools, healthcare facilities, and social services, from the perspectives of children, parents, and the English-speaking service providers that interact with these families via children’s assistance. Katz also considers how children’s brokering affects their developmental trajectories. While their help is critical to addressing short-term family needs, children’s responsibilities can constrain their access to educational resources and have consequences for their long-term goals. Kids in the Middle explores the complicated interweaving of family responsibility and individual attainment in these immigrant families.

Race in Transnational and Transracial Adoption
Palgrave Macmillan (2014)

Edited by Vilna Bashi Treitler

When parents form families by reaching across social barriers (the color line, or the boundaries between 'First World' and 'Third World' nations) to adopt children, where and how does race enter the adoption process? How do agencies, parents, and the adopted children themselves deal with issues of difference in adoption?

This volume engages writers from both sides of the Atlantic to take a close look at race in transnational and transracial adoption. The contributors tackle questions of how adoption agencies engage race online; how parents understand race as a factor in raising their adopted children; how culture camps engage with parents and children about racial issues; and how social policy shapes the racial aspects of adoption, for better or worse.
Sans Papiers: The Economic and Social Lives of Young Undocumented Migrants
Pluto Press (2014)

Alice Bloch, Nando Sigona, Roger Zetter

Undocumented migration is a huge global phenomenon, yet little is known about the reality of life for those involved. Sans Papiers combines a contemporary account of the theoretical and policy debates with an in-depth exploration of the lived experiences of undocumented migrants in the UK from Zimbabwe, China, Brazil, Ukraine and Turkish Kurdistan.

Built around their voices, the book provides a unique understanding of migratory processes, gendered experiences and migrant aspirations. Moving between the uniqueness of individual experience and the search for commonalities, the book explores the ambiguities and contradictions of being an undocumented migrant.

With its insights into personal experiences alongside analysis of wider policy issues, Sans Papiers will have wide appeal for students, academics, policymakers and practitioners.

African Immigrant Families in Another France
Palgrave Macmillan (2014)

Loretta E. Bass

The incorporation of Sub-Saharan African immigrant families is a key issue for France and Europe at large. Using the voices of first and second-generation immigrants to describe their integration experiences, this book illustrates how racial and immigrant statuses are assigned simultaneously and inseparably for those of African-descent in France, and in turn limit employment and social cohesion, often irrespective of an individual’s qualifications or citizenship documents. First- and second-generation African youth report being, “French on the inside, African on the out,” because they hold a French mentality but are continually treated as outsiders. At the same time, this research connects individual-level cultural and religious factors that shape varied levels of resilience and immigrant outcomes. This book explains how the practices of French universalism and secularism together have become a straightjacket and ostrich policy for France, as the difficulties of incorporation are obfuscated by data regulations that limit the ability to measure social inequalities patterned by ethnic or immigrant descent.
Paradise Transplanted: Migration and the Making of California Gardens
University of California Press (2014)

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo

Gardens are immobile, literally rooted in the earth, but they are also shaped by migration and by the transnational movement of ideas, practices, plants, and seeds. In Paradise Transplanted, Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo reveals how successive conquests and diverse migrations have made Southern California gardens, and in turn how gardens influence social inequality, work, leisure, status, and our experiences of nature and community. Drawing on historical archival research, ethnography, and over one hundred interviews with a wide range of people including suburban homeowners, paid Mexican immigrant gardeners, professionals at the most elite botanical garden in the West, and immigrant community gardeners in the poorest neighborhoods of inner-city Los Angeles, this book offers insights into the ways that diverse global migrations and garden landscapes shape our social world.

The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies
Oxford University Press

Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Gil Loescher, Katy Long, and Nando Sigona

Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has grown from being a concern of a relatively small number of scholars and policy researchers in the 1980s to a global field of interest with thousands of students worldwide studying displacement either from traditional disciplinary perspectives or as a core component of newer programmes across the Humanities and Social and Political Sciences. Today the field encompasses both rigorous academic research which may or may not ultimately inform policy and practice, as well as action-research focused on advocating in favour of refugees' needs and rights.

This authoritative Handbook critically evaluates the birth and development of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, and analyses the key contemporary and future challenges faced by academics and practitioners working with and for forcibly displaced populations around the world. The 52 state-of-the-art chapters, written by leading academics, practitioners, and policymakers working in universities, research centres, think tanks, NGOs and international organizations, provide a comprehensive and cutting-edge overview of the key intellectual, political, social and institutional challenges arising from mass displacement in the world today. The chapters vividly illustrate the vibrant and engaging debates that characterize this rapidly expanding field of research and practice.
The Bilingual Advantage: Language, Literacy and the US Labor Market
Multilingual Matters (2014)

Rebecca M. Callahan and Patricia C. Gándara

The Bilingual Advantage draws together researchers from education, economics, sociology, anthropology and linguistics to examine the economic and employment benefits of bilingualism in the US labor market, countering past research that shows no such benefits exist. Collectively, the authors draw on novel methodological approaches and new data to examine the economics of bilingualism for the new generation of bilinguals entering a digital-age globalized workforce. The authors also pay considerable attention to how to best capture measures of bilingualism and biliteracy, given the constraints of most existing datasets.

Still Canadian?
Identity, Difference, Ethnicity and Race in the Experience of Canadian Migrants to the United States
Frontpage Publications Limited

Susan Lucas, Bandana Purkayastha, Miho Iwata (2014)

In recent years, most studies on immigrant adaptation and assimilation have examined questions of ethnicity, identity and belonging among groups that are marked as racially different from the white majority in the United States. This book examines the questions of ethnicity, race, identity and belonging by focusing on the experiences of a relatively invisible group: Canadian migrants to the United States.

Since Canada and the United States have enjoyed close political ties for centuries, many Americans simply assume Canadians “are just like us”. In contrast, Canadian migrants rarely identify simply as “American”. They choose hyphenated labels like Canadian-American, or describe themselves as Canadian. Using historical data, opinion polls, and interview data, this book examines why Americans think Canadians are no different from themselves, why Canadian migrants see themselves as distinctive, and how they build and sustain their Canadian identities.

The authors argue that ethnic identities are more easily sustained in the contemporary globalised world. They find individuals and groups can participate in politics of home country constantly, keep in touch with family and friends in other countries instantly, and they can shop for and consume culturally identified products to sustain their sense of being in touch with their cultures. The experiences of Canadian migrants also highlight the need to recognise hierarchies of whiteness among white migrants in order to fully understand ethnic identities in the contemporary world.
Voices of Internally Displaced Persons in Kenya: A Human Rights Perspective
Frontpage Publications Limited

Roseanne Njiru & Bandana Purkayastha (2015)

Voices of Internally Displaced Persons in Kenya: A Human Rights Perspective, chronicles experiences of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kenya who fled to the IDP Camps from the ethnic violence following the country’s disputed elections in December 2007. The critique emphasises the continuing vulnerabilities in the IDP camps and examines the underlying historical and contemporary social conditions that lead to human rights violations and gendered violence. The authors raise two important issues for human rights advocates. One, that the conditions in these camps, which were developed to protect IDPs from violence, do not measure up to the standards advocated by the UN Special Rapporteurs on adequate housing, food, water, education, health and on violence against women. Two, the response efforts are often fragmented and are only designed to address the conditions in the camps. The words of a displaced woman in Kenya, summarises the feelings of human indignity experienced by the IDPs: “They should know we are human. They should ask themselves, what if they were like us...” The authors suggest such monumental human crises, in Kenya and elsewhere, require more integrated, sustained, and effective responses.

Human Trafficking Amidst Interlocking Systems of Exploitation: A Focus on Pakistan
Frontpage Publications Limited

Farhan Navid Yousaf & Bandana Purkayastha (2015)

Trafficking constitutes a fundamental moral challenge to all those who believe in the principles of humanity and human rights. Drawing upon gender and human rights perspectives, the authors examine the issue of trafficking at both micro and macro levels to analyse how political economy of trafficking influences micro level experiences of victims of trafficking.

Based on archival and ethnographic data, this book expands the notion of trafficking from sex trafficking to trafficking as a profit making enterprise with human beings as the commodity. Critically examining the experiences of trafficked persons, the authors argue that trafficking occurs within the context of interlocking systems of exploitation. A multidimensional continuum of violence, ranging from wars, intrastate conflict, to home-based gendered violence, exacerbates people’s vulnerability to exploitation, often repeatedly, by traffickers. Thus, trafficking might occur repeatedly within a person’s life span, though not for the same purpose, and not in the same way. Using data on trafficked persons primarily from Pakistan, which is a source, transit and receiving country for trafficked victims, and other regional and international comparative data, the authors establish that contemporary definitions and debates about trafficking do not always capture the realities of trafficking on the ground.
New Perspectives in Intersectionality: Race, Gender, Class and Sexuality
With Keynote Address by Patricia Hill Collins

Intersectional approaches to social research suggest that systems of oppression such as race/ethnicity, class, gender, and sexuality are interconnected and intersect to shape the experiences of individuals. Intersectional research centers on the experiences of persons often historically ignored by policymakers and in academic scholarship. Without their experiences our theories of power and social processes are both incomplete and inaccurate. As a research paradigm intersectionality has its origins in black feminism, third world feminism and queer theory. It has come to shape research in many disciplines including feminist studies, critical race theory, postcolonial theory, public policy, public health, law, psychology, anthropology and sociology.

We are seeking papers and panels that examine how intersectionality functions in a variety of realms, including but not limited to the following areas:

- Intersectionality as theory and method
- Social activism, social justice, and public policy
- Race and multiculturalism
- Class inequality
- International relations in a global era
- Intersectionality in institutional contexts
- Transnationalism and migration
- Sex, sexualities, and queer studies
- Disability and embodiment

This two-day international conference is sponsored by the Department of Sociology and other departments and institutes at UMass Boston. We strongly encourage and will give priority to submissions of complete panel sessions with a maximum of four presenters. Sessions will last approximately 90 minutes. At least 25 minutes should be reserved for audience discussion. Individual papers are also encouraged.

Paper and panel session proposals must be received no later than December 15, 2014. Please send via email to Meredith Gamble at socialtheoryforum@umb.edu.

Selection and notification of approval will take place by February 1, 2015. We are interested in securing a publishing venue for selected papers. As in prior years, the papers will be peer-reviewed anonymously for possible publication in an edited book.

Panel Session Proposals Should Include:

1) Panel Title and short description (no more than 250 words)
2) The session organizer’s name, department, institution, address, and e-mail address
3) The following information for all participants: Name; department and institution; e-mail address
4) 250-word abstract for each paper
5) 1 page CV for each participant
6) Please state what, if any, audio-visual technology will be required for your session.

Individual Paper Proposals Should Include:

1) Name of Presenter, Institutional Affiliation, address and email.
2) Title of individual paper and 250-word abstract of paper
3) 1 page CV for presenter
4) Please state what, if any, audio-visual technology will be required for your talk.

Organizing Committee
Jorge Capetillo-Ponce, Meredith Gamble, Stephanie Hartwell, Glenn Jacobs, Cinzia Solari, Leslie Wang, Kevin Wozniak, Reef Youngreen
Sociology of Development is a new venue for scholarly work that addresses issues of development, broadly considered. Areas of interest include economic development and well-being, gender, health, inequality, poverty, environment and sustainability, political economy, conflict, and social movements, to mention only a few. Basic as well as policy-oriented research is welcome. The journal further recognizes the interdisciplinary scope of development studies and encourages submissions from related fields, including (but not limited to) political science, economics, geography, anthropology, and health sciences. A foundational principle of this journal is the promotion and encouragement of intellectual diversity within the study of development. As such, the journal encourages submissions from all scholars of development sociology, regardless of theoretical orientation, methodological preference, region of investigation, or historical period of study.

The journal webpage, which includes manuscript preparation information, is here: http://www.ucpressjournals.com/journal.php?j=sod
The manuscript submission webpage is here: http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/ucpress-socdev

Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor, Co-Editors

The Journal of Global Diaspora Studies (JGDS) is an international biannually scientific journal in English language published by the World Association of Global Diaspora Studies (WADIS). JGDS is intended for publication of research and review articles on all aspects of global diaspora and relevant fields such as international migration, transnationalism, multiculturalism, global network, identities and etc. JGDS provides an international platform for the researchers, academicians, professionals, practitioners and students to impart and share knowledge in the form of high quality research.

Authors are cordially invited to submit their original research paper and review articles with high quality on all aspects of Global Diaspora. The author should follow submission guidelines at www.wadis.or.kr

Congratulations!

to The Center for Migration Studies & International Migration Review
for the 50th Anniversary

Co-editors of the anniversary issue
Jennifer Lee, Jørgen Carling, and Pia Orrenius
The Center for Migration Studies (CMS) announces a new online, peer-reviewed, public policy publication titled The Journal on Migration and Human Security (JMHS). The publication’s theme of “human security” is meant to evoke the widely shared goals of creating secure and sustaining conditions in migrant sending communities; promoting safe, legal migration options; and developing immigration and integration policies that benefit sending and receiving communities and allow newcomers to lead productive, secure lives. This thematic focus encompasses the broad scope of the social, political and economic dimensions of “human security.”

CMS is an educational institute devoted to the study of international migration, to the promotion of understanding between immigrants and receiving communities, and to public policies that safeguard the dignity and rights of migrants and newcomers. In keeping with its mission, CMS values the knowledge, expertise and perspectives of scholars, public officials (present and past), faith communities, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, corporate leaders and others. It recognizes that important migration-related issues, scholarship and analysis do not receive sufficient attention in public policy circles. This is particularly the case for cross-cutting scholarship, comparative analysis, issues that have not been extensively documented or studied, and perspectives that are not typically captured in academic or trade publications. In addition, scholarly papers, public and private reports, and other sources of information and ideas do not always take a form that is accessible or even available to public officials or to others who influence public policy. Nor are such papers typically published on a timeline that maximizes their influence.

JMHS seeks to publish rigorous and well-argued papers that can significantly inform and contribute to the US and international policy debates on migration. It particularly welcomes papers that:

• Address timely migration-related “human security” issues, broadly defined;
• Cover issues and research that receive insufficient attention in immigration policy circles;
• Provide new information, ideas, non-traditional perspectives, comparative scholarship, or multi-disciplinary analysis; and
• Articulate areas of agreement and disagreement on particular issues, as well as gaps in knowledge.

JMHS seeks evidence-based papers that contain well-supported policy ideas. Papers should not exceed 7,500 words. Papers are published online at least every month. CMS extensively disseminates and publicizes the availability of new papers. In addition, CMS compiles a hard-copy volume of JMHS articles at the end of each year. Guidelines for submissions are available at: http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/about/submissions

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