Dear Members:

It is an honor to serve as chair of the ASA International Migration Section in the coming year, and I thank all those elected section officers who have come before me and eased my transition to office.

As students, scholars, and teachers of migration, we are living in challenging times. The refugee crisis in the Mediterranean reminds us how much more work remains to truly understand the complexity of international migration. Not since WWII have we witnessed such a massive movement of people, and the lack of preparation, foresight, and humanitarian assistance on the part of transit and receiving nations. The response has been both disappointing and inspiring, with some communities shunning the stranger in their midst while others extend a helping hand. In this issue, Doug Massey shares his thoughts on the motives behind the mass forced migrations we are witnessing today.

The coming years also bring new opportunities for members of the International Migration Section. Our third Mini-Conference, originally slated for the day before the ASA meeting in Montreal in 2017, has been moved to Philadelphia, to precede the ASA 2018 meetings. Several considerations led to this change: costs of travel to Montreal are prohibitive for many graduate students while Philadelphia offers direct competitive flights to and from most major cities in the United States; in Montreal our organization has no personal or institutional ties, essential for organizing and administering conferences, while Philadelphia is home to at least a dozen sociologists of migration, and colleagues in the area have already reached out and offered some initial support; finally, our section council expressed concern that international students and scholars both in the U.S. and abroad would experience more difficulty attending the meetings in Montreal because of Canada’s visa requirements, a problem that members have experienced. (continued on page 2)

Threat Evasion as a Motivation for Migration
by Douglas S. Massey

The motivations for human migration are diverse, but can generally be classified under five basic rubrics: material improvement, risk management, symbolic gratification, social connection, and threat evasion. Most theoretical work in recent decades has focused on motivations connected with material improvement, risk management, and social connection. Less attention has been paid to symbolic gratification and threat evasion. The desire of people to improve their material circumstances has long been recognized as a key motivation for migration. Migration motivated by a desire for material gain is most commonly theorized by neoclassical economics, which views the migratory decision as a cost-benefit analysis whereby rational, utility-maximizing actors balance the gains to be had by working at various geographic locations against the costs of migrating to these places. Individuals maximize utility by moving to the location where the difference between earnings at origin and destination is greatest, net of the costs of migration. (continued on pages 3–5)
More time is needed for fundraising to support the conference, but we are making headway. Last year Chair Katharine Donato and I launched a member fundraising drive that successfully raised almost $2,800 earmarked exclusively for our next mini-conference. Last month Chair-Elect Jennifer Lee and I have expanded our fundraising initiatives by offering advertising space in the section newsletter, *World on the Move*, to selected publishers who produce books in the field. Thus far, we have earned $1000 have and have five presses on board; you will see their purchased advertisements featured throughout the fall and spring newsletters.

Offering advertising for purchase to presses is a common fundraising strategy in many professional associations and sections and we are hopeful that it will become a regular feature in our newsletter.

Let me extend a very warm and special thanks to Claudia Youakim, our newsletter editor, who is responsible for the new and exciting look of *World on the Move*.

We are also thrilled to announce that we are now on social media, and have created a Facebook page and Twitter account for our section! We owe a debt of gratitude to Oshin Khachikian, a graduate student at UC Irvine, who has created these pages, and has also agreed to manage them. Please forward any announcements that you’d like circulated to him via Messenger through the International Migration Facebook page (https://www.facebook.com/ASAIternationalmigration/).

The 2015 meetings were a resounding success, thanks to Katherine Donato, our past chair, the IM council, session organizers and panelists, roundtable presenters, and many member volunteers. Equally memorable were the mentoring lunch and reception that brought so many students and faculty together. A special thanks is extended to the folks at *Ethnic and Racial Studies* for helping support the reception.

The 2016 annual section meetings will be held in Seattle from August 20-23. Our membership, which remains strong at 625, entitles us to four sessions in Seattle. However, because our section day falls on the last day of the conference, we have been allocated a bonus fifth session. Many thanks to Jennifer Lee, our Chair Elect, for compiling such a fabulous session program! See page 12 for a list of sessions. The mentoring lunch and reception were huge hits in Chicago and we hope they will be as successful this year. University of Washington sociology doctoral students Christina Hughes and Michelle O’Brien are already hard at work locating venues for our mentoring lunch and reception.

Let me close by saying that I am looking forward to working with you and welcome your ideas, suggestions, comments, and participation in the coming year.

With very best wishes,

Jacqueline Hagan

Robert G Parr Distinguished Term Professor
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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NEW MEMBERS

Chair-Elect
Jennifer Lee
University of California, Irvine

Council Member
(3-year term)
Van Tran
Columbia University

Student Council Member
(1-year term)
Gabriela León-Pérez
Vanderbilt University

Council Member
(3-year term)
Prema Kurien
Syracuse University

Also, follow us on Twitter @ASAmigration.
Threat Evasion as a Motivation for Migration
by Douglas S. Massey
(continued from cover page)

The desire for material gain has also been theorized by the new economics of labor migration, which argues that in addition to maximizing absolute income people often move to increase their incomes relative to others in their communities of reference. The same analytic framework argues that people frequently move to overcome missing, failed, or inaccessible markets for capital and credit. Whether motivated by a desire to maximize expected earnings or to finance purchases in the absence of working markets for capital or credit, the underlying motivation is one of material improvement, a core human motivation.

Although a desire for material gain is a core motive for individual action, human beings are also motivated by a strong desire to minimize losses and protect against risk. Psychologically human beings experience much more pain from a material loss than pleasure from an equivalent material gain, a well-known principle known as loss aversion. Many developing nations lack well-developed insurance markets or government substitutes (such as unemployment or health insurance). Under these circumstances, actors may employ migration as a means to self-insure against potential losses, and this motivation has also been theorized under the New Economics of Labor Migration, which predicts that households act to diversify their labor portfolios by sending members to work different geographic regions, thereby hedging against the loss of income at home.

In addition to moving in order to gain access to material resources, increase relative income, accumulate funds in the absence capital and credit markets, and hedge against potential losses to income, people also move for purposes of symbolic gratification— to gain status, prestige, and esteem, which are also core human motivations. A college professor may decide to move to another university to accept a named chair, for example, even if the salary remains constant or declines somewhat. Rural residents may be attracted by the bright lights and stimulating activities of a big city, which offers them the chance to become more “cultured” and “sophisticated.” Although the economic model of utility maximization can be applied to explain movement for symbolic gains, such motivations have also been treated by sociological theories of cultural capital, which point out that intangible resources such as status, prestige, and esteem are not only valuable motivators in themselves, but constitute important resources than can be used to advance one’s position in society.

In addition to material improvement and symbolic gratification, human beings are also motivated to affiliate and interact with other people for the exchange of emotional resources such as love, liking, and companionship, as well as to act collectively to achieve instrumental ends. Homo sapiens is a social species and individuals cannot survive, prosper, or reproduce outside of social groups. As a result, human actors are psychologically disposed to maintain and seek out social connections with others. This motivation may also be theorized by the neoclassical model of utility maximization, but most work on the social process of migration has been done under the rubric of social capital theory.

Because individuals are always socially connected to others— through networks defined by kinship, friendship, and acquaintance— migration not only motivates people to migrant for purposes of family reunification, it also confers instrumental value on ties to current or former migrants with experience in high-opportunity destinations. The wife of a male migrant may seek to migrate simply to reunite with her husband, but she may also aspire to gain access to greater opportunities for employment and higher wages at the place of destination, or to overcome the patriarchal constraints of rural life. Moreover, even people do not wish to associate with a particular migrant, siblings, cousins, in-laws, and friends may be motivated to draw upon their tie to the migrant in order to facilitate migration for economic ends, whatever their feelings about family reunification. Likewise, a working migrant may learn of economic mobilities at the place of destination, or be asked by a boss to find someone to fill a specific job, and then turn to his social network to offer the opportunity or to fill the position.

In short, having a social connection to a migrant reduces the costs and risks of migration so that migratory behavior tends to spread rapidly through social networks, yielding a process known as cumulative causation. If someone wishes to migrate from a small Mexican town to the United States without authorization, the prospect is daunting if no one from the community has ever crossed the border before. In the absence of information or experience, undocumented border crossing can be a costly and risky proposition. Once someone from the community has migrated, however, everyone socially connected to that migrant acquires something quite valuable: a tie to someone who knows how to cross the border, find a job, and get by in the United States.
Threat Evasion as a Motivation for Migration  
by Douglas S. Massey (continued)

The final motive for migration, which has achieved less attention in the literature, is the desire to escape an immediate threat to emotional or physical well-being, such as civil violence, crime, war, family violence, natural disasters, political upheaval, or catastrophic economic transformations, events that often produce a stream of out-migrants whose mobility is motivated by well-founded and acute fears for their well-being. They perceive a tangible current or impending risk and move rapidly to escape it, usually but not always by proceeding to the nearest and most accessible safe haven. If they remain within their home nation they become internally displaced persons and if they cross an international border they become refugees or asylees. Although one might apply neoclassical economics to conceptualize seeking refuge as an exercise in utility maximization, the decision to migrate under threat is more primal than rational and analyses of refugee movements are generally been considered theoretically more in terms of classificatory schemes and conceptual typologies based on the nature of the threat, the form of displacement, and the context of reception.

How refugee migrants are selected and how they fare after their escape from threat depends critically on the social, economic, and political circumstances of their departure and arrival and their prospects for return. Those fleeing an acute event such as a hurricane, an earthquake, or the sudden eruption of military hostilities are generally the least selected. In the most severe cases, everyone who has the ability moves and only the infirm, feeble, and abjectly impoverished are left behind. Political upheavals, crime, civil violence, and economic catastrophes are generally more selective on the basis of traits such as class, political affiliation, ethnicity, and religion. It is difficult, however, to make predictions a priori without a more precise knowledge of the nature of the threat and the timing of its expression. For example, a left-wing revolution might produce the exodus of the property-owning elite (as in Cuba) whereas a right-wing crackdown might spur the departure of the poor (as in Guatemala).

Whatever the original nature of the selection, the incentive to integrate into the receiving society varies systematically with the prospects for return. When people believe that returning home is unlikely or impossible, they have a strong incentive to invest in social integration and economic mobility at the place of destination. If they believe return is imminent or likely in the short to medium term, they have less incentive to adapt to their new circumstances. If the diaspora proves to be prolonged and not resolved in either direction—settlement or return—refugees may languish in marginalization and poverty for many years or even generations, segregated from the host society but unable to return to their place of origin.

Natural disasters, wars, and revolutions have occurred commonly throughout human history to displace people from their homelands and will no doubt continue to do so in the future. Moreover, the structural transformation of the economy during shift from an agrarian to an industrial or post-industrial mode of production has long been known to displace people from traditional livelihoods and turn them into migrants. In recent years, however, researchers have begun to pay closer attention to two potential drivers of migration that appear to be endemic to many societies in the 21st century: climate change and civil violence.

The term "environmental refugees" was introduced by El-Hinnawi (1985) to describe people forced to leave their place of origin, either temporarily or permanently, because of environmental disruptions triggered by human or natural events. Desertification, land degradation, deforestation, and rising sea levels constitute important forms of environmental change leading to out-migration, along with disruptions from large scale human projects. Afifi and Warner (2008) found a positive association between the size of migration flows between 172 countries and measures of over-fishing, desertification, water scarcity, soil salinization, deforestation, air pollution, soil erosion, and soil pollution within nations. Thus migration is indeed one important response to environmental change.

Most studies rely on country-specific data rather than cross-national statistical analyses. In their study of migration in Guatemala and Sudan, for example, Bilsborrow and DeLargy (1991) found that a decline in land productivity fostered rural out-migration whereas Hitztaler (2004) found that resource-poor villages in Russia’s Kamchatka region displayed greater rates of out-migration than those with stable resource bases. Similarly, Massey, Axinn, and Ghimire. (2010) found that short-distance moves in Nepal were predicted by decreasing access to firewood, declines in agricultural productivity, and decreases in land cover.
Bohra-Mishra and Massey (2011a) likewise found significant effects of population pressure, deforestation, and agricultural productivity on the likelihood of local mobility, but found little evidence that environmental deterioration promoted long-distance migration. Estimates derived by Feng, Krueger, and Oppenheimer (2010), however, uncovered a strong relationship between declining crop yields and out-migration to the United States; and Munshi (2003) documented a significant connection between the scarcity of rainfall and U.S. migration, a connection also observed by Nawrotzki, Riosmena, and Hunter (2012). In an era of global climate change, therefore, environmental disruptions clearly carry the potential to promote movement, especially over shorter distances but also possibly over longer distances and even internationally.

In addition to environmental change, another potential threat common to the contemporary world is civil violence emanating from diverse sources, including crime, political terrorism, narco-terrorism, guerilla insurgencies, revolutions, and state-sponsored repression; and as with environmental change, aggregate-level studies generally uncover a strong connection between such violence and out-migration. Shellman and Stewart (2007) found, for example, that Haitian emigration to the United States was strongly correlated with surges in political violence, holding economic conditions constant. Morrison (1993) found similar results in Guatemala, as did Morrison and Lafaurie (1994) in Colombia. Jones (1989), however, found the effect of violence on migration was mainly indirect, with conflict producing local economic dislocations that, in turn, led to emigration. Morrison and May (1994) also found that conflict-related economic turmoil was more important than violence in predicting internal migration within Guatemala; but Schultz (1971) showed that the effect of violence on rural-urban migration in Guatemala was small compared with the effects of socioeconomic and demographic factors.

In addition to these aggregate level studies, a growing number of investigators have examined the connection between violence and individual and household decisions to migrate. In their survey of displaced and non-displaced persons in Colombia in 2000, for example, both Engel and Ibáñez (2007) and Ibáñez and Vélez (2008) found that the threat of violence and the presence of paramilitary and guerilla groups were strongly associated with the likelihood of out-migration. Lundquist and Massey (2005) likewise found that the probability of leaving Nicaragua for the United States was strongly predicted by the intensity of the American Contra Intervention. In their study of Nepal, Bohra-Mishra and Massey (2011b) found that civil violence had nonlinear effects on migration, such that low to moderate levels of violence reduced the likelihood of movement whereas high levels increased the probability of migration. The effects of violence were confined to local and within-country moves, however, and did not affect the likelihood of emigration from Nepal.

These findings contribute to a growing body of research that links migration, both internal and international, to civil violence. Migration clearly constitutes a basic adaptive response that human beings frequently draw upon to escape outbreaks of civil violence. Although civil violence may not always generate long-distance moves, under certain circumstances it clearly has the potential to do so. Future research should endeavor to identify the circumstances, both individual and contextual, under which violence leads to international migration versus internal migration or local displacement. With civil violence seemingly endemic to many regions around the world in the 21st century (the Caucasus, the Middle East, the Maghreb, Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America), its potential as a cause of migration and population redistribution cannot be ignored.

In most cases, climate change and violence are treated as two independent threats, each of which potentially contribute to the flow of migrants around the world. Recent work, however, suggest that climate change and civil violence are, in fact, causally interrelated. Indeed, Hsiang, Meng, and Crane (2011) show that outbursts of civil violence are closely tied to variations in the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO). They found the probability of a civil conflict erupting doubles during El Niño versus La Niña years, and that the ENSO may have been behind 21% of all civil conflicts between 1950 and 2005. Likewise, Burke et al. (2009) link global warming to a greater risk of civil war in Africa. Given the potential of climate change to influence the frequency and severity of weather events such as El Niño, global warming not only has the potential to generate migration directly through displacement but also indirectly by triggering civil conflicts in affected areas throughout the world.

*References available upon request, please email WOM Editor at cyouaki1@ufl.edu*
The 2015 Distinguished Career Award

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo

Committee: Katharine Donato (Chair), Min Zhou, and Jacqueline Hagan

This year’s recipient of the Distinguished Career Award is Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo. Pierette has been an extremely prolific scholar, and her work has had significant impact in gender and migration, social movements and Latino/a studies. She has published four wide-ranging and versatile books that led (rather than followed) the development of new lines of scholarship about Mexican immigration and gender transitions in settlement, domestic immigrant women workers whose work she treats as formal sector work, how religion is used in social movement activism for immigrant rights, and southern California’s gardens and what they tell us about immigrant integration and its consequences. One of her books, *Domestica*, won a total of seven book awards alone!

All of her work has an engaging style and it reflects her strong commitment to outstanding sociological analysis into which she adds social activism. Pierette has been recognized with a multitude of fellowships and accolades from the discipline. She has been an editorial board member of *Social Forces, Social Problems, Gender & Society, Ethnography, Latino/a Studies*, among others. She is also very committed to her graduate students, postdocs and undergrads, and has won awards for student mentorship. In sum, Pierrette’s work is ground-breaking in so many ways and it challenges the discipline to see processes and patterns in the migration process not recognized before. For these reasons, I am honored and thrilled to present the IM Section’s Distinguished Career Award to Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo! - K. Donato

In their path-breaking book, Culling the Masses, David Scott FitzGerald and David Cook-Martin deliver a study that is impressive both in its ambitious methodology and its broad historical and international scope. Based on an exhaustive analysis of ethno-racial selection in immigration and naturalization laws in 22 Western Hemisphere nations over a 220 year period, and a detailed comparative case study of six countries, Fitzgerald and Cook-Martin bring a new perspective to our understanding of the process through which immigration policies in the Western Hemisphere have evolved. The book draws our attention to the importance of international institutions and diplomacy between nation states, and address the relationship between democracy and racism. Its theoretical rigor, clear articulation of its main arguments, and attention to empirical detail establishes it as a mainstay in social science scholarship on immigration policy for decades to come.

Committee: Shannon Gleeson (Chair), Greta Gilbertson, and James Bachmeier

The 2015 Award for Public Sociology in International Migration

Winner: Cecilia Menivar

Professor Menivar’s cutting edge and multifaceted research on U.S.-bound migration from Central America and the effects of legal, social and economic exclusion on different aspects of immigrants’ lives, such as their social networks, gender relations, family dynamics, and religious participation have had great influence on many fields and subfields within the discipline of sociology. This work has powerfully illuminated the connections between immigration laws and practices and everyday lives of fear, uncertainty, and ambiguity. As such, it has been used by a broad spectrum of stakeholders—social workers, health care professionals, volunteers in domestic violence hotlines and shelters, community organizers, attorneys, and local and national policy makers. Extending her academic work into the realms of policy, law and community, Cecilia has also authored important reports, aimed at informing policy makers in the US and abroad, and has been a champion as an expert witness in asylum cases and deportation hearings of undocumented immigrants and women fleeing violence from Central America. One of her letter writers remarked, “Cecilia is a beacon of light. The difference she has made in the lives of so many immigrants is immeasurable.” Many of the members of this section hope to extend their impact into the realms of policy and direct practice—Cecilia you set a great example for us all.

Committee: Roberto G. Gonzales (Chair), Pawan Dhingra, and Linda Vo
The 2015 Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award

Honorable Mentions: Leisy Abrego, Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo


In Sacrificing Families, Leisy Abrego provides an excellent ethnographic account of the factors that contribute to the well-being of families left behind in the wake of migration. The author highlights diverse families in which migrants are embedded, and the fluidity of legal status over their lives. Abrego challenges the common public discourse that emphasizes immigrant criminality, while avoiding reductive arguments for why migrants leave home. She acknowledges both the political oppression of the civil wars, as well as the economic precarity that bears down just as heavily, neither of which can be fully separated from a critical analysis of U.S. intervention. By contrasting the experiences of migrants, and their children from whom they are separated, Sacrificing Families provides a truly transnational account of immigrant inequality.


Paradise Transplanted examines who makes and maintains gardens, how they are used, and what they mean to people of Southern California. The book draws on ideas from geography, history, sociology, and landscape architecture. It finds that gardens are sites of pleasure (and power), providing a unique view of the agency of immigrants, and their relationship with place and people. Drawing on interviews, ethnographic observation and archival material, this creative account reveals how central immigration and immigrants have been to the construction of place. Paradise touches on and goes beyond the traditional concerns of migration scholarship, such as assimilation, development policies, labor exploitation, economic incorporation, social mobility. The book highlights the importance of the natural landscape for the urban environment, while also exploring how various groups of immigrants have shaped their environments throughout history and today.

The Aristide Zolberg Distinguished Student Scholar Award

Winner: Ariela Schachter

In “A Change of Heart or Change of Address? The Geographic Sorting of Whites’ Attitudes towards Immigration,” Ariela Schachter of Stanford University tackles an important question: what is the relationship between the size of the local immigrant population and white public opinion on immigration? To address it, she analyzes GSS panel data using a rigorous methodology. She proposes a theoretical model that fits the patterns in the data and reconciles previous findings from the literature. She argues that Whites do not change their opinion of immigrants as their communities diversify. Instead, some of they vote with their feet by out-migrating. Those whites that remain in these communities are more likely to have a positive view of immigrants, which is consistent with previous cross-sectional findings. This is a thoughtful and rigorous contribution to an important debate in the immigration literature.

Committee: Rene Flores (Chair), John Iceland, and Hiromi Ishizawa
In “Black Mexicans, Conjunctural Ethnicity, and Operating Identities Long-Term Ethnographic Analysis,” Robert Smith uses the case of New York City’s Black Mexicans to challenge existing paradigms of immigrant assimilation. Assimilation theories generally assume that assimilation into Black inner-city culture will lead to downward mobility among immigrants. Drawing on more than 15 years of ethnographic research, Smith details how phenotypically “Mexican-looking” youth who identified as Black used this identity to achieve upward mobility before abandoning it altogether. To explain these surprising findings, Smith introduces the concepts of “conjectural ethnicity” and “operating identity” which together capture the relational and historically-situated nature of racial and ethnic identities and their effects on the immigrant incorporation process. This insightful article not only reorients assimilation research, it helps to fill the much-lamented gap between scholarship on immigration and that on racial and ethnic relations.

Committee: Hana Brown (Chair), Fernando Riosmena, and Emily Ryo
Beyond Borders
Stories of Yunnanese Chinese Migrants of Burma
WEN-CHIN CHANG
$26.95 paper
“Beyond Borders is a masterpiece. It is both deeply human and superbly academic. It plunges the readers into the complex life-worlds of Yunnanese Chinese migrating through Burma, Thailand, and beyond, yet combines meticulous ethnographic scholarship with a careful and rigorous self-reflective approach. Beyond the rich descriptions of individual destinies, this book is also a fascinating guide to the political history and the challenging environments on the Southeast Asian margins.”
—Jacques P. Leider, Ecole Francaise d’Extreme-Orient

Broad Is My Native Land
Repertoires and Regimes of Migration in Russia’s Twentieth Century
LEWIS H. SIEGELBAUM & LESLIE PAGE MOCH
$29.95 paper
“Broad Is My Native Land is a major contribution to the fields of global migration history and Russian history. The combination of the vast expertise of these two top scholars has resulted in a very well-written, well-structured, innovative, and thorough narrative that has major repercussions for how we conceive of mobility, migration, and state formation.”
—Leo Lucassen, author of The Immigrant Threat: The Integration of Old and New Migrants in Western Europe since 1550
IM Reception

Photo credit: Steve Gold
Title: Culture and Achievement among the Children of Immigrants  
Organizer: Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Princeton University  
mpfk@princeton.edu  
Session Type: Open

Culture is often deployed by pundits to explain both exceptional and poor educational and occupational outcomes among the children of immigrants. Immigration researchers, however, have rejected this simplistic framing, and have argued that group outcomes are the result of a host of factors such as immigrant selectivity, contexts of reception, ethnic capital, legal status, and a group’s position in the ethnoracial hierarchy. This panel seeks to critically examine the role of culture, as well as other factors, that help to explain the differential levels of achievement in school and the workplace among children of immigrants. Papers with a national or international focus are welcome.

Title: New Frontiers in Gender and Migration  
Organizer: Jen’nan Read, Duke University  
jennan.read@duke.edu  
Session Type: Open

Research on gender and immigration has made great strides over the past decade, largely in response to scholars’ call for greater attention to gender in migration studies. Today, we know much more about diversity in men’s and women’s migration, settlement experiences, and outcomes across a host of social domains, including work, family, religion, politics, and health. The goal of this session is to showcase papers that not only build on this research but also highlight areas in which knowledge is still in its infancy. Papers with a national or international focus are welcome, as are those across a range of sociological topics that focus on gender and migration.

Title: Detention, Deportation, and the Refugee Crisis  
Organizer: Emily Ryo, University of Southern California  
eryo@law.usc.edu  
Session Type: Open

Immigration detention is the fastest growing—but the least studied—type of incarceration in the United States. A similar pattern is emerging around the world, with the increasing movement of economic migrants and political refugees arriving at the doorsteps of nation states that are not prepared to accept them. Immigration detention and deportation raise new and difficult social, economic, and political questions, especially in light of the refugee crisis. Yet public understanding of these processes is extremely limited. This session will bring together papers that promote our understanding of various aspects of immigration detention, deportation, and the refugee crisis, including the history, origin, and development of detention and deportation policies, and their impact on individuals, families, and communities.

Title: Political Integration of Immigrants and Their Adult US Citizen Children: Mechanisms of Inclusion and Exclusion  
Organizer: Robert C. Smith, Baruch College and CUNY Grad Center  
Robert.Smith@baruch.cuny.edu  
Session Type: Open

An important new frontier for sociological study is to analyze the laws, systems, and processes by which naturalized immigrants and their U.S.-born adult children are included and excluded from political life. This session focuses on the everyday mechanisms of inclusion, exclusion, attraction and repulsion from politics and other forms of civic engagement. Papers are invited that analyze how American political systems—the Voting Rights Act, parties, voting systems, candidate selection processes, and political mobilization—mobilize and demobilize U.S. immigrants and their adult children at the local or higher level.

Title: Public Sociology: Engaging the Media and the Public with Academic Research  
Organizer: Jennifer Lee, University of California, Irvine  
jenlee@uci.edu  
Session Type: Invited

This session will focus on the ways in which scholars have successfully reached a broader audience with their academic research. Convening immigration researchers who have engaged in various types of public sociology, the participants will speak about their experiences, provide tips for how immigration researchers may reach a more general audience beyond academic books and journals, and also highlight the advantages of doing so.

Roundtable Organizer: Jody Agius Vallejo E-mail: vallejoj@college.usc.edu
2016 International Migration Section Awards

The Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award
Deadline: April 1, 2016

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 2016 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2014 or 2015. 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, 2016:

Chair: David Fitzgerald, UC San Diego dfitzger@ucsd.edu
Members: David Cook Martin, Grinnell College cookd@grinnell.edu,
Mao-Mei Liu, Brown University, mao-mei_liu@brown.edu

Mailing addresses for sending nominated books:

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<th>David Fitzgerald</th>
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<th>Mao-Mei Liu</th>
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<td>Center for Comparative Immigration Studies</td>
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<td>University of California, San Diego</td>
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<td>Brown University</td>
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<td>9500 Gilman Drive, Mail Code: 0548</td>
<td>Grinnell, IA 50112</td>
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Louis Wirth Best Article Award
Deadline: April 1, 2016

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 (2014 or 2015). 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, 2016.

Chair: Rob Smith, Robert Smith Robert.smith@baruch.cuny.edu
Members: Minjeong Kim, San Diego State University mjkim17@gmail.com,
Chenoa Flippen, University of Pennsylvania chenoa.flippen@gmail.com

Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award
Deadline: May 1, 2016

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. At the time of submission the submitter must be graduate student. Unpublished papers are encouraged. 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 International Migration 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, 2016 to the committee chair:

Chair: Steve Gold, Michigan State University, gold@msu.edu
Members: Alexis Silver, SUNY-Purchase Silver, alexis.silver@purchase.edu,
Susan Pearce, East Carolina University, Pearces@ecu.edu
The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration
Deadline: April 1, 2016

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, 2016.

Chair: Cecilia Menjivar, University of Kansas
Members: Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California, sotelo@usc.edu, Ruben Hernandez-Leon, UCLA rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu

Distinguished Career Award
Deadline: April 1, 2016

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2016 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 2016.

Chair: Jacqueline Hagan, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, jhagan@unc.edu
Members: Katharine Donato, Vanderbilt, katharine.donato@vanderbilt.edu
   Jennifer Lee, UC Irvine, jenlee@uci.edu

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

2015 - Pierette Hondagneu-Sotelo
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
Members’ News

ANNOUNCEMENTS


Min Zhou received a grant from the Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation with matching grants from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences & Centre of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University (NTU), to hold an international symposium on “The Formation and Development of New Chinese Diasporas,” Chinese Heritage Centre, Singapore, December 11-13, 2015.

Prema Kurien received a three-year National Science Foundation grant from the Sociology program (SES-1528344) for her ongoing project, “The Incorporation of Religious Minorities in Canada and the United States.”

Holly Reed was recently tenured and promoted to Associate Professor at CUNY Queens College.

Susan Eckstein received a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship for a book project on Cuban immigration exceptionalism that addresses how and why the U.S. has granted Cubans for over half a century a range of immigration privileges granted no other foreign-born.

David FitzGerald was promoted to Professor at the University of California, San Diego.

Cecilia Menjívar’s was promoted to a new position as Foundation Distinguished Professor at the Department of Sociology, University of Kansas.

Rubén Rumbaut was elected as American Academy if Arts & Sciences (AAAS) Fellow.

Stephen P. Ruszczyk completed his Ph.D. from the CUNY Graduate Center in May 2015.

Jessie K. Finch has begun a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor of Sociology at Stockton University.

Silvia Pedraza was cited in an article by David Francis in FOREIGN POLICY on "U. S. History with Iraqui and Afghan Refugees Hints at Delays for Syrians," September 17, 2015.

Silvia Pedraza was interviewed on television, August 15, 2015 by Lisa Fletcher on the program "Inside Story", Al Jazeera America network, regarding the possibility of Cuban Americans returning to Cuba, given the re-establishment of relations between the US and Cuba.

Silvia Pedraza was also interviewed on radio, August 15, 2015, by the BBC World Service, London, UK, by Julian Worricker regarding Cuban American attitudes towards the reopening of the US Embassy and the new US-Cuba relations. On October 5, 2015, she was also interviewed on radio by Michael Cohen, for Capital City Recap, Lansing, Michigan, 1320 WILS, regarding the US experience in resettling refugees, with implications for the Syrian refugees.

Suzanne Hall has also been awarded an ESRC grant for a research project on ‘Super-diverse Streets: Economies and spaces of urban migration in UK Cities’ (ref: ES/L009560/1). The first phase of this research incorporates a qualitative survey of 910 immigrant retailers across four UK cities. The survey results will be available on the Super-diverse streets website: https://lsecities.net/objects/research-projects/super-diverse-streets

Stephanie Canizales received a Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant. National Science Foundation Sociology Program, 2015-2016. Stephanie was also quoted in, “Young immigrants placed in sponsor homes are at risk of abuse, experts say,” LA Times, 08/2015.
The Rewards of Teaching
by Silvia Pedraza

Usually we talk about the rewards of teaching in terms of our contribution to the next generation and to the nation. But this Winter semester my teaching also directly rewarded my own life—on two occasions. In my Sociology/American Culture 304 class—American Immigration—I survey the history of immigration, race, and ethnicity in America from the 19th to the 21st centuries, focusing on many immigrant histories: that of the Germans, Irish, Italians, Jews, Blacks, Mexicans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Japanese, Koreans, and Chinese. While teaching about the history of the group I make a point of including a short autobiographical group vignette on each, as I go back and forth from biography to history—the central insight that C. Wright Mills (1961) called "the sociological imagination.”

The first reward came when teaching about the history of Mexicans, for which included the short biography of Mary Lou Hernandez-Olivares Mason that appeared in Michigan History—"Living the Migrant Life' (2014). This told the story of her family when, in her childhood, they came up from Texas to work for the Michigan Sugar Company picking fruit and vegetables in the fields (blueberries, sugar beets, cherries, cucumbers, strawberries) in the heat of the summer months. They lived in the back of a trailer camp without electricity or running water, earning little, drinking water that was hot as scup from the sun. My students gasped at the living conditions! Despite an early marriage and several children, by dint of hard work, Mary Lou went on to earn a nursing degree and to make a mark in Michigan’s history as she became Director of the Michigan Commission on Spanish-Speaking Affairs, a capacity in which she helped migrant workers.

The very weekend after I introduced this material to the class, I served as a Faculty Marshall at the Honors Symposium, wearing my University of Chicago cap and gown. Was I surprised to find that Mary Lou's granddaughter, Jennessa L. Rooker, was the undergraduate who spoke representing the Honors students. The address she delivered focused on her grandmother, who was in the audience, and her courageous life. When everyone clapped, the real Mary Lou stood up! Thanks to her tenacity, her granddaughter was now at Michigan and an Honors student. Amazing mobility in this wonderful family! I shared Jennessa's address with my students later as well.

The second reward came when I was teaching the history of Cuban—Americans, for which I relied on my own research. This American Immigration class for upper class students has a research paper assignment for which students interview their family members as an immigrant family and focus on how they became incorporated in America over the course of time. They also do library research on the history of the particular immigrant/ethnic and group, and then link the two together. This assignment most often results in a beautiful paper. One day, one of my Cuban—American students in the class, Eduardo Consuegra, came to see me during office hours regarding his paper. Was I surprised to Learn that his mother's first cousin, Rosa Maria Alejo, had been my classmate and best friend when we were both little girls in the same school in Cuba! All the more so because I had never seen Rosie again. After our families left Cuba, the Alejos went to live in Tampa, Florida, rather than Miami, and my own family did not arrive in Miami until 15 years after they left Cuba, as they first-lived in Bogota, Colombia for most of those years, and then Akron, Ohio. It was only when email finally arrived that the old classmates began to find their lost friends. In this case, unfortunately, that was impossible because Rosie had already died—rather young. So having Eddy in my class became a spiritual experience for me—like the return of a dearest friend I had lost.

Teaching does have many rewards, as we contribute to creating a better generation and a better nation. Unbeknown to us, at times we also reward ourselves.
NEW PUBLICATIONS


NEW PUBLICATIONS (continued from page 13)


NEW BOOKS

Elusive Jannah
The Somali Diaspora and a Borderless Muslim Identity
Cawo M. Abdi

As a Somali working since high school in the United Arab Emirates, Osman considers himself “blessed” to be in a Muslim country, though citizenship, with the security it offers, remains elusive. For Ardo, smuggled out of Somalia to join her husband in South Africa, insecurities are of a more immediate, physical kind, and her economic prospects and legal status are more uncertain. Adam, in the United States—a destination often imagined as an earthly Eden, or jannah, by so many of his compatriots—now sees heaven in a return to Somalia.

The stories of these three people are among the many that emerge from mass migration triggered by the political turmoil and civil war plaguing Somalia since 1988. And they are among the diverse collection presented in eloquent detail in *Elusive Jannah*, a remarkable portrait of the very different experiences of Somali migrants in the UAE, South Africa, and the United States. Somalis in the UAE, a relatively closed Muslim nation, are a minority within a large South Asian population of labor migrants. In South Africa, they are part of a highly racialized and segregated postapartheid society. In the United States they find themselves in a welfare state with its own racial, socioeconomic, and political tensions. A comparison of Somali settlements in these three locations clearly reveals the importance of immigration policies in the migrant experience. Cawo M. Abdi’s nuanced analysis demonstrates that a full understanding of successful migration and integration must go beyond legal, economic, and physical security to encompass a sense of religious, cultural, and social belonging. Her timely book underscores the sociopolitical forces shaping the Somali diaspora, as well as the roles of the nation-state, the war on terror, and globalization in both constraining and enabling their search for citizenship and security.

Strangers No More: Immigration and the Challenges of Integration in North America and Western Europe
Princeton University Press
by Richard Alba and Nancy Foner

*Strangers No More* is the first book to compare immigrant integration across key Western countries. Focusing on low-status newcomers and their children, it examines how they are making their way in four critical European countries—France, Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands—and, across the Atlantic, in the United States and Canada. This systematic, data-rich comparison reveals their progress and the barriers they face in an array of institutions—from labor markets and neighborhoods to educational and political systems—and considers the controversial questions of religion, race, identity, and intermarriage.

Richard Alba and Nancy Foner shed new light on questions at the heart of concerns about immigration. They analyze why immigrant religion is a more significant divide in Western Europe than in the United States, where race is a more severe obstacle. They look at why, despite fears in Europe about the rise of immigrant ghettos, residential segregation is much less of a problem for immigrant minorities there than in the United States. They explore why everywhere, growing economic inequality and the proliferation of precarious, low-wage jobs pose dilemmas for the second generation. They also evaluate perspectives often proposed to explain the success of immigrant integration in certain countries, including nationally specific models, the political economy, and the histories of Canada and the United States as settler societies.

*Strangers No More* delves into issues of pivotal importance for the present and future of Western societies, where immigrants and their children form ever-larger shares of the population.
Duke University Press
A. Aneesh.

In a follow up to his book, Virtual Migration, A. Aneesh employs India’s call centers as useful sites for studying global change in his new book, Neutral Accent. The horizon of global economic shift, the consequences of global integration, and the ways in which call center work "neutralizes" racial, ethnic, and national identities become visible from the confines of their cubicles. In his interviews with call service workers and in his own work in a call center in the high tech metropolis of Gurgaon, India, Aneesh observed the difficulties these workers face in bridging cultures, laws, and economies: having to speak in an accent that does not betray their ethnicity, location, or social background; learning foreign social norms; and working graveyard shifts to accommodate international customers. Call center work is cast as independent of place, space, and time, and its neutrality—which Aneesh defines as indifference to difference—has become normal business practice in a global economy. The work of call center employees in the globally integrated marketplace comes at a cost, however, as they become disconnected from the local interactions and personal relationships that make their lives anything but neutral.

Gender and International Migration: From the Slavery Era to the Global Age.
New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation
Katharine M. Donato and Donna Gabaccia

In 2006, the United Nations reported on the feminization of migration, noting that the number of female migrants had doubled over the last five decades. Likewise, global awareness of issues like human trafficking and the exploitation of immigrant domestic workers has increased attention to the gender makeup of migrants. But are women really more likely to migrate today than they were in earlier times? In "Gender and International Migration," sociologist and demographer Katharine Donato and historian Donna Gabaccia evaluate the historical evidence to show that women have been a significant part of migration flows for centuries. The first scholarly analysis of gender and migration over the centuries, "Gender and International Migration" demonstrates that variation in the gender composition of migration reflect not only the movements of women relative to men, but larger shifts in immigration policies and gender relations in the changing global economy. While most research has focused on women migrants after 1960, Donato and Gabaccia begin their analysis with the fifteenth century, when European colonization and the transatlantic slave trade led to large-scale forced migration, including the transport of prisoners and indentured servants to the Americas and Australia from Africa and Europe. Contrary to the popular conception that most of these migrants were male, the authors show that a significant portion were women. The gender composition of migrants was driven by regional labor markets and local beliefs of the sending countries. For example, while coastal ports of western Africa traded mostly male slaves to Europeans, most slaves exiting east Africa for the Middle East were women due to this region’s demand for female reproductive labor. Donato and Gabaccia show how the changing immigration policies of receiving countries affect the gender composition of global migration. Nineteenth-century immigration restrictions based on race, such as the Chinese Exclusion Act in the United States, limited male labor migration. But as these policies were replaced by regulated migration based on categories such as employment and marriage, the balance of men and women became more equal both in large immigrant-receiving nations such as the United States, Canada, and Israel, and in nations with small immigrant populations such as South Africa, the Philippines, and Argentina. The gender composition of today’s migrants reflects a much stronger demand for female labor than in the past. The authors conclude that gender imbalance in migration is most likely to occur when coercive systems of labor recruitment exist, whether in the slave trade of the early modern era or in recent guest-worker programs. Using methods and insights from history, gender studies, demography, and other social sciences, "Gender and International Migration" shows that feminization is better characterized as a gradual and ongoing shift toward gender balance in migrant populations worldwide. This groundbreaking demographic and historical analysis provides an important foundation for future migration research.

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Skills of the Unskilled: Work and Mobility among Mexican Migrants
Jacqueline Hagan, Ruben Hernandez Leon, and Jean Luc Demonsant

Each year tens of thousands of international migrants with little schooling move to the United States from Mexico to maximize earnings and contribute to the household economy. Once in the United States they are initially employed as agricultural workers, janitors, gardeners, maids, caregivers, construction workers, and cooks, all jobs with low levels of social recognition which often leads others to view them as non-people. Dominant theories of migration, labor, and human capital have largely ignored the experiences of skill acquisition and labor market and social mobility of these migrants, who are quickly categorized under the shorthand “unskilled” or “low skilled” and deemed trapped in dead-end occupations at the bottom of the labor market. Needless to say, many of these migrants do face conditions of exploitation, including inadequate compensation for their work. While numerous critical contributions to the scholarly literature have described and analyzed these precarious work conditions, in Skilled of the Unskilled Jacqueline Hagan, Ruben Hernandez Leon, and Jean Luc Demonsant have taken up the task of challenging the notion that migrants with low levels of formal education are “unskilled.”

Skills of the Unskilled reports the findings of a five-year study that relies on in-depth interviews with 320 migrants and return migrants in the United States and Mexico, and includes worksite observations in Mexico and the United States, along with two community case studies. Hagan, Hernandez Leon, and Demonsant identify and measure the lifelong human capital that migrants with low levels of education can acquire, transfer, and apply throughout their life courses and migratory careers—before migration, while abroad, and upon return—to further their labor market opportunities, as measured though wage increases, occupational mobility, job jumping, and entrepreneurship.

In their analysis of learning at home and abroad, the authors demonstrate that many so-called unskilled and low-skilled migrants possess technical and interpersonal skills learned in informal contexts both on and off the job through observation, interaction, and cooperation. Hagan and colleagues also find that the acquisition and transfer of knowledge and skills from Mexico to the United States is gendered, reflecting the different social contexts in which women and men acquire their skills at home and abroad. By systematically researching the modes of learning and transferring skills in the sending country before migration and after return, the authors also challenge the methodological nationalism permeating theories of human capital and labor market incorporation, which solely focus on what happens during a migrant’s sojourn abroad.

Contesting Immigration Policy in Court
Legal Activism and Its Radiating Effects in the United States and France
Cambridge Studies in Law and Society
Leila Kawar

What difference does law make in immigration policymaking? Since the 1970s, networks of progressive attorneys in both the US and France have attempted to use litigation to assert rights for non-citizens. Yet judicial engagement - while numerically voluminous - remains doctrinally curtailed. This study offers new insights into the constitutive role of law in immigration policymaking by focusing on the legal frames, narratives, and performances forged through action in court. Challenging the conventional wisdom that ‘cause litigation’ has little long term impact on policymaking unless it produces broad rights-protective principles, this book shows that legal contestation can have important radiating effects on policy by reshaping how political actors approach immigration issues.

Based on extensive fieldwork in the United States and France, this book explores the paths by which litigation has effected policy change in two paradigmatically different national contexts alike.
Asian Americans are often stereotyped as the “model minority.” Their sizeable presence at elite universities and high household incomes have helped construct the narrative of Asian American “exceptionalism.” While many scholars and activists characterize this as a myth, pundits claim that Asian Americans’ educational attainment is the result of unique cultural values. In *The Asian American Achievement Paradox*, sociologists Jennifer Lee and Min Zhou offer a compelling account of the academic achievement of the children of Asian immigrants. Drawing on in-depth interviews with the adult children of Chinese immigrants and Vietnamese refugees and survey data, Lee and Zhou bridge sociology and social psychology to explain how immigration laws, institutions, and culture interact to foster high achievement among certain Asian American groups.

For the Chinese and Vietnamese in Los Angeles, Lee and Zhou find that the educational attainment of the second generation is strikingly similar, despite the vastly different socioeconomic profiles of their immigrant parents. Because immigration policies after 1965 favor individuals with higher levels of education and professional skills, many Asian immigrants are highly educated when they arrive in the United States. They bring a specific “success frame,” which is strictly defined as earning a degree from an elite university and working in a high-status field. This success frame is reinforced in many local Asian communities, which make resources such as college preparation courses and tutoring available to group members, including their low-income members.

While the success frame accounts for part of Asian Americans’ high rates of achievement, Lee and Zhou also find that institutions, such as public schools, are crucial in supporting the cycle of Asian American achievement. Teachers and guidance counselors, for example, who presume that Asian American students are smart, disciplined, and studious, provide them with extra help and steer them toward competitive academic programs. These institutional advantages, in turn, lead to better academic performance and outcomes among Asian American students. Yet the expectations of high achievement come with a cost: the notion of Asian American success creates an “achievement paradox” in which Asian Americans who do not fit the success frame feel like failures or racial outliers. While pundits ascribe Asian American success to the assumed superior traits intrinsic to Asian culture, Lee and Zhou show how historical, cultural, and institutional elements work together to confer advantages to specific populations. An insightful counter to notions of culture based on stereotypes, *The Asian American Achievement Paradox* offers a deft and nuanced understanding of how and why certain immigrant groups succeed.

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**Artifacts and Allegiances: How Museums Put the Nation and the World on Display**

*University of California Press, 2015*

*Peggy Levitt*

By some estimates, one out of every seven people in the world today is an international or internal migrant. Our cities are increasingly diverse—people from over 184 countries call London home. So how do we learn to get along? Museums have always played a leading role in creating national citizens. In today’s global world do they also create global citizens who engage actively with diversity next door and across the world? *Artifacts and Allegiances* takes us around the world to tell the compelling story of how today’s museums are making sense of immigration and globalization. Based on firsthand conversations with museum directors, curators, and policymakers; descriptions of current and future exhibitions; and the inside stories about the famous paintings and iconic objects that define collections, this work provides a close-up view of how different kinds of institutions balance nationalism and cosmopolitanism. By comparing museums in Europe, the United States, Asia, and the Middle East, Levitt’s accounts tells the fascinating story of a sea change underway in the museum world at large.

Since 1996, when the deportation laws were hardened, millions of migrants to the U.S., including many long-term legal permanent residents with “green cards,” have experienced summary arrest, incarceration without bail, transfer to remote detention facilities, and deportation without counsel—a life-time banishment from what is, in many cases, the only country they have ever known. U.S.-based families and communities face the loss of a worker, neighbor, spouse, parent, or child. Many of the deported are “sentenced home” to a country which they only knew as an infant, whose language they do not speak, or where a family lives in extreme poverty or indebtedness for not yet being able to pay the costs of their previous migration. But what does this actually look like and what are the systems and processes and who are the people who are enforcing deportation policies and practices? The New Deportations Delirium responds to these questions.

Taken as a whole, the volume raises consciousness about the complexities of the issues and argues for the interdisciplinary dialogue and response. Over the course of the book, deportation policy is debated by lawyers, judges, social workers, researchers, and clinical and community psychologists as well as educators, researchers, and community activists. The New Deportations Delirium presents a fresh conversation and urges a holistic response to the complex realities facing not only migrants but also the wider U.S. society in which they have sought a better life.

Constructing Immigrant “Illegality”: Critiques, Experiences, and Responses

The topic of "illegal" immigration has been a major aspect of public discourse in the United States and many other immigrant-receiving countries. From the beginning of its modern invocation in the early twentieth century, the often ill-defined epithet of human "illegality" has figured prominently in the media; in vigorous public debates at the national, state, and local levels; and in presidential campaigns. In this collection of essays, contributors from a variety of disciplines - anthropology, law, political science, religious studies, and sociology - examine how immigration law shapes immigrant illegality, how the concept of immigrant illegality is deployed and lived, and how its power is wielded and resisted. The authors conclude that the current concept of immigrant illegality is in need of sustained critique, as careful analysis will aid policy discussions and lead to more just solutions.
Fifty years of large-scale immigration has brought significant ethnic, racial, and religious diversity to North America and Western Europe, but has also prompted hostile backlashes. In Fear, Anxiety, and National Identity, a distinguished multidisciplinary group of scholars examine whether and how immigrants and their offspring have been included in the prevailing national identity in the societies where they now live and to what extent they remain perpetual foreigners in the eyes of the long-established native-born. What specific social forces in each country account for the barriers immigrants and their children face, and how do anxieties about immigrant integration and national identity differ on the two sides of the Atlantic?

Western European countries such as Germany, the Netherlands, and the U.K. have witnessed a significant increase in Muslim immigrants, which has given rise to nativist groups that question their belonging. Contributors Thomas Faist and Christian Ulbricht discuss how German politicians have implicitly compared the purported “backward” values of Muslim immigrants with the German idea of Leitkultur, or a society that values civil liberties and human rights, reinforcing the symbolic exclusion of Muslim immigrants. Similarly, Marieke Slootman and Jan Willem Duyvendak find that in the Netherlands, the conception of citizenship has shifted to focus less on political rights and duties and more on cultural norms and values. In this context, Turkish and Moroccan Muslim immigrants face increasing pressure to adopt “Dutch” culture, yet are simultaneously portrayed as having regressive views on gender and sexuality that make them unable to assimilate.

Religion is less of a barrier to immigrants’ inclusion in the U.S., where instead undocumented status drives much of the political and social marginalization of immigrants. As Mary C. Waters and Philip Kasinitz note, undocumented immigrants in the U.S. are ineligible for the services and freedoms that citizens take for granted and often live in fear of detention and deportation. Yet, as Irene Bloemraad points out, Americans’ conception of national identity expanded to be more inclusive of immigrants and their children with political mobilization and changes in law, institutions, and culture in the wake of the Civil Rights Movement. Canadians’ views also dramatically expanded in recent decades, with multiculturalism now an important part of their national identity, in contrast to Europeans’ fear that diversity undermines national solidarity.

With immigration to North America and Western Europe a continuing reality, each region will have to confront anti-immigrant sentiments that create barriers for and threaten the inclusion of newcomers. Fear, Anxiety, and National Identity investigates the multifaceted connections among immigration, belonging, and citizenship, and provides new ways of thinking about national identity.

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**Call for Submissions – Work in Progress blog**

The Work in Progress blog, of the Organizations, Occupations and Work section of the ASA, invites submissions (800-1,200 words) on all topics related to organizations, occupations and work, broadly understood. The primary purpose of the blog is to disseminate sociological findings and ideas to the general public. Articles should be accessible and jargon-free, written like a *New York Times* op-ed.

We will publish summaries by authors of all monographs related to organizations, occupations and work. Additionally, we invite proposals for three types of article: research findings (from your own study or summarizing the findings of others), news analysis, commentary. Interested authors should send a proposed title and topic (one paragraph maximum) to Matt Vidal (matt.vidal@kcl.ac.uk). The WIP Editorial Team will decide whether to invite a full submission.
Call for Papers

The Journal of Chinese Overseas (JCO)

The Journal of Chinese Overseas (JCO) has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), a new edition of Web of Science™. Content in this index is under consideration by Thomson Reuters to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded™, the Social Sciences Citation Index®, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index®. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. ESCI will extend the universe of publications in Web of Science to include high-quality, peer-reviewed publications of regional importance and in emerging scientific fields. ESCI will also make content important to funders, key opinion leaders, and evaluators visible in Web of Science even if it has not yet impacted an international audience. A journal in ESCI is searchable, discoverable, and citable; authors and researchers get real-time insight into a journal’s citation performance while the content is considered for inclusion in other Web of Science collections. You can measure the contribution of an article in specific disciplines and identify potential collaborators for expanded research. JCO co-editors, Liu Hong and Zhou Min, welcome the submission of quality papers to

ILR REVIEW: The Impact of Immigrant Legalization Initiatives: International Perspectives

The ILR Review [http://ilr.sagepub.com/] is calling for papers for a special issue on the impact of immigrant legalization initiatives. We seek innovative international and U.S.-sited research from a broad array of disciplines—including sociology, political science, economics, industrial relations, and law—that advances our understanding of the processes, outcomes, and policy implications of different approaches to the regularization of unauthorized immigrants. Submitted abstracts may reflect a range of methodologies, including surveys, qualitative or quantitative fieldwork, experiments, or the use of historical/archival data. The guest editors of this special issue are Maria Lorena Cook (mlc13@cornell.edu), Shannon Gleeson (smg353@cornell.edu), Kate Griffith (kg275@cornell.edu), and Lawrence Kahn (lmk12@cornell.edu). Prospective contributors are encouraged to consult any of the guest editors regarding preliminary proposals or ideas for papers.

The legalization, or regularization, of unauthorized immigrants has become an important and contentious policy issue in the United States and in countries around the world. While the United States is fairly unique in its long periods of legislative inaction regarding unauthorized immigrants, policies in other countries present a range of responses. In Europe, several countries have enacted periodic mass regularization programs or have provided for ongoing adjustment of status on a case-by-case basis. Traditional immigrant-sending countries in South America and Africa have recently instituted legalization programs as they become immigrant-destination countries as well. In the United States, temporary legalization measures, such as the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), provide further examples of limited deportation relief and work authorization.

These legalization initiatives around the world raise a number of questions. What are the impacts of regularization programs on immigrant workers, their families, and the communities in which they live? How does acquisition of legal status affect immigrants’ workplace conditions (health and safety, employment, wages, occupational mobility)? How do legalization programs affect the work and employment conditions of those who are excluded from such programs or who do not participate and retain their unauthorized immigration status? How does loss of legal status affect workers and their families?

This special issue of the ILR Review will be among the first to examine the impact of legalization initiatives on immigrant workers across the globe. We are interested in the effects of legalization programs on the working lives of unauthorized immigrants, as well as those in temporary legal statuses, and of unauthorized immigrants who remain outside the scope of these initiatives. We invite papers that analyze different worker outcomes: labor force participation, employment, wages, workplace health and safety, discrimination, organizational, social and occupational mobility, and rights mobilization, among others. We are especially keen to receive papers that address these issues in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East, as well as papers that compare national origin groups within a country or legalization initiatives and their impacts across countries or over time. Suggested topics include, but are not limited to, the following.

- **Comparative impact of legalization programs.** How do the structures of legalization programs affect employer practices and worker outcomes (employment, wages, working conditions, organization, access to legal protections)? What can we learn from different national and regional models of labor integration? Does the legal status “bump”—the gap between authorized and unauthorized workers—look different from place to place?

- **Comparative impact of legal status.** How have different categories of legal status—including temporary and liminal legality—shaped worker outcomes and the well-being of families and communities? Do guest worker and other temporary programs necessarily produce better outcomes relative to those of unauthorized individuals? What are the lasting impacts, if any, of unauthorized status for workers? Does legal status matter more for some outcomes and processes than others? How does legal status intersect with other attributes and identities (race, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexuality) to shape worker outcomes?

- **Immigration enforcement impact.** How do changes in immigration regimes affect a national labor force over time? How have increases in deportations affected worker outcomes? How have sub-national (region, state, province, municipality) immigration enforcement policies affected unauthorized workers? To what extent do changes in immigration law affect workers’ rights enforcement efforts?

- **Legal mobilization and worker rights.** What is the relationship between immigration status and workers’ willingness to demand, either individually or collectively, improved working conditions? How do changes in immigration status affect workers’ willingness to confront employers, speak to coworkers, or pursue formal channels of restitution when their rights are violated? How does immigration status affect workers’ willingness to participate in organizing efforts, including but not limited to union activity?

**Anticipated Timeline:** Prospective contributors should submit a detailed abstract of their research to ilrr@cornell.edu no later than January 31, 2016. The abstracts should include the research question(s), theoretical argument, contribution to the literature, detailed methodology, and anticipated empirical findings. The editors will review the abstracts and invite selected contributors by March 31, 2016. Full papers will be due by September 15, 2016. All papers will undergo the normal peer review process.
CALL FOR CONFERENCE PROPOSALS
Developing the Field of Gender and Migration: Working Toward Innovative Methodologies and Analytical Techniques
University of California – Irvine
February 26-27, 2016

Over the past two decades, scholars from various disciplines built up a body of scholarship about gender and migration. Shifting focus away from a universalizing male experience, this field established that gender dynamically structures migration and immigrant incorporation processes. Despite the proliferation of work, many migration scholars continue to advance static and binary understandings of gender. Often studies simply include gender as a control variable or conflate the study of gender with the study of only women or men. However, a growing number of scholars have begun to frame gender as a constitutive element of migration and to move past reductive biological categories of sex to a more fluid understanding of gender and its nuanced role in migration processes. This shift came about through the use of innovative methodologies, analytical techniques, and interdisciplinary conversations. This conference builds on this innovative shift in the scholarship by providing a forum for scholars at the forefront of gender and migration studies to engage with each other’s work. We invite proposals for papers that are on the cutting-edge of the study of gender and migration.

Possible topics may include:

• Theoretical and substantive issues, such as: How is gender embedded into theoretical migration concepts, such as assimilation theory?; How are institutional logics of state sponsored migration processes gendered?; Does the relationship between gender and migration vary for migrants fleeing political persecution vs. those seeking economic livelihoods?; How do gendered cultural meanings of work and family, for example, differ between immigrant origins and destinations?; Are there differences in migrant men’s and women’s understandings of their mobility experiences?; To what extent (and how) should gender and sexuality be disentangled in the study of migration processes and migrants lives?; How do race, class, and other social locations intersect with gender to structure migrant experiences and to what extent (and how) does the nature of this intersection vary by group?

• Methodological issues, such as: How do we study gender, not sex differences, in quantitative and qualitative analyses?; Do certain types of data collection and analysis lend themselves to particular types of investigations about gendered causes and consequences of migration?; What are the specific advantages and challenges of various disciplinary methods in yielding insights into gender and migration?; What are the possible terms of interdisciplinary conversations? Are there distinctly feminist methods for studying gender and migration?

• Historical issues, such as: How has the gendered composition of international migrants shifted over time and across world regions?; Do the consequences of migration vary by whether women or men lead outmigration from particular origins to destinations?; To what extent are attributes of past immigration policy regimes related to the gender composition of migrant populations and what, if any, consequences exist?; How have gendered expectations, and their impact on migrant experiences, shifted over time and over immigrant generations?

CALL FOR CONFERENCE PROPOSALS
This conference aims to bring together a group of interdisciplinary scholars, ranging from graduate students to senior scholars, who are involved in cutting-edge research in the field of gender and migration. By engaging with one another’s work, we plan to identify innovative theoretical, methodological, and analytical strategies that will advance scholarship in the field. If you wish to present a paper, please submit no more than two single-spaced pages in which you identify your research question, theoretical framework, data and methodology, findings, and contributions to the study of gender and migration. Please include references (in addition to the two page limit) and if necessary, up to two pages of tables and/or figures.

Submissions are due by December 14, 2015 at 9am PST/12pm EST. Applicants should upload their submissions to https://form.jotform.com/52865763590164. Participants will be notified if their paper has been selected by the end of the first week of January 2016. All papers must be drafted and submitted to the organizers by February 10, 2016 for circulation to participants prior to the conference. Conference presentations are expected to last 20 minutes. We anticipate turning conference proceedings into a journal special issue. Therefore, papers should be based on original research and should not have been published already or be under consideration for publication elsewhere. Please note that papers will be subject to peer review, after the conference, to determine inclusion in any conference publications. Participants will meet in the afternoon on February 27th (after the public conference has ended) to engage in conversations facilitated by senior scholars and prepare manuscripts for publication. Travel funding will be available for one author of each paper accepted for presentation and completed by the due date. If additional authors would like to attend, they are welcome at the conference but they must cover their own expenses. Questions should be directed to the conference email address (genderandmigration2016@gmail.com)

Conference Organizers:
Laura E. Enriquez, Assistant Professor of Chicano/Latino Studies, UC Irvine
Cheryl Llewellyn, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Massachusetts – Lowell
Katharine Donato, Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University
Laura Hyun Yi Kang, Associate Professor of Gender and Sexualities Studies, UC Irvine

Confirmed Conference Participants:
Donna Gabaccia, Professor of History, University of Toronto – Scarborough
Vicki Ruiz, Professor of History and Chicano/Latino Studies, UC Irvine
Others to be announced
“Superb... An important contribution that examines the devastating consequence of ‘illegality’ on our young people.”
—Junot Díaz, author of *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao*

“Jason De León has written a remarkable book. I know of no other ethnography of life and death on the borderlands that is more moving, theoretically ambitious, or powerful than this eagerly awaited work.”
—María Elena García, author of *Making Indigenous Citizens: Identities, Education, and Multicultural Development in Peru*

“A power-packed ethnography of the everyday lives and violence faced by Mexican and Central American undocumented day laborers in a privileged West Coast city.”
—Nancy Schepers-Hughes, author of *Death without Weeping: The Violence of Everyday Life in Brazil* and coeditor of *Violence at the Urban Margin*

In this gutsy, eye-opening examination of the lives of workers in the New South, Vanessa Ribas showcases the particular vulnerabilities faced by immigrant workers inside a contemporary American slaughterhouse.

Dreams and Nightmares takes a critical look at the challenges and dilemmas of immigration policy and practice in the absence of comprehensive immigration reform.

“The book will be essential reading for courses on immigration or on child immigrants.”
—Susan Biber Coulton, Associate Dean, University of California, Irvine

“This vividly written book changes the way we think about ‘skilled’ and ‘unskilled.’ It is a must-read for anyone interested in migration policy or research.”
—J. Edward Taylor, University of California, Davis

“Eloquent and sharp... an important contribution to the literature on undocumented populations.”
—Harvard Educational Review

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First Announcement IMISCOE PhD Summer School Princeton 2016

Where and When: IMISCOE and Princeton University are proud to announce the first transatlantic IMISCOE PhD Summer School in collaboration with Princeton University. The PhD Summer School will take place from 7th -13th of August 2016 in Princeton on campus.

Costs PhD Summer School: The PhD summer school fee is 550 Euros, which includes a welcome reception, a closing dinner, lunches and refreshments in the coffee breaks. You will have the possibility to be housed on campus in the Princeton dormitories (for 65 Dollar a night).

Topic of the PhD Summer School

New Immigration and the Redefinition of the Mainstream: Transatlantic Perspectives

Both Europe and North America are facing a constant renewal of immigration flows. New migration patterns emerge every day and the profile of new migrants is very diverse on both sides of the Atlantic. Most of the literature on immigrant incorporation in Europe and North America has implicitly assumed that there was a pre-existing mainstream society and culture to which immigrants were required to adapt. In North America, the focus has often been on the process of assimilation or Americanization, a complex process at the end of which immigrants would become just like any other American citizens, sharing the same mainstream culture and values as well as the same indivisible loyalty to the American institutions. In Europe, the focus has been on the process of integration of immigrants into pre-existing nation-states also characterized by a set of values, lifestyles and institutions as well as by a specific history.

Much less attention has been dedicated to the various ways in which immigrants have contributed to the redefinition of the mainstream. Immigrants do not just adapt, assimilate or integrate in a fixed pre-existing mainstream receiving society. They are also a significant factor, both directly and indirectly, of change at all levels: cultural, economic, social and political. In Germany, the kebab introduced by Turkish immigrants has now become a national German dish just like the pizza in the United States that was imported by Italian immigrants has become a central element of the American diet. This trivial example shows to what extent immigrants enrich and enlarge the culinary mainstream.

This is also true for other domains of human activity. Youth culture in big cities is strongly influenced by the increasing ethnic diversity among youngsters growing up in the city. The so-called ‘immigrant’ vote has changed the political landscape. Educational institutions changed because they had to adapt to a new school population, one that often takes different or alternative pathways through the educational system. Neighborhoods and shops changed because of new populations coming in. Identity politics and identity formation got a new meaning also pushing the people of native descent to (re)define themselves ethnically or racially.

This first transatlantic PhD school will move away from traditional incorporation, integration and assimilation studies to examine to what extent new immigrants contribute the redefinition of the mainstream host societies not only in the spheres of culture and identities but also of economics, social relations and politics.

Lectures at the IMISCOE PhD Summer School:

Prof. Marco Martiniello (University of Liege)

Prof. Maurice Crul (Erasmus University Rotterdam, VU University Amsterdam)

Prof. Douglas S. Massey (Princeton University)

Application and Selection procedure

The application process will be open from the 1st of October and the deadline for the application is the 1st of December. An application should consist of the following documents:

• An abstract of the paper you would like to present at the PhD summer school
• Short CV with a list of publications (papers and articles)
• A support letter from your PhD Supervisor.

In total fifteen PhD students from Europe will be selected and fifteen PhD students from the US. You will receive a notification of the results of your application before January 1st 2016.

For further information about the IMISCOE-Princeton PhD Summer School contact:

Ali Konyali: Konyali@imiscoe.org
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