Dear colleagues,

It’s an honor to follow Jennifer Lee in serving as the 2017-18 International Migration Section chair.

Thanks to all of you for getting your section dues in for 2017, enabling us to surpass the critical level of 600 members and keep five programming slots for the 2018 ASA conference in Philadelphia. Chair-elect Cecilia Menjívar has put together a diverse set of topics for our Section panels that reflect the membership’s broad theoretical interests.

The Section will host a Mini-Conference on August 10, 2018, the day before the ASA conference begins, at Perry World House on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania. A Steering Committee co-chaired by Emilio Parrado with members from Temple, Penn, and William and Mary is developing the agenda and raising funds. The Mini-Conference will include two plenary panels. As it happens, 2018 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first brainstorming meeting that launched the International Migration Section. The first panel will take stock of the last quarter century and propose a research agenda for the next quarter century. The second panel will discuss how to bring refugee studies and the sociology of international migration into a deeper, sustained engagement. A series of break-out sessions will be oriented toward practical tips for scholars to engage broader audiences, including policymakers, NGOs, courts, and the media, and professionalization tips on how to publish in migration journals and prepare a book proposal. Stay tuned for more details.

The International Migration Section is also working with ASA staff to enhance the public impact of our scholarship by developing databases of members interested in speaking to the media and serving as expert witnesses in court cases. Elizabeth Aranda is spearheading this effort.
Keeping everyone abreast of Section news is a team effort, and we’re delighted that Samantha Saghera has assumed the editorship of the newsletter. Please welcome our new Associate Editor, Armand Gutierrez. Social media guru Oshin Khachikian continues to maintain our Facebook (ASAinternationalmigration) and Twitter (@ASAmigration) accounts.

If you have ideas for the Section, please don’t hesitate to share them at dfitzgerald@ucsd.edu.

Best wishes,

David FitzGerald
Theodore E. Gildred Chair in U.S.-Mexican Relations
Professor of Sociology
Co-Director, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies
University of California, San Diego

NEW MEMBERS

Chair-Elect
Cecilia Menjívar
University of Kansas

Council Member
(3-year term)
David Cook-Martin
New York University,
Abu Dhabi

Student Council Member
(1-year term)
Stephanie Canizales
University of Southern California

Council Member
(3-year term)
Joanna Dreby
University at Albany
The Game Change in Immigration Scholarship

In eight years the Obama administration deported more immigrants than any other President. Immigration scholars responded; we have documented the impacts of such a focus on immigration enforcement. Men, mostly from Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean have been the primary targets. However, men live in families; they have wives and girlfriends and children, many of whom are legal residents or U.S. citizens. Immigration enforcement has torn families apart. It has left children without parents, strained marriages and undermined fathers’ abilities to provide for their children.

The consequences of a system that increasingly criminalizes immigrants goes beyond those who are the target of enforcement. As I wrote in my book, Everyday Illegal (University of California Press 2015), there are rippling effects. One of the most surprising to me, born and raised in south New Jersey not quite in the shadows of the Statue of Liberty, is that young children in the immigrant families I interviewed did not like the word, “immigrant.” Or they misused it. Time and time again children told me that immigrants are “illegal” or “not supposed to be here.”

I heard the same thing from unauthorized kids, from kids whose parents were legal permanent residents, and from U.S. citizens. This is quite a contrast to the also problematic message I grew up with during the 1980s that we were “a nation of immigrants.” And so it follows that in school, with their friends, children I met did not use the word immigrant to describe themselves or their families. To them immigrant had become a stigma, a taboo. But immigration was surely on their minds. At one recess I observed children in a chilling variation of cops and robbers: migra chasing the immigrant. The children I talked to were afraid; their fears exposed on the playground.

Over the past three years I have talked about my research at colleges and universities around the country, from Massachusetts to California. I’ve heard again and again the following reaction from the audience: we know what you are talking about, we have seen it in our schools (or communities, or after school program) too. Those fears, I was told, solidified during the 2016 election campaign around the Trump candidacy, and in November 2016 the nightmare of children across the nation came true.
In my research, the impacts of immigration enforcement have occasionally hit home with a ferocity that takes my breath away. One of those times was in July 2016. My oldest, 14-years old, whose father was born in Mexico, was out walking to the store to buy a new phone charger with his first paycheck. He wore his favorite Mexico national soccer team sweatshirt. On the sidewalk he ran into an older white man who looked him in the eye and told him to “get out of America.” If this U.S. citizen child of a tenured professor wept and felt afraid when Trump won the election, imagine the feelings of any child in a more tenuous situation.

January 2017 began with uncertainties, but less than a year later it is clear that we have entered a new era of U.S. immigration enforcement. The Obama administration had implemented priorities for immigration enforcement aimed at targeting those with criminal convictions and others who pose a danger to public safety. They have been cancelled. Tragic stories abound. A mother of two U.S. citizen children who had been convicted in 2008 for using a fake social security number to work went to her regular check-in at immigration; while on her previous 7 check-ins she had been released to her family, this time she was handcuffed and deported to Mexico. A 22-year-old DACA recipient in the process renewing her status spoke out about her experiences at a dreamer rally: minutes after leaving the event ICE officials pulled over the car she was riding in and detained her. A 10-year-old with cerebral palsy traveled by ambulance through an immigration check point to an emergency surgery; border patrol agents followed the ambulance to the hospital, waited outside the hospital room and took her into custody immediately after the surgery. She remained in a detention center for 11 days before lawyers and human rights activists won her release.

Other programs have also been targeted: the Central American Minors (CAM) Refugee program was rescinded as was the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). Temporary Protected Status was cancelled for those from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Sudan, and Nicaragua and the fate of the program for other nationalities is up in the air. The game is changing at a dizzying pace.

The game change, however, is not only in the area of immigration policy. Increasingly it seems the social sciences are coming under attack. In October, Chief Justice John Roberts’ publically referred to “sociological gobbledygook”: ASA President Eduardo Bonilla-Silva responded highlighting the rigorous and empirical nature of social science data. In other cases, the attacks are much more personal, with individual academics regularly targeted. Toni Airaksinen writing for CampusReform.org, a conservative news site concerned with bias in higher education, repeatedly identifies and names professors for being too “liberal.” In one example of the fallout: Airaksinen identified a University of Illinois professor whose work examines racial inequalities in mathematics education and the story was picked up by FoxNews, as a result the education professor received a flood of hate mail and threats. In another case, Drexel University put a professor on administrative leave, citing safety concerns, after his online comments were misinterpreted and generated a flurry of online controversy.

So what is an immigration scholar to do? These are complex times, times in which we need to think deeply about the consequences of our work. Clearly we should not be intimidated into silence: we need to continue to publicize social science research findings and to identify the public policy implications of immigration scholarship. Our world needs rigorous and empirical social science data on immigration.
But I increasingly feel the need for caution, especially for those of us who work directly with vulnerable populations. This new era requires renewed reflection on how we engage in scholarship in a way that does not cause more harm than good. The publication record is not the bottom line; people’s lives are. And that is the awkward ethical conundrum that accompanies this game change: we must persist and yet how do we do so without making things worse for the migrant populations we study?

In my own case, I have learned after years of research with families that children need security, and to know their parents will be there when they come home from school. They also need to know migratory processes have shaped every civilization in human history, including the very modern example of the United States. They need to know they are not alone in their struggles, and that many in the United States believe their rights should respected regardless of what they choose to wear or where their mothers or fathers were born. And yet in these insecure times, not everyone agrees. Many people cannot see behind the label “illegal” and do not understand that legality is socially constructed. Some people simply do not care that immigration policies have acute and negative consequences for children. To tell children’s stories may not ultimately convince others that we need to give children the sense of security they need and deserve and can potentially increase the precariousness of their situation.

And so I find myself considering new ways of advocating for children who are vulnerable due to their age, their race and their legal status. Anything I publish might be misinterpreted, taken out of context, or worse: it may be used to target those whose lives are already negatively impacted by the new policy environment. My strategies as an immigration scholar may need to evolve.

Immigration has often been a controversial topic, and scholars working in this area have had to walk this delicate line. I hope we can move forward together as a community of scholars, sharing ideas and strategies, and giving each other hope despite the feeling that the ground underneath is shaking.

And, as I often try to do my in research, I find myself looking to young people for cues on how to move forward. One brave 6-year-old named Sophie Cruz told a crowd of protestors at the women’s march on Washington, in Spanish and English: “Let us fight with love, faith, and courage so that our families will not be destroyed. I also want to tell the children not to be afraid because we are not alone.” Her unwavering voice sticks with me, a reminder of the resiliency of youth and of courage. As does the following thought: who is more likely to be around over the next few election cycles, my now 15-year old son, or the old man who accosted him in July 2016? Six months after that summer, my son chose to wear his green Mexican soccer sweatshirt every day to school, as if to show himself he would not be cowered by the ugly comment of our older neighbor. He will act on his convictions when he votes in the next election. And so I look towards the ways immigration scholarship can help the younger generation confront the inequalities of this new era. Children and youth are resourceful and have the power to change what comes. Let us match their courage with our own, in ways that do not cripple but empower.

Joanna Dreby is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University at Albany and author of *Divided by Borders* (University of California Press 2010) and *Everyday Illegal* (University of California Press 2015).
The 2017 Distinguished Career Award

Winner: Min Zhou

Committee: Jennifer Lee (Chair), David FitzGerald, and Jackie Hagan
The 2017 Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award

Winner: Jaeeun Kim

*Honorable Mentions on next page

Committee: Min Zhou (Chair), Katharine Donato, Mary C. Waters


The 2017 Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Winner: Ariela Schachter

*Honorable Mentions on page 10

Committee: Jody Agius Vallejo (Chair), Dina Okamoto, Natasha Warikoo

The Aristide Zolberg Distinguished Student Scholar Award

Winner: Gina Marie Longo


Committee: Susan K. Brown (Chair), Kim Ebert, Prema Kurien

The 2017 Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award

Honorable Mentions: Richard Alba and Nancy Foner

And

Roberto Gonzalez


The 2017 Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Honorable Mentions: Cecilia Menjivar and Sarah Lakhani
And
Dana Moss


Reception

Photo credit: Steve Gold
WOM

ASA International Migration Section Sessions
August 12, 2018 – Philadelphia, PA

(Organized by Cecilia Menjivar)

**Paper Session I: Immigrant Occupational Niche Formations**
Organizers: Nazli Kibria, Boston University nkibria@bu.edu and Steven Gold, Michigan State University gold@msu.edu

Description: Social scientists and historians have long observed that immigrant groups concentrate in specific occupations. While some niches involve the self-employed others engage those employed by existing firms or government, and occupations range from infotech entrepreneurs to taxi drivers and from cardiologists to landscapers. These patterns have important consequences for economic growth, occupational mobility and financial security for both the migrant groups so involved and for the larger society. And while some of these concentration are regarded as mobility traps, others offer participants opportunities for higher wages than those employed in the broader economy and the ability to avoid discriminatory treatment from members of the larger society.

This session seeks presentations that document the existence and functioning of occupations that are dominated by specific immigrant groups in various points of settlement. Papers that develop theoretical innovations are most welcome, especially those focused on gendered patterns of group-specific control over occupations, patterns of intergroup succession in occupational domination, and the relative importance of discrimination and of group self-determination in creating patterns of group-specific occupational concentration. (Session type: Open)

**Paper Session II: Immigration, Federalism, and Integration in U.S. States and Localities**
Organizer: Jennifer Jones, University of Notre Dame jjones23@nd.edu and Angela Garcia, University of Chicago agarcia@uchicago.edu

Description: Though the entry of immigrants into the United States is ruled by federal law, states and localities are now heavily involved in enacting legislation that shapes immigrants’ lives. This session focuses on the role of subnational governments in immigration law and immigrants’ integration in the U.S. Papers are invited that analyze why and how subnational jurisdictions legislate on immigrants and immigration, and the impact of that legislation on the ground for immigrants, organizations, law enforcement, employers, social services, politics, and the economy. We are also interested in papers that consider intersectional issues, such as race and gender, in shaping subnational governance and outcomes. (Session Type: Open)

**Paper Session III: Innovative Methods in Immigration Research**
Organizer: Phillip Connor, Pew Research Center pconnor@pewresearch.org

Description: In terms of data, migrants are often classified as a “hidden” population. Due to sparse data, information on their movement and integration within some countries is relatively unknown. For example, migration statistics, in some jurisdictions, are few. Data on immigrant integration can be even more elusive. At the same time, however, new quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection on migrant populations are being developed, including different forms of big data, new estimation techniques, and innovative ethnographic work. This session seeks to discuss some of the most innovative methods researchers are using to measure the movement of migrants globally and their integration into country populations. (Session Type: Open)

**Paper Session IV: Social Inclusion and Exclusion and International Migration**
Organizer: Loretta Bass, University of Oklahoma lbass@ou.edu and Asad Asad, Harvard University asad@fas.harvard.edu

Description: This session examines the relationship between social inclusion & exclusion and international migration. Inclusion and exclusion refer to the degree to which individuals and groups are included or face involuntary exclusion from a society’s political, economic, and social processes. Recent events – such as the restriction of civic and political rights for immigrants holding a range of legal statuses; the demand for human rights among the children of immigrants throughout Western Europe; and the outlawing of minarets through a national referendum in Switzerland – suggest that processes of social inclusion/exclusion and international migration may be linked. Prospects for social inclusion are encoded in policy, and the individuals subject to said policies could conform to or resist the rules and regulations imposed on them in a number of ways. We invite papers that explore the opportunities for and constraints to immigrants’ social inclusion that policies create, and that those subject to the policies internalize or contest. Authors may draw on any relevant empirical case using whatever methodology they prefer, but research that examines the structural, social, and/or cultural incorporation of immigrants—broadly defined—is essential. (Session type: Open)

**Business Meeting: Section on International Migration Business Meeting**
Organizer: David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego dfitzger@ucsd.edu

**Referred Roundtable: Section on International Migration Roundtables**
Organizer: Ali Chaudhary, Rutgers University arc249@sociology.rutgers.edu
(Session Type: Open)
2018 International Migration Section Awards

The Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award
Deadline: April 1, 2018

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 2018 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2016 or 2017. 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, 2018:

Chair: Jody Agius Vallejo, University of Southern California vallejo@usc.edu
Members: Jaeeun Kim, University of Michigan jaeunk@umich.edu,
Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University, gold@msu.edu

Mailing addresses for sending nominated books:
Jody Agius Vallejo
University of Southern California
Department of Sociology
851 Downey Way
Los Angeles, CA 90089-2539

Jaeen Kim
LSA Building, Room 4226
500 S. State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1382

Steven J. Gold
Department of Sociology
Berkey Hall
509 East Circle Drive, Room 316
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1111

Louis Wirth Best Article Award
Deadline: April 1, 2018

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 (2016 or 2017). 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, 2018.

Chair: David Cook-Martín, NYU Abu Dhabi dcm14@nyu.edu
Members: Richard Alba, The Graduate Center at CUNY ralba@gc.cuny.edu,
Filiz Garip, Cornell University fgarip@cornell.edu

Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award
Deadline: April 1, 2018

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 April 1, 2018 to the committee chair:

Chair: Cynthia Feliciano, UC Irvine, felician@uci.edu
Members: Dina Okamoto, Indiana University Bloomington, dokamoto@indiana.edu,
Ariela Schachter, Washington University in St. Louis, ariela@wustl.edu
The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration
Deadline: April 1, 2018

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, 2018.

Chair: Douglas Massey, Princeton University dmassey@princeton.edu
Members: Jennifer Jones, Univrsity of Notre Dame jjones23@nd.edu,
Joanna Dreby, University at Albany - SUNY jdreby@albany.edu

Distinguished Career Award
Deadline: April 1, 2018

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2017 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, 2018.

Chair: David FitzGerald, UC San Diego dfitzgerald@ucsd.edu
Members: Jennifer Lee, Columbia University lee.jennifer@columbia.edu
Cecilia Menjívar, Kansas University t970m738@ku.edu

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

2017 - Min Zhou
2016 – Mary C. Waters
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
Members’ News

ANNOUNCEMENTS


Jorge Ballinas completed his dissertation in Sociology in May 2017 at Temple University: “The Context of Success: Mexican Educational Achievement in the Northeast”. His chair was Professor James Bachmeier.

Pierre Barron, Anne Bory, Sébastien Chauvin, Nicolas Jounin and Lucie Tourette were awarded the Work Employment & Society SAGE 2017 prize by the British Sociological Association for their paper: “State categories and labour protest: migrant workers and the fight for legal status in France” Work Employment & Society 30(4) 631–648, 2016.

Armand Rene Gutierrez was the recipient of the 2017 American Sociological Association Section on Latino/a Sociology: Cristina Maria Riegos Distinguished Student Paper Award, the 2017 California Immigration Research Initiative Graduate Student Fellowship, and the 2017-2020 Ford Foundation Fellowship, Predoctoral Competition. He also received Honorable Mention for the 2017 American Sociological Association Section on Asia and Asian America: Outstanding Student Paper Award, and the 2017 American Sociological Association Section on Global and Transnational Sociology: Best Graduate Student Publication Award.

Biorn Ivemark completed his dissertation at the University of British Columbia (Chair: Wendy Roth). The title is “Bleu Blanc Noir: Assimilation Trajectories, Identity Dynamics, and Boundary Work of French Antilleans, West Africans, and their Children in Paris.”


Helen B. Marrow and Tiffany D. Joseph were the recipients of the 2017 Donald W. Light Award for the Applied or Public Practice of Medical Sociology from the Medical Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association for their paper: 2015. “Excluded and Frozen Out: Unauthorised Immigrants’ (Non)Access to Care after US Healthcare Reform.” Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 41(14): 2253-73.

Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University, wrote a April 26 op-ed for the Bryan (Texas) Eagle on “Why Trump’s Border Wall Won’t Work.” He also wrote a March 5 op-ed (with Peter Morrison,Rand Corporation) for the San Antonio Express-News on “Three Myths of U.S. Immigration: The Reality? A Border Wall Would Keep Undocumented in the U.S. -- Not Out of It.” He is also the author of a June 22 op-ed (with D. Nicole Farris, Texas A&M University – Commerce) for the San Antonio Express-News on “If Puerto Rico Gains, Texas Is Likely to Lose.” And he wrote an August 8 op-ed (with Rogelio Saenz, University of Texas, San Antonio) for the Baltimore Sun on “U.S. Whites Will Soon Be the Minority in Number but Not Power.”

Wendy Roth received a 2017 Killam Research Fellowship. She also received an honorable mention for the Oliver Cromwell Cox Article Award from the ASA Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities for her article “The Multiple Dimensions of Race” (2016, Ethnic and Racial Studies).

Natasha Warikoo was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for her study, Asian Americans in Suburban America: Academic Competition, Youth Culture, and Racial Change.

Min Zhou recently won the 2017 Distinguished Career Award of the American Sociological Association Section on International Migration. She presented the following papers at conferences or workshops:


During the summer, she travelled to China to give lectures on a variety of topics on international migration and Asian Americans at Sun Yat-sen University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Huazhong Agricultural University, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, and Xinyang Normal College. She was invited to a public event, serving as a panelist, on “Becoming American: Scholarship on Race and Difference” at the James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference, Emory University on September 28, 2017.

Natasha Warikoo was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for her study, Asian Americans in Suburban America: Academic Competition, Youth Culture, and Racial Change. She also published: “How conservative activists are using Asian Americans to argue against affirmative action,” PBS News Hour (October 3, 2017).
RECENT PUBLICATIONS


RECENT PUBLICATIONS (continued from page 18)


Warikoo, Natasha and Irene Bloemraad, “Opportunities to Succeed” or “Money and more Rights”: Social Location and Young People’s Views on American Identity.” *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies.*


RECENT BOOKS

Citizen Outsider: Children of North African Immigrants in France  
UC Press  
by Jean Beaman

While portrayals of immigrants and their descendants in France and throughout Europe often center on burning cars and radical Islam, *Citizen Outsider: Children of North African Immigrants in France* paints a different picture. Through fieldwork and interviews in Paris and its banlieues, Jean Beaman examines middle-class and upwardly mobile children of Maghrébin, or North African immigrants. By showing how these individuals are denied cultural citizenship because of their North African origin, she puts to rest the notion of a French exceptionalism regarding cultural difference, race, and ethnicity and further centers race and ethnicity as crucial for understanding marginalization in French society.

Pathways of Desire: The Sexual Migration of Mexican Gay Men  
University of Chicago Press  
by Hector Carrillo

With Pathways of Desire, Héctor Carrillo brings us into the lives of Mexican gay men who have left their home country to pursue greater sexual autonomy and sexual freedom in the United States. The groundbreaking ethnographic study brings our attention to the full arc of these men’s migration experiences, from their upbringing in Mexican cities and towns, to their cross-border journeys, to their incorporation into urban gay communities in American cities, and their sexual and romantic relationships with American men. These men’s diverse and fascinating stories demonstrate the intertwining of sexual, economic, and familial motivations for migration.

Further, Carrillo shows that sexual globalization must be regarded as a bidirectional, albeit uneven, process of exchange between countries in the global north and the global south. With this approach, Carrillo challenges the view that gay men from countries like Mexico would logically want to migrate to a “more sexually enlightened” country like the United States—a partial and limited understanding, given the dynamic character of sexuality in countries such as Mexico, which are becoming more accepting of sexual diversity. Pathways of Desire also provides a helpful analytical framework for the simultaneous consideration of structural and cultural factors in social scientific studies of sexuality. Carrillo explains the patterns of cross-cultural interaction that sexual migration generates and—at the most practical level—shows how the intricacies of cross-cultural sexual and romantic relations may affect the sexual health and HIV risk of transnational immigrant populations.
Immigration and Categorical Inequality: Migration to the City and the Birth of Race and Ethnicity
Routledge
by Ernesto Castaneda

*Immigration and Categorical Inequality* explains the general processes of migration, the categorization of newcomers in urban areas as racial or ethnic others, and the mechanisms that perpetuate inequality among groups. Inspired by the pioneering work of Charles Tilly on chain migration, transnational communities, trust networks, and categorical inequality, renowned migration scholars apply Tilly’s theoretical concepts using empirical data gathered in different historical periods and geographical areas ranging from New York to Tokyo and from Barcelona to Nepal. The contributors of this volume demonstrate the ways in which social boundary mechanisms produce relational processes of durable categorical inequality. This understanding is an important step to stop treating differences between certain groups as natural and unchangeable. This volume will be valuable for scholars, students, and the public in general interested in understanding the periodic rise of nativism in the United States and elsewhere.

Mothers on the Move: Reproducing Belonging Between Africa and Europe
University of Chicago Press
by Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg

The massive scale and complexity of international migration today tends to obscure the nuanced ways migrant families seek a sense of belonging. In this book, Pamela Feldman-Savelsberg takes readers back and forth between Cameroon and Germany to explore how migrant mothers—through the careful and at times difficult management of relationships—juggle belonging in multiple places at once: their new country, their old country, and the diasporic community that bridges them.

Feldman-Savelsberg introduces readers to several Cameroonian mothers, each with her own unique history, concerns, and voice. Through scenes of their lives—at a hometown association’s year-end party, a celebration for a new baby, a visit to the Foreigners’ Office, and many others—as well as the stories they tell one another, Feldman-Savelsberg enlivens our thinking about migrants’ lives and the networks and repertoires that they draw on to find stability and, ultimately, belonging. Placing women’s individual voices within international social contexts, this book unveils new, intimate links between the geographical and the generational as they intersect in the dreams, frustrations, uncertainties, and resolve of strong women holding families together across continents.
Immigration detention is an important global phenomenon increasingly practiced by states across the world in which human rights violations are commonplace. Challenging Immigration Detention introduces readers to various disciplines that have addressed immigration detention in recent years and how these experts have sought to challenge underlying causes and justifications for detention regimes. Contributors provide an overview of the key issues addressed in their disciplines, discuss key points of contention, and seek out linkages and interactions with experts from other fields.

Governments increasingly rely upon detention to control the movement of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers. The deprivation of liberty of non-citizens due to their undocumented or irregular status is often fraught with gross injustices. This book stresses the need for global policy-makers to address these practices in order to ensure compliance with fundamental human rights and prevent detention abuses.

Approaching detention from an interdisciplinary perspective, this volume brings together leading writers and thinkers to provide a greater understanding of why it is such an important social phenomenon and suggest ways to confront it locally and globally. Challenging Immigration Detention thematically examines a broad range of situations across the globe, with contributors providing overviews of key issues, case studies and experiences in their fields, while highlighting potential strategies for curbing detention abuses. Demonstrating the value of varied analytical frameworks and investigative angles, the contributors provide urgently needed insight into a growing human rights issue.

With cross-disciplinary investigation into an issue with immediate global importance, Challenging Immigration Detention is vital for undergraduates, postgraduates, activists, lawyers and policy-makers interested in international human rights. National and international humanitarian organizations and advocacy groups working in migrant and asylum rights will find this a compelling and diverse overview of migrant detention.

The Resilient Self: Gender, Immigration, and Taiwanese Americans
Rutgers University Press
by Chien-Juh Gu

*The Resilient Self* explores how international migration re-shapes women’s senses of themselves. Chien-Juh Gu uses life-history interviews and ethnographic observations to illustrate how immigration creates gendered work and family contexts for middle-class Taiwanese American women, who, in turn, negotiate and resist the social and psychological effects of the processes of immigration and settlement.

Most of the women immigrated as dependents when their U.S.-educated husbands found professional jobs upon graduation. Constrained by their dependent visas, these women could not work outside of the home during the initial phase of their settlement. The significant contrast of their lives before and after immigration—changing from successful professionals to foreign housewives—generated feelings of boredom, loneliness, and depression. Mourning their lost careers and lacking fulfillment in homemaking, these highly educated immigrant women were forced to redefine the meaning of work and housework, which in time shaped their perceptions of themselves and others in the family, at work, and in the larger community.
This book aims to fill a void in the literature on the contributions of the state to the social protection, educational training, and human security of its overseas citizens. Additionally, Michel S. Laguerre seeks to explain the rise of the postdiaspora condition: an emancipatory metamorphosis of diaspora status. Laguerre pays particular attention to the crossborder services that the state provides, transfrontier mechanisms developed by various institutions, as well as extraterritorial forms of management and governance. He sheds light on complex crossborder arrangements and management, the multiplicity of crossborder agencies and organizations, and the promulgation of new laws that provide a legal basis for these extraterritorial undertakings by the state. The ability of emigrants to hold citizen status—and to enjoy access to the same rights and privileges as those offered to residents of the homeland—sets the cosmopolitan context for the performance of the postdiaspora condition.

Incidental Racialization: Performative Assimilation in Law School
Temple University Press
by Yung-Yi Diana Pan

Despite the growing number of Asian American and Latino/a law students, many panethnic students still feel as if they do not belong in this elite microcosm, which reflects the racial inequalities in mainstream American society. While in law school, these students—often from immigrant families, and often the first to go to college—have to fight against racialized and gendered stereotypes. In Incidental Racialization, Diana Pan rigorously explores how systemic inequalities are produced and sustained in law schools.

Through interviews with more than 100 law students and participant observations at two law schools, Pan examines how racialization happens alongside professional socialization. She investigates how panethnic students negotiate their identities, race, and gender in an institutional context. She also considers how their lived experiences factor into their student organization association choices and career paths.

Incidental Racialization sheds light on how race operates in a law school setting for both students of color and in the minds of white students. It also provides broader insights regarding racial inequalities in society in general.
Call for applications
Summer Institute in Migration Methods
17-28 June 2018

This summer institute will provide 8 days of training in the use and analysis of migration data and will be hosted at UC Berkeley. The Summer Institute is organized by Irene Bloemraad (Professor of Sociology at UC Berkeley & Director of the Berkeley Interdisciplinary Migration Initiative) and Jennifer Van Hook (Roy C. Buck Professor of Sociology and Demography at Penn State).

Key themes:
- Collecting, imputing and analyzing data related to legal status
- Best practices and new methods for surveying immigrant populations
- The use of new data sources (e.g., web scraping, social media data) in migration studies

The Summer Institute is geared to grad students, post-docs and early career scholars within 5 years from their Ph.D. who do empirical research on migration. Hotel, most meals and most travel costs will be covered by the Summer Institute.

This Summer Institute is being supported by award #78-18-01 from the Russell Sage Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

For more information & the application form visit: bimi.berkeley.edu/migration-methods-summer-institute

When: 17-28 June 2018
Where: UC Berkeley
Application deadline: 23 February 2018
Required application materials:
- 3-5 page resume
- Research abstract
- Motivation letter
- Grade transcripts
- Writing sample
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Oshin Khachikian

Oshin Khachikian is a PhD student in sociology at UC Irvine who examines the cultural consequences that U.S. immigration policies have had for second-generation mobility. He analyzes the educational advantage observed among post-1965 immigrant groups, such as Filipinos, Iranians and Armenians, and tests how the benefits of group membership are extended to nonmembers, such as those from historically underserved groups within the residential context. He will propose his dissertation in Winter 2018.

Newsletter Editor
Samantha Saghera

Samantha Saghera is a recent graduate from The Graduate Center at CUNY. Aside from her work as a Research Analyst at Thomas Nelson Community College, she is currently reading for fun. She used to study Puerto Ricans/Latinos in New York.

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Armand Rene Gutierrez

Armand Gutierrez is a Ford Foundation Fellow, Cota-Robles Fellow, and Doctoral Student at the University of California, San Diego. His work focuses on the transnational practices of second-generation Mexican- and Filipino-Americans. Gutierrez’s paper “A family affair: how and why second-generation Filipino-Americans engage in transnational social and economic connections” was recently published in Ethnic and Racial Studies. Gutierrez’s current projects utilize both quantitative and qualitative approaches to examine and compare the rationale and process in which second-generation Mexican- and Filipino-Americans engage in cross-border ties.

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