Dear colleagues,

The work that our members do has never been more urgent. I look forward to seeing you in August to share ideas and collectively generate the energy that helps drive our research, teaching, and service.

On August 10, the IM Section is holding its Mini-Conference in Philadelphia. The program complements section activities during the ASA conference. Workshops will teach practical skills on how to disseminate research as widely as possible, including writing op-eds, talking to reporters, working in applied research, serving as an expert witness in trial, collaborating with community-based organizations, publishing academic books, publishing academic articles, and teaching controversial topics. Two keynote panels will consider the “Past and Future of International Migration Research” and how to bring the study of “Refugee Issues” more centrally into the scope of our section’s work. Thematic roundtables will discuss the cutting edge of many other areas of research. Putting together the conference takes a village, and I’m grateful to Steering Committee Co-Chair Emilio Parrado and the rest of the team for their hard work.

The broader ASA conference has a full schedule of activities, from Saturday to Tuesday, outlined in this newsletter. Highlights include Saturday’s mentoring luncheon, Sunday’s roundtables organized by Ali Chaudhary, Sunday’s business meeting, and Sunday’s reception sponsored by Ethnic and Racial Studies. Amada Armenta has been scoping out luncheon and reception venues since last fall. Secretary/treasurer Loretta Bass organized the luncheon registration. As always, it is sold out.

We will be welcoming our new section officers, chair-elect Rubén Hernández-León, council members Amy Hsin and Jennifer Jones, and graduate student representative Andrea Gómez Cervantes.

Five award committees have reviewed scores of nominations to select the best scholarship in the field. Warm congratulations to the awardees listed in this newsletter and thank you to the committee members for their service. It has also been a pleasure working with outgoing World on the Move editor Samantha Saghera, outgoing associate editor and incoming editor Armand Rene Gutierrez, publicity guru Oshin Khachikian, and graduate student representative Stephanie Canizales. (continued on page 2)
Chair-elect Cecilia Menjívar organized the conference IM Section sessions and will take over the duties of chair immediately following the ASA conference. I look forward to her leadership and reading about her initiatives in the next issue of this newsletter.

Until Philadelphia,

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

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### Section Officers

**Chair:**
David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego

**Chair-Elect:**
Cecilia Menjívar, University of Kansas

**Past Chair:**
Jennifer Lee, Columbia University

**Secretary/Treasurer:**
Loretta Bass, University of Oklahoma

**Student Representative:**
Stephanie Canizales, University of Southern California

**Website Design & Maintenance:**
Oshin Khachikian, University of California, Irvine

**Council (year term expires):**
- Van Tran (2018), Columbia University
- Prema Kurien (2018), Syracuse University
- Jody Agius Vallejo (2019), University of Southern California
- Zoua Vang (2019), McGill University
- David Cook-Martín (2020), New York University, Abu Dhabi
- Joanna Dreby (2020), University at Albany SUNY

**Newsletter Editor:**
Samantha Pina Saghera, Thomas Nelson Community College

**Incoming Newsletter Editor:**
Armand Rene Gutierrez, University of California, San Diego

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### Incoming Section Officers

**Chair-Elect:**
Rubén Hernández-León, University of California, Los Angeles

**Student Representative:**
Andrea Gómez Cervantes, University of Kansas

**Council:**
- Amy Hsin, Queens College, CUNY
- Jennifer Jones, University of Notre Dame
State, time, and belonging

Like many children who leave a homeland, I grew up between worlds, often waiting to know if and how I would belong in a new community. I waited a lot because my family moved to five countries and seven cities by the time I finished high school. I waited for appointments to get a visa application. I waited for visa-related medical exams. I waited for a visa so that I could see my parents or loved ones again. I waited in lines, rooms, and fickle bureaucrats. My family was fortunate in that our waiting came to an end when we “got in”. I then waited to get other, more permanent papers, and to become more like everyone else. Elizabeth Cohen’s argument that calendrical time has been an integral part of bounding populations would have been resonated with our experience.

As I developed a sociological imagination that linked personal experiences to broader structural issues, I realized the commonality of migrant experiences - for example, of waiting to belong - but also how these experiences varied according to political institutions in a country of destination. As I have learned more about migration history in the United States and elsewhere, I have also come to understand how fortunate my family was to come to the United States when we did, and to “win” what Shachar Ayelet has called the birthright lottery. My family arrived in the United States at a time of relative openness and my father’s U.S. citizenship allowed his children and wife status as permanent residents.

As a political sociologist, I have thought systematically about the range of statuses that people can have relative to states and how these statuses matter. The first part of my intellectual trajectory reflects a concern with comparatively permanent statuses: immigrant and citizen. My early work studied the role of religious institutions and immigrant incorporation in Houston. I was privileged to work on this project with Helen Rose Ebaugh, Janet Chafetz, Nestor Rodriguez and Jackie Hagan. As the grandson of Protestant missionaries to Argentina, I was aware of the key role played by churches in the reception of immigrants, even if I was no longer part of a religious institution. Churches, mosques, and temples played a pivotal role not only in helping newcomers adjust, but also in maintaining ties to homeland communities over time.

I then examined nationality policies in Argentina, Italy, and Spain. I showed that nationality laws historically result from a negotiation between sending and receiving states to affiliate and gain the allegiance of migrants, not solely from a domestic policy-making process. I was struck during this research by how ostensibly neutral policies in practice selected prospective migrants and citizens by ethnicity and especially race.

Comparing notes with David FitzGerald - a political sociologist who studied the role of Mexican migration in nation-making - it became clear that we did not have a complete picture of the role played by ethnoracial selection in immigration and nationality policies in the (continued on page 4)
Americas. We devised a study to examine both ethnic discrimination and preferences over a 200-year period in 22 countries of the Western Hemisphere. The study establishes patterns of selection and explains these patterns by means of six country case studies and a case study of international organizations of policymakers and experts (FitzGerald and Cook-Martín 2014). Discrimination against people identified with particular categories excluded them from a relatively permanent status in the polity. Affirmative preferences were also means of allowing migrants to contribute labor without affecting the broader political community in the long run.

In a new project, I examine more intentionally the relationship between time and membership, and I turn to temporary statuses. Historically, putting an expiration date on a migrant status has been a way of selecting people to meet short-term needs (cheap labor) without compromising the nature of the perceived political community (“the nation”). In the contemporary context, major migrant-receiving countries are increasingly turning to durational limits on migrant statuses. In Australia, Canada, and the United States the ratio of temporary to permanent immigrant statuses has increased dramatically in the last two decades. Young countries like the United Arab Emirates and others in the Gulf Cooperation Council - one of the major receiving regions of the world - have devised migration policy systems entirely on the premise of temporary statuses.

Why and how do states use temporary statuses? What is the relationship between temporary and permanent migration and membership statuses? Who is able to transition from temporary to permanent statuses and what happens when people remain in the “liminal” statuses which Cecilia Menjívar has so poignantly theorized? As states change under market restructuring, what does this mean for the migration and membership statuses that they define and manage? What is the role of these statuses in contemporary stratification, racial classification, and structures of inequality? These are some of the questions that I am exploring.

A study of temporary migration systems seems especially relevant when the boundaries of permanence are policed with rhetorical recklessness and through arbitrary bureaucratic discretion. Like many of you, I have often found myself reacting to bombastic and racist rhetoric and exclusionary practices in the United States, but also in Europe. A long and comparative view, however, suggests that there are less perceptible shifts in migration and membership which are highly consequential and that pre-date the current nationalist turn. One of those trends is the hardening of boundaries around permanent statuses and the concurrent “flexiblization” of labor through temporary worker programs.

Like many of you, I have an ambitious research agenda with potentially important implications for people’s everyday lives. I find this agenda less daunting, however, because of the community, both social and intellectual, that I’ve found in the International Migration Section over the last 18 years. I look forward to generative discussions about the questions with which I struggle, those that animate my colleagues, and especially to dialogue with a new generation of innovative and engaged scholars.

David Cook-Martín is Professor of Sociology at New York University, Abu Dhabi. He is author of The Scramble for Citizens: Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigrants (Stanford University Press 2013, and co-author with David FitzGerald of Culling the Masses: The Democratic Origins of Racist Immigration Policy in the Americas (Harvard University Press 2014)
Living Emergency
Israel’s Permit Regime in the Occupied West Bank
Yael Berda

Anchor Babies and the Challenge of Birthright Citizenship
Leo R. Chavez

What Is a Border?
Manlio Graziano

Shifting Boundaries
Immigrant Youth
Negotiating National, State, and Small-Town Politics
Alexis M. Silver

Raising Global Families
Parenting, Immigration, and Class in Taiwan and the US
Pei-Chia Lan

Rules, Paper, Status
Migrants and Precarious Bureaucracy in Contemporary Italy
Anna Tuckett

A Place to Call Home
Immigrant Exclusion and Urban Belonging in New York, Paris, and Barcelona
Ernesto Castañeda

Mandarin Brazil
Race, Representation, and Memory
Ana Paulina Lee

Asian America

Sup.org
Stanfordpress.typepad.com
Congratulations to the 2018 ASA International Migration Award Winners!

**THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI DISTINGUISHED BOOK AWARD**

**Winner:**

**Honorable Mention:**

**LOUIS Wirth BEST ARTICLE AWARD**

**Co-Winner:**

**Co-Winner:**

**Honorable Mention:**

**ARISTIDE ZOLBERG STUDENT SCHOLAR AWARD**

**Winner:**
Lucas Drouhot. “Cracks in the Melting Pot? Religiosity & Assimilation among the Diverse Muslim Populations in France.” *Scholar at Cornell University*

**Honorable Mention:**

**AWARD FOR PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Manuel Pastor
University of Southern California

**DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD**

Andreas Wimmer
Columbia University
Thank you to the IM Section Award Committee Members!

*Thomas and Znaniecki Distinguished Book Award*
Jody Agius Vallejo (Chair), Jaeun Kim, Steven J. Gold

*Louis Wirth Best Article Award*
David Cook-Martin (Chair), Richard Alba, Filiz Garip

*Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award*
Cynthia Feliciano (Chair), Dina Okamoto, Ariela Schachter

*Award for Public Sociology in International Migration*
Douglas Massey (Chair), Jennifer Jones, Joanna Dreby

*Distinguished Career Award*
David FitzGerald (Chair), Jennifer Lee, Cecilia Menjivar

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Second Annual Metropolis North America Migration Policy Forum

Expanding cooperation on migration: People, economy and security in the United States, Mexico and Canada

**SEPTEMBER 27-28, 2018**

THE MEXICAN SECRETARIAT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MEXICO CITY (Avenida Juárez #20, Col. Centro, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, C.P. 06010)

The Second Annual Metropolis North America Migration Policy Forum “Expanding cooperation on migration: People, economy, and security in the United States, Mexico and Canada” will take place at Mexico City on September 27-28, 2018. The second annual Metropolis North America policy forum builds on the foundational understanding gained at the inaugural forum in Washington, and seeks to identify areas where cooperation is occurring, possible and/or desired. Amidst the backdrop of shifting migration patterns and evolving relationships, approaches can benefit from imagination and should consider actors beyond national governments, including subnational levels and other sectors of society. The key aim of the Mexico City forum is to explore where expanded cooperation across the continent on migration can both promote security and grow the economy in all three countries. Building on innovative approaches and ideas, organizers will seek to bolster a North American migration research agenda that can support these opportunities with insight and analysis from a continental perspective. Proposals are due June 29\(^{th}\), 2018. More information available at [https://www.metropolisconference.ca/mexico/en/program.php](https://www.metropolisconference.ca/mexico/en/program.php).
Applying Social Network Analysis to Transnational Connections

For many immigrants, maintaining connections with family, friends, and communities back in their country of origin is a fairly common affair. Over time, these connections to those in the country of origin eventually come to shape the lives of both migrants, as well as the non-migrants that stay behind in a home country. Though immigrants tap into social fields that cross geographic, cultural, and political borders, these connections are not something out of the ordinary. As many scholars have noted, these connections would most likely be occurring even if migrants lived in the same country as nonmigrants due to the strong ties they have prior to and after migration. Though migration scholarship touches upon the importance of social networks, the usage of social network analysis remains rather limited in transnationalism scholarship. This is especially apparent when examining cross-border ties among the children of migrants born in a migrant’s host country, i.e. second-generation migrants. While scholars are quick to note that cross-border ties would exist even without migration, this same perspective has not been applied when examining second-generation migrants. By applying a social network perspective to transnationalism, I reveal that even amidst cultural and linguistic divisions, geographical, as well as political borders, second-generation migrants have the capacity to engage in ties with family members through the brokering of first-generation migrant family members.

Growing up a child of immigrants myself, it was fairly common to hear stories of connections with nonmigrants in the ancestral country of origin. From hearing of the common threat among children of immigrants that they would get sent to their parents’ home country if they kept acting out, to visiting the ancestral home country for the summer, to hearing stories of the friend that got sent to the Philippines for school, the ancestral country of origin was often referenced. For myself, it was common for my mother or father pass the phone to me saying “your auntie is on the phone, talk to her,” despite having only met the person on the end of the phone once. In addition, it was common to have to contribute clothes, shoes, and other personal items to balikbayan (homecomer) boxes that included items from various family members to send to those in the Philippines. While these connections were weaker than that of first-generation migrant family members, they were prevalent enough that I questioned the claims that second-generation migrants did not engage in transnational connections. Furthermore, as seen in the work of social networks, weak ties can still play a powerful role in shaping one’s life.

My research project builds on these personal experiences and transnational scholarship by examining second-generation migrant cross-border ties, whose families originate from Mexico and the Philippines. Though there is a drop in cultural and linguistic proficiency, less intimate familial connections with extended family members, as well as the obvious geographic and political borders, I find that second-generation migrants can engage in cross-border ties through the active brokering of first-generation migrant family members who play a central role in these networks. By moving beyond a focus on cultural proficiency to include how social networks transform with the inclusion of second-generation migrants in the transnational social field, my work reveals (continued on page 9)
how social processes within networks continue amidst cultural and linguistic divisions.

While transnationalism has been widely examined among migrants, second-generation migrants are largely expected to engage in cross-border ties in only rare instances. In regards to first-generation migrants, connections have been argued to arise from a variety of reasons, including as a means of compensating for social exclusion and economic insecurity in a host country; a desire for social status; a means of insurance if they choose to return; overseeing investments in a home country; moving up in lines of inheritance; and maintaining ties with families and communities that migrants feel indebted to earlier in their life. Given that much of transnational scholarship is reliant on the act of migration, it is easy to understand why scholars would assume that second-generation migrants would not engage in ties. As a result, scholars have largely dismissed the prevalence and potential effects that transnational ties have on them. Though I agree with the assessment that second-generation migrants do not participate in cross-border ties to the same degree of that of their parents, the reasoning for why these ties fade is overly reliant on cultural arguments, ignoring the ways in which networks transform with the inclusion of actors and as a result of migration and assimilation processes. In addition, this perspective belies the prevalence of second-generation cross-border ties and why they occur as scholars have essentially been arguing of the existence of a “forbidden triad (Granovetter 1973).”

Scholars that have largely dismissed second-generation transnational social connections have done so mainly from a perspective that frames cross-border ties as a dyadic network. Carling (2008) argues that the transnational social field is made up of migrants and nonmigrants engaged in cross-border ties. However, the transnational social field second-generation migrants find themselves in is a triad, with first-generation migrants playing the role of broker, facilitating connections between second-generation migrants and nonmigrants. This facilitation can occur as first-generation migrants have strong ties to both second-generation migrants (often their children), as well as nonmigrants. The reason these ties are likely to emerge can be seen in Granovetter’s theories of triadic closure, in which if actor A has a strong tie with actor B, and actor A has a strong tie with actor C, then it is likely that actor A will also have a tie (strong or weak) to actor C due to the transitive tendency of strong ties. The absence of a tie between actor A and actor C represents what Granovetter (1973) calls the “forbidden triad” and is the least likely of all triads to occur in social networks.

First-generation migrants play a central role in the transnational social field as they have access to cultural, linguistic, and social capital in ways that the second-generation migrants and nonmigrants do not, brokering information between second-gen and nonmigrants. As scholars have noted, there are gaps in information between nonmigrants and immigrants. Nonmigrants often have no experience living in the migrant’s host country and struggle to understand the daily experience of immigrants. For second-generation migrants, they have not lived in the ancestral home country and often live in starkly different political and economic conditions, exacerbating the lack of information concerning experiences in the ancestral home country. As a result, first-generation migrants play a strong role in the network, acting as brokers, passing down subjective information of both host and sending country to both groups, mediating gaps in information and resources between the two groups (Stovel and Shaw 2012).

As such, the reasons that ties fade over time is due to not simply cultural and linguistic divisions, but also due to the larger transnational context and the larger network size of three rather than two. As Boissevain (1974) notes, the larger the size of the network, the more difficult it is for all members to be interrelated. Second-generation migrant cross-border ties are essentially (continued on page 10)
dependent on having strong ties with first-generation migrants and first-generation migrants having strong ties with nonmigrants. If first-generation migrants develop negative relationships or lose connections with nonmigrants, second-generation migrants ultimately cease their ties as first-generation migrants do not facilitate connections. In addition, if second-generation migrants develop weaker ties to that of first-generation migrants due to negative relationships, or due to the shift of familial and economic obligations from one’s parents to oneself and one’s own potential spouse and children over time; then ties between second-generation migrants can cease between themselves and nonmigrants.

There are obvious caveats to this analysis as states and state politics between countries can restrict cross-border connections and movements, even if strong ties exist between all actors (Waldinger and Fitzgerald 2004). In addition, economic constraints can potentially hinder forms of connections. However, as seen in the rates of cross-border ties among some second-generation groups, such as Mexican- and Filipino-Americans, second-generation cross-border ties are much more prevalent than scholars would anticipate. Survey data, such as the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles survey, point to over half of Mexican- and Filipino-Americans report having visited the ancestral home country as adults, with approximately 72 percent and 55 percent, respectively, having done so, pointing to the persistence of cross-border ties even as they age into adulthood. These rates are fairly high even as it pertains to economic connections, as 1/3 of both Mexican- and Filipino-Americans, reporting having sent remittances. When controlling for the children of immigrants to include 1.5-generation individuals, this rate climbs to approximately 40% for both groups. While second-generation cross-border ties may be less regular and as intimate as it is among the first-generation, those who engage in selective, occasional connections are much greater. However, by overlooking the phenomenon, scholars have eschewed understanding the effects of cross-border ties on the second-generation migrant, as well as the various individuals, goods, money, ideas, and practices involved in the exchanges within both ancestral country of origin and place of birth.

Due to the different transnational social context second-generation migrants find themselves in, the reasons that they engage in cross-border ties is complicated by conceptions of obligation and notions of kinship. I find that second-generation migrants’ motivation to engage in transnational ties is not solely to those in the ancestral home country, but also to parents who encourage and facilitate cross-border connections. My research on remittances points to economic ties being associated with cultural scripts of obligation, assisting those in need, repayment, as well as being considered a gift or donation. Rather than being towards those ultimately receiving the money, second-generation migrants exhibit these scripts towards the first-generation migrants requesting that they send money as a form of familial obligation.

Overall, my research applies an analytical scope that combines scholarship on both transnationalism, as well as social networks, to assess how micro-level familial networks encourage, as well as constrain second-generation migrant cross-border ties. By applying a social network perspective to transnationalism, my goal is to reveal how these common familial connections occur amidst cultural, informational, geographical, and linguistic divisions.
Incoming WOM Editor Spotlight: Armand Rene Gutierrez (continued)

References:


2018 ASA International Migration Section Schedule

SECTION EVENTS
*pre-registration required

*Mini-Conference
Friday, August 10, 8:30AM-6:30PM
Perry World House
University of Pennsylvania
3803 Locust Walk (Between 38th & 39th Sts.)

Section Business Meeting
Sunday, August 12, 1:30-2:10PM
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 5, Salon H

Section Reception
Sunday, August 12, 7:30PM
Strangelove’s
216 S. 11th St.

*Section Mentoring Lunch
Saturday, August 11, 12:30-2PM
Sang Kee Peking Duck House
238 N. 9th St

SECTION SESSIONS

Saturday, August 11, 2018

Session: Refugees: Comparative Perspectives from Above and Below (1154)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, 409
Time: 8:30-10:10AM
Organizer: David Scott FitzGerald, University of California- San Diego
Presider: Cawo Mohamed Abdi, University of Minnesota

• Becoming a Refugee: The Forced Migration Decision-Making of Iranian Religious Minorities – Molly Fee, University of California, Los Angeles
• From the Asylum Officials’ Point of View: Schemes of Perception and Evaluation in Refugee Status Determination- Katherine Christine Jenson, University of Texas at Austin
• Refugee Reception Offices and Contested Rights in South African Cities- Jay Johnson, UCLA
• Educating Refugees: The diffusion of global discourses – S. Garnett Russell, Columbia University; Elizabeth Summer Bucker, University of Toronto; Sarah Horsch, Columbia University Teachers College
2018 ASA International Migration Section Schedule (Continued)

SECTION SESSIONS (Continued)

Sunday, August 12, 2018

Session: Immigration, Federalism, and Integration in US States and Localities (2174)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 10
Time: 8:30-10:10AM
Organizer: Jennifer Jones, University of Notre Dame; Angela Garcia, University of Chicago
Presider: Jade Aguilar, Willamette University

- Emigrant Claims and Consular Protection Services in the United States: Mexico’s Department of Protection Data, 2010-2015 - Ricardo David Martinez-Schuldt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Local Laws and Local Networks: The Role of Civil Society Networks in Immigration Federalism - Justin Steil, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Long Term Effects of Legal Status/ DACA Across Local Ecosystem and Through Changes in Immigration Federalism - Robert Courtney Smith, City University of New York- Baruch College, Graduate Center
- Mediating Illegality: Federal, State, and Institutional Policies in the Educational Experiences of Undocumented College Students - Martha Arhemi Morales Hernandez, University of California, Irvine; Daniel Millan, University of California, Irvine; Daisy Vazquez Vera, University of California, Los Angeles

Session: Innovative Methods in Immigration Research (2276)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 12
Time: 10:30AM-12:10PM
Organizer: Phillip Connor, Pew Research Center
Presider: Elizabeth J. Clifford, Townson University

- All the same? Essentialism and the relative importance of population heterogeneity for immigrant incorporation - Lucas Germain Drouhot, Cornell University
- Keeping it in “the family”: using gender norms to shape US marriage migration politics - Gina Marie Longo, University of Wisconsin- Madison
- The stigma of anti-immigrant sentiment: sociocultural distance, political orientation and Brexit - Mathew Jamieson Creighton, University College Dublin; Amaney Jamal, Princeton University-Mamdouha S. Bobst Center for Peace and Justice
- Trajectories of Entrepreneurship for Chinese Immigrants: New Methods and Findings – Han Liu, SUNY at Albany; Zai Liang, SUNY at Albany
SECTION SESSIONS (Continued)

Sunday, August 12, 2018

Session: Refereed Roundtable Session (2384)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 5, Salon H
Time: 12:30-1:30PM
Organizer: Ali R. Chaudhary
Table 01. Attitudes Toward Immigrants
Table 02. Comparative Immigrant Integration
Table 03. DACA and Undocumented Youth
Table 04. Diaspora and Identity
Table 05. Drivers and Dynamics of Migration
Table 06. Dynamics of Incorporation
Table 07. Enclaves and Entrepreneurship
Table 08. Enforcement and Securitization
Table 09. Family Dynamics of Migration
Table 10. Gender and the Household
Table 11. Labor Market Incorporation
Table 12. Legality and Irregular Migration
Table 13. Migration and Health
Table 14. Race and Racialization
Table 15. Refugees
Table 16. Religion and Migration Aspirations
Table 17. Transnationalism
Table 18. Unaccompanied Minors
Table 19. Xenophobia and Anti-Muslim Sentiment

Session: Network, Labor Market and Integration (2476)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall
Time: 2:30-4:10PM
Organizer: Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University; Nazli Kibria, Boston University

- Crafting mobility: unaccompanied migrant youth navigating the US garment industry- Stephanie L. Canizales, University of Southern California
- How institutions facilitate both assimilation and ethnic persistence: immigrants in farmers markets – Esther L. HSUBORGER, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Immigrants in the workplace – SECIL ERTORER, Canisius College
- Invisible New Yorkers: boundaries, interethnic networks, immigrant integration and social invisibility- Ernesto Castaneda, American University
- The entrepreneurship patterns of undocumented immigrants in the United States- Mahesh Somashekhar, University of Washington
Monday, August 13, 2018

Session: Social Inclusion and Exclusion and International Migration (3170)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 6
Time: 8:30-10:10AM
Organizer: Asad L. Asad, Cornell University; Loretta Bass, University of Oklahoma

- Who are the illegals? The Social Construction of Illegality in the United States - Rene Flores, University of Washington; Ariela Schachter, Washington University in St. Louis
- ‘Je suis Charlie’ vs. ‘Je suis Ahmed’: Race and Islamophobia in France after Charlie Hebdo - Jean Beaman, Purdue University
- Incorporating and Marginalizing Experiences in School and their Impact on the Civic Incorporation of Immigrant Children - Hansini Munasinghe, University of Iowa; Sarah K. Bruch, University of Iowa
- Second-Generation Labor Market Integration in France and in the United States - Yael Brinhaum, Centre d’etude de l’emploi- Institut national des etudes demographiques (INED); Kathleen Ann Griesbach, Columbia University
- Excluded at Home: 1.5-generation Return Migrants in Mexico - Alexis Silver, Purchase College – SUNY

Tuesday, August 14, 2018

Session: Refugee Experiences: Borders, Security, Resettlement and Second Generation Migration (4375)
Location: Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Level 4, Franklin Hall 11
Time: 12:30-2:10PM
Organizer: Alice Bloch, University of Manchester
Discussant: John Solomos, University of Warwick

- Confronting Remote Controls: How Refugees Navigate the Externalization of U.S. Borders - David Scott FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego
- Islamophobia, Racialization and Somali Refugee Youth - Cawo Mohamed Abdi, University of Minnesota
- Stories about the Past through the Lens of the Present: Second Generation Refugees Making Sense of their Parent’s Exile - Alice Bloch, University of Manchester
NEW AND NOTEWORTHY

The Global Edge: Miami in the Twenty-First Century
Alejandro Portes and Ariel C. Armony

Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants
Abigail Leslie Andrews

American Islamophobia: Understanding the Roots and Rise of Fear
Khaled A. Beydoun

Enduring Violence: Ladina Women's Lives in Guatemala
Cecilia Menjívar

Lives in Transit: Violence and Intimacy on the Migrant Journey
Wendy A. Vogt

Lives in Limbo: Undocumented and Coming of Age in America
Roberto G. Gonzales

Boats, Borders, and Bases: Race, the Cold War, and the Rise of Migration Detention in the United States
Jenna M. Loyd and Alison Mountz

The Other Side of Assimilation: How Immigrants Are Changing American Life
Tomas Jimenez

Protect, Serve, and Deport: The Rise of Policing as Immigration Enforcement
Amada Armenta

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

Trespassers?: Asian Americans and the Battle for Suburbia
Willow Lung-Amam

In the Fields of the North / En los campos del norte
David Bacon

Beyond Expectations: Second-Generation Nigerians in the United States and Britain
Onosiba Imagene

The New Latino Studies Reader: A Twenty-First-Century Perspective
Edited by Ramon A. Gutierrez and Tomas Almaguer

Spanish Legacies: The Coming of Age of the Second Generation
Alejandro Portes, Rosa Aparicio Gomez, and William Haffer

Global Latin America: Into the Twenty-First Century
Edited by Matthew C. Gutmann and Jeffrey Lesser

On the Line: Slaughterhouse Lives and the Making of the New South
Vanessa Ribas

Making Los Angeles Home: The Integration of Mexican Immigrants in the United States
Rafael Alarcon, Luis Esca, and Olga Odgers

Dreams and Nightmares: Immigration Policy, Youth, and Families
Marjorie S. Zatz and Nancy Rodriguez

Everyday Illegal: When Policies Undermine Immigrant Families
Joanna Dreby

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

La Nueva California: Latinos from Pioneers to Post-Millennials
David Hayes-Bautista
Members’ News and Announcements

Migrations and Transitions

Sharon M. Quinsaat recently accepted a Tenure-Track Assistant Professor in Sociology position at Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA.

Dissertations


Hadi Khoshneviss (University of South Florida) will complete his dissertation, “Geopolitics of Race and Contours of Whiteness: Census Categories and Racialization of People from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in the United States” in the Fall of 2018, chaired by Prof. Elizabeth Aranda.

Awards

Van C. Tran was selected as a recipient of the Presidential Teaching Award at Columbia University. He was selected from among over 900 nominees to receive Columbia University’s highest teaching honor. He also received the 2018 Nancy Weiss Malkiel Scholar Award from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Armand Rene Gutierrez (University of California, San Diego) received the Pacific Sociological Association’s Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award for my paper: “The determinants of remittances among the children of Mexican- and Filipino-American migrants”.

Sébastien Chauvin, Pierre Barron, Anne Bory, Nicolas Jounin, and Lucie Tourette (University of Lausanne, Switzerland) was awarded the Work Employment & Society SAGE 2017 prize from the British Sociological Association for their article: P.Barron, A. Bory, S. Chauvin, N. Jounin, L. Tourette, “State categories and labour protest: migrant workers and the fight for legal status in France” Work Employment & Society 30(4) 631–648, 2016.

Caitlin Patler, Assistant Professor of sociology at UC Davis, has been selected as a 2018 National Academy of Education (NAEd)/Spencer Postdoctoral Fellow. Patler’s research will use longitudinal and mixed-methods data to address a series of questions about DACA’s role in influencing the educational disadvantages faced by undocumented children and youth.

In the News

Silvia Pedraza, Professor of Sociology and American Culture at the University of Michigan, organized a session on "Latinos in the United States: Migration, Incorporation, and Identity Issues" for the Latin American Studies Association meetings in Barcelona, Spain, May 22-26, 2018. In the session she also presented a paper on "Ethnic Identity: Developing a Latina/o Identity.”

El Colegio de México is a public institution focused in research and higher education in the Social Sciences and Humanities. Recognized as one of the most prestigious institutions in the Hispanic world, it has received several awards from its creation in 1940 to today.

To fulfill its objectives, El Colegio de México conducts research and teaching in the areas of specialty of its seven Academic Centers: History; Linguistics and Literature; International Studies; Asian and African Studies; Economics; Demographics, Urban and, Environmental Studies; and, Sociology. It offers bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees, as well as specialization and summer courses.

Network of Studies of Inequalities

Studies of different types of inequalities have a long tradition at El Colegio de México. A large number of research projects have explored economic, educational, social, and gender inequalities, as well as inequalities associated with regional differences, government capacity, social organization and culture, both from historical and contemporary perspectives. The research agenda of El Colegio de México has included not only its origin and evolution, but also the interrelationship with different contexts where it is generated, along with the political, economic, and institutional processes that shape it.

The Network of Studies of Inequalities aims to create channels between independent and collective research projects, manage external funding, and generate public policy recommendations that allows scholarly research to inform the national and international public agenda. You can find more information about the network at https://desigualdades.colmex.mx.

Seminar Migration, Inequality, and Public Policies

Within the Network of Studies of Inequalities, the Seminar Migration, Inequality, and Public Policies (Seminario Migración, desigualdad y políticas públicas, or Migdep), aims to understand how migration is associated with different dimensions of inequality as well as mediating factors that reduce or increase them. We study emigration processes, as well as economic, political, and social integration processes at destination, transit, and upon return. In the face of these scenarios, we analyze how public policies in general, and migration policies specifically, can mitigate inequalities. You can find more information about Migdep at migdep.colmex.mx

Definition

Postdoctoral fellows at El Colegio are PhD graduates hired full-time, for a period of one year, with the option of renewal (for a single occasion and depending on the evaluation of their performance).

Selection process

The selection process is open and public. The selection committee will be formed by the coordinators of the three seminars of the Network, a member of the Advisory Committee of Migdep, and the Academic Provost.
Desired profile

The ideal candidate must hold a Doctoral degree in Sociology, Demography, Economics, Political Science, Geography, or related disciplines, and have research experience in international migration. Needs to be able to show how his scholarship is associated with the key themes of Migdep, and preferably able to study migration to North America (Mexico, United States or Canada). Show academic proficiency in English and Spanish.

The candidate must have defended the doctoral dissertation up to four years before the publication of this application.

This position is open for individuals of all nationalities.

Application process and required documents

Submissions will be received through July 15th, 2018. The registration will be online at seminarios.colmex.mx and the following required documents need to be attached as PDF files:

- Updated Curriculum vitae
- Doctoral degree or official proof showing that the candidate will graduate by the beginning of the postdoctoral fellowship. The selected candidate will need to show doctoral degree or letter of acceptance of the thesis defense.
- Undergraduate and/or Masters degrees
- Cover letter (3 pages maximum) describing research accomplishments, academic career, a justification of how his research agenda is linked with migration and inequality, as well as the methodological tools that allow for studying these topics.
- Research statement (5 pages maximum) describing the research project to be carried out during the first (and second year, if contract is renewed), specifying objectives, research questions, methods, as well as the expected research products.
- Three reference letters. Note: one needs to be from the PhD supervisor.
- Published work or writing sample of work in progress that are relevant to the themes of the Seminar.

Academic activities and expected products

First year

- Work plan prepared jointly and approved by the coordinator of the seminar
- Public and open presentation to the community of the final report of activities

1. Work plan
   - Research products. Develop at least two manuscript publications (journal article, book chapter, etc.), one of which will be in coauthorship with the coordinator of the seminar.
   - Management. Participate in the organization and dissemination processes related with the activities of the seminar.
   - Teaching. If convenient, then the postdoctoral fellow will teach during this period, preferably at El Colegio de México.
2. Public and open presentation to the community of the final report of activities showcasing the results of the research project, as well as an annual report that will be evaluated by the committee formed by the three coordinators of the seminars of the Network of Studies of Inequalities, a member of the advisory committee of Migdep, and the Academic Provost. In other words, by Claudia Masferrer, Patricio Solís, Carlos Alba and Pía Orrenius.

Second year

- Once the evaluation committee approves the renewal of the position and the new work plan for the second year, the fellowship will be extended up to one more year.
- Public and open presentation to the community of the final report of activities showcasing the results of the research project, as well as an annual report

Renewal

The postdoctoral fellow will present their research at El Colegio in an open seminar during the ninth month of the first year. For the evaluation, the postdoctoral fellow must present evidence of the activities committed in its work plan for the first year, and the work plan for the second year, agreed with the project leader. In addition, they will hold an interview with the evaluation committee. After the evaluation session, the postdoctoral fellow will be notified about the result. If it is positive, its contract will be renewed to continue the project for a second year; otherwise, the contract will not be renewed. The decision of the committee is final.

Special clauses

1. The postdoctoral fellow should act under ethical responsibility and with academic integrity while holding the position, following the legislation and ethical principles of El Colegio de México.
2. The postdoctoral fellow must preserve confidentiality in relation to the institutional projects, programs, and processes in which he/she participates in the institution.
3. The postdoctoral fellow will receive a monthly stipend and sign a contract that pledges full time dedication at El Colegio de México.
4. The postdoctoral fellow can only carry out academic activities (attend seminars, conferences, teaching, and other other research projects) if they are justified in written from for the development of the research project. This needs to be approved, also in written form, by the coordinator of the seminar.
5. This application process is open for people of all citizenship statues.

Conditions:

- Position begins September 2018
- Monthly stipend of 26,000 pesos
- Health insurance
- Access to cafeteria, library, computer and Digital Education Program services, among others.
- Workspace

For more information about the position and the process, please contact (migdep@colmex.mx) or Claudia Masferrer (cmasferrer@colmex.mx), the Coordinator of the Seminar Migration, Inequality and Public Policies.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS


Bonjour, Saskia and Sébastien Chauvin (2018) "Social Class, Migration Policy and Migrant Strategies", International Migration, forthcoming as the Introduction to upcoming special issue of International Migration on "Migration and Social Class", with articles by Jennifer Elrick and Elke Winter, Eleonore Kofman, Jeremías Stadmair, Conny Roggeband and Marleen van der Haar, Sebastian Prothmann, Maria Villares-Varela, and Marieke Slootman.


RECENT PUBLICATIONS (continued from page 21)


RECENT PUBLICATIONS (continued from page 22)


Recent Publications (continued from page 23)


RECENT BOOKS

Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways Of Mexican Migrants
University of California Press
by Abigail Andrews

In 2018, more than eleven million undocumented immigrants lived in the United States. Not since slavery had so many U.S. residents had so few political rights. Many fought tirelessly to belong. Others rejected the United States and turned to their homelands for hope. What explains these clashing strategies of inclusion? And how does gender play into these fights? This book offers a gripping inquiry into migrant communities’ struggles for rights and resources across the U.S.-Mexico divide. For nearly two years, Abigail Andrews lived with unauthorized migrants and their families in the mountains of Oaxaca, Mexico, and the barrios of Southern California. Her nuanced comparison reveals how distinct local laws, policing, and power dynamics shape migrants’ political agency. Upending assumptions about gender and migration, she exposes how U.S. policies abet gendered violence. Yet she insists that the process does not begin or end in the United States. Rather, migrants interpret the places they live in light of the differing hometowns they leave.

A Place to Call Home: Immigrant Exclusion and Urban Belonging in New York, Paris, and Barcelona
Stanford University Press
by Ernesto Castañeda

As immigrants settle in new places, they are faced with endless uncertainties that prevent them from feeling that they belong. From language barriers, to differing social norms, to legal boundaries separating them from established residents, they are constantly navigating shifting and contradictory expectations both to assimilate to their new culture and to honor their native one. In A Place to Call Home, Ernesto Castañeda offers a uniquely comparative portrait of immigrant expectations and experiences. Drawing on fourteen years of ethnographic observation and hundreds of interviews with documented and undocumented immigrants and their children, Castañeda sets out to determine how different locations can aid or disrupt the process of immigrant integration. Focusing on New York City, Paris, and Barcelona—immigration hubs in their respective countries—he compares the experiences of both Latino and North African migrants, and finds that subjective understandings, local contexts, national and regional history, and religious institutions are all factors that profoundly impact the personal journey to belonging.
The arrival of millions of refugees in Europe has made many people interested in the challenges that linguistic and cultural misunderstandings may pose to democracy and civic participation. How can people work together across differences in increasingly multilingual, globalized social movements and in local communities and international organizations engaged in solidarity with immigrants, disadvantaged groups, and refugees? Over a decade, scholars of race/ethnicity, gender/intersectionality, and political participation have debated this issue. However, a conceptual framework is still lacking. In *Political Translation*, Nicole Doerr develops just such a framework and present the collective practices of political translation, which helped multilingual and culturally diverse social movements and intersectional coalitions work together more democratically. The book’s counterintuitive finding is that because both multilingual and highly diverse deliberative group settings drew explicit attention to cultural differences between participants, these settings also inspired political translation, the collective practice of openly challenging and tackling positional misunderstandings regarding race, gender, class and language differences or other cultural differences. These misunderstandings remain unseen within models of neutral facilitation and, in turn, impede democratic dialogue and deliberation. The book’s analysis reviews a wide range of political deliberations covering high-stakes, fundamental issues, such as inequality in the context of European integration; and immigration, race, gender, and housing politics in the United States.

For generations, migration moved in one direction at a time: migrants to host countries, and money to families left behind. *The Labor of Care* argues that globalization has changed all that.

Valerie Francisco-Menchavez spent five years alongside a group of working migrant mothers. Drawing on interviews and up-close collaboration with these women, Francisco-Menchavez looks at the sacrifices, emotional and material consequences, and recasting of roles that emerge from family separation. She pays particular attention to how technologies like Facebook, Skype, and recorded video open up transformative ways of bridging distances while still supporting traditional family dynamics. As she shows, migrants also build communities of care in their host countries. These chosen families provide an essential form of mutual support. What emerges is a fascinating portrait of today’s transnational family—sundered, yet inexorably linked over the distances by timeless emotions and new forms of intimacy.
Reconsidering Race:
Social Science Perspectives on Racial Categories in the Age of Genomics
Oxford University Press
Edited by Kazuko Suzuki and Diego von Vacano

Race is one of the most elusive phenomena of social life. While we generally know it when we see it, it’s not an easy concept to define. Social science literature has argued that race is a Western concept that emerged with the birth of modern imperialism, whether in the sixteenth century (the Age of Discovery) or the eighteenth century (the Age of Enlightenment). This book points out that there is a disjuncture between the way race is conceptualized in the social sciences and in recent natural science literature. In the view of some proponents of natural-scientific perspectives, race has a biological-and not just a purely social-dimension. The book argues that, to more fully understand what we mean by race, social scientists need to engage these new perspectives coming from genomics, medicine, and health policy.

To be sure, the long, dark shadow of eugenics and the Nazi use of scientific racism cast a pall over the effort to understand the complicated relationship between social science and medical science understandings of race. While this book rejects pseudoscientific and hierarchical ways of looking at race and affirms that it is rooted in social grounds, it makes the claim that it is time to move beyond merely repeating the

The chapters in this book consider three fundamental tensions in thinking about race: one between theories that see race as fixed and those that see it as malleable; a second between Western (especially US-based) and non-Western perspectives that decenter the US experience; and a third between sociopolitical and biomedical concepts of race. The book will help shed light on multiple contemporary concerns, such as the place of race in identity formation, ethno-political conflict, immigration policy, social justice, biomedical ethics, and the carceral state.

Shifting Boundaries:
Immigrant Youth Negotiating National, State, and Small-Town Politics
Stanford University Press
by Alexis M. Silver

As politicians debate how to address the estimated eleven million unauthorized immigrants residing in the United States, undocumented youth anxiously await the next policy shift that will determine their futures. From one day to the next, their dreams are as likely to crumble around them as to come within reach. In Shifting Boundaries, Alexis M. Silver sheds light on the currents of exclusion and incorporation that characterize their lives.

Silver examines the experiences of immigrant youth growing up in a small town in North Carolina—a state that experienced unprecedented growth in its Latino population in the 1990s and 2000s, and where aggressive anti-immigration policies have been enforced. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interview data, she finds that contradictory policies at the national, state, and local levels interact to create a complex environment through which the youth must navigate. From heritage-based school programs to state-wide bans on attending community college; from the failure of the DREAM Act to the rescinding of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA); each layer represents profound implications for undocumented Latino youth. Silver exposes the constantly changing pathways that shape their journeys into early adulthood—and the profound resilience that they develop along the way.
Mass deportation is at the forefront of political discourse in the United States. *The Shadow of the Wall* shows in tangible ways the migration experiences of hundreds of people, including their encounters with U.S. Border Patrol, cartels, detention facilities, and the deportation process. Deportees reveal in their heartwrenching stories the power of family separation and reunification and the cost of criminalization, and they call into question assumptions about human rights and federal policies.

The authors analyze data from the Migrant Border Crossing Study (MBCS), a mixed-methods, binational research project that offers socially relevant, rigorous social science about migration, immigration enforcement, and violence on the border. Using information gathered from more than 1,600 post-deportation surveys, this volume examines the different faces of violence and migration along the Arizona-Sonora border and shows that deportees are highly connected to the United States and will stop at nothing to return to their families. *The Shadow of the Wall* underscores the unintended social consequences of increased border enforcement, immigrant criminalization, and deportation along the U.S.-Mexico border.
Mini-Conference on The Future of Immigration Scholarship

The International Migration Section of the American Sociological Association (ASA) holds a mini-conference every four years on the day prior to the annual ASA meeting. The 2018 Annual ASA Meeting: “Feeling Race: An Invitation To Explore Racialized Emotions” will be held 11-14 August in Philadelphia, and the steering/planning committee (of which UPenn Professors Chenoa Flippen, Emilio Parrado, Amada Armenta, and Onoso Imoagene are members) has selected the campus of the University of Pennsylvania as the location for the Mini-Conference on The Future of Immigration Scholarship.

The one-day conference will bring together approximately 100 immigration scholars and students from around the country. Its goal is to provide a venue for more sustained conversation among scholars and students of migration than is often possible at ASA; to help bridge the gap between scholarship, public policy, and the media in the field of immigration; and to facilitate networking and informal interactions among researchers at different career stages, with a particular emphasis on helping to connect students and junior faculty with more senior researchers.

About the Conference:

It is perhaps an understatement to say that immigration has become a “hot button” political issue. From the refugee crises in the Middle East and Europe, to the political turmoil swirling around immigration policy in the United States, questions related to the international movement of people are increasingly urgent at both the national and global levels. Now more than ever the need for the informed voices of scholars within debates about immigration policy and its effects is both imperative and crystal clear.

Within the larger field of immigration, the issue of refugees and asylum seekers have roiled both Europe and the United States. In spite of the prominence of these population flows, and the political conflict they engender, they remain understudied relative to economically motivated migrants. This is particularly problematic because forced migrants face unique challenges in terms of social and economic integration. As such, one of the main sub-themes of the conference will relate to research and policy related to meeting the challenges of refugee and asylum seeking populations in Europe and North America.

Co-sponsors:

Perry World House; University of Pennsylvania School of Arts and Sciences; Center for the Study of Ethnicity, Race and Immigration at University of Pennsylvania; College of William and Mary; Temple University; and Ethnic and Racial Studies

Planning Committee:

Amada Armenta, James Bachmeier, Chenoa Flippen, David FitzGerald, Onoso Imoagene, Jennifer Bickham Mendez, Emilio Parrado, and Rebbecca Tesfai
Migrant Illegality across Uneven Legal Geographies: A Two-Part Convening

Brown University
Providence, RI
October 26-27, 2018

While the federal political and legal landscape is characterized both by enforcement through a record number of deportations and inaction on comprehensive immigration reform, states and localities have also begun to engage in their own vastly different immigration policy making and enforcement. Some localities have expanded rights for undocumented immigrants, as is the case in states like California and Illinois, both of which are traditional immigrant gateways. Others have become much more restrictionist, as is the case in places such as Tennessee and Georgia, which are considered new immigrant destinations.

We invite scholars and activists to attend the second half of a two-part symposium examining migrant illegality across uneven legal geographies. Funded by the American Sociological Association’s Fund for the Advancement of the Discipline, we will be convening at Brown University in Providence, RI, October 26-27. The symposium will include a keynote and panel presentations on the first-day followed by workshops on the second day for conference presenters.

For more information, please visit the symposium website: https://legalgeographiesconvening.wordpress.com/. A flier and registration information will be sent out later this summer.
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION NEWS

Share news with members via our fall/spring WOM newsletters or bi-weekly e-mail news blasts!

Please send your submissions to:

Armand Rene Gutierrez, Newsletter Editor at asa.int.mig@gmail.com

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