I want to first acknowledge a few people. Once again, I would like to thank David FitzGerald for organizing such a successful mini-conference at the meetings in Philadelphia, to the local organizing committee and the many volunteers, and to the sponsors. At the meetings, our panels, roundtables, and mentoring luncheon were a huge success, so I want to thank the organizers, presenters, and participants at all these events for making it so worthwhile for all of us to attend. I also want to take this opportunity to thank the WOM Editor, Armand Gutierrez, and Associate Editor, Molly Fee, for their tireless work in producing this newsletter and curating the announcements to the listserv. Even though Oshin Khachikian had stepped down from his official duties as editor, he has been helping us with the production of this anniversary special issue. With the energy, talent, and dedication of young scholars such as Armand, Molly, and Oshin the future of our Section surely is in very good hands!

From Section Chair:

Cecilia Menjívar

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the International Migration Section, and I could not be more excited and honored to be the Chair of the Section at this momentous occasion. The Section membership at the end of the current membership year stands at 621, unchanged from 620 in 2017, but a slight decrease from 654 in 2016. Please continue your engagement in the Section and encourage others to join us, as I do believe this is a particularly important historical moment to be doing research on immigration so that we can contribute our evidence-based voice to current debates.
These past 25 years our Section has comprised a vibrant, intellectually dynamic, creative, and productive group of scholars, most of whom are based in the United States but also around the world. Today, the current administration in Washington presents us with multiple challenges (daily it seems!) but also with plenty of opportunities to demonstrate the critical importance of our work. However, in reading old issues of WOM newsletters over the past 25 years (yes, it was delightful to read them all—you can take a peek at the very first WOM in the newsletter, see page 4), I noticed a common thread: in different years past chairs noted the continued relevance of our work in the face of increasing securitization, border control, and enforcement. Clearly, our work has remained timely (and timeless). Perhaps this is not a coincidence. The foundation of the Section in 1994 roughly coincides with the signing of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act in 1996, which set in motion the enforcement and legislative practices that have shaped quite a bit what we have been studying. Thus, since the early years of the Section we have been working in high gear, producing the highest-caliber scholarship that captures the effects of major legislative and enforcement developments. Indeed, we have been in the unusual position to have the subject of our scholarship consistently be the target of incrementally and wide-ranging punitive policies (with deeply harmful consequences for the communities we study) for almost the entire life of our Section. In my view, as a group we have responded splendidly—by producing a relevant, thoughtful, meticulously executed body of scholarship. This holds the key to our success as a community of scholars and augurs extremely well for our future.

To begin the yearlong celebration of our Section’s silver jubilee, in place of the short essays we usually publish in WOM, this special issue features invited reflections from past chairs at three times of our Section’s history: Rubén G. Rumbaut, the first chair, Peggy Levitt, chair in 2005-2006, and Min Zhou, chair in 2013-2014. In addition, the editors of Ethnic and Racial Studies, who have generously supported our reception over the years, have written a brief message for us on this occasion.

And as part of the Council Member Spotlight feature, we are pleased to highlight the work of our newly-elected Councilor Jennifer Jones in this newsletter.

With Van Tran at the helm and an outstanding local committee in New York City, we are planning a series of events for the NYC meetings to conclude our jubilee year; details are forthcoming in the next installment of WOM. For now, here is a sneak preview. Our reception will be held at CUNY, a space that three past Section chairs—Nancy Foner, Phil Kasinitz, and Richard Alba—have graciously secured for this festive occasion. And our Chair-Elect, Rubén Hernández-León, has been hard at work organizing an exciting slate of panels for the 2019 meetings (see the descriptions a few pages ahead). Stay tuned!

Please continue to share your news with us—this is an important way to keep connected, informed, and build our community.

With my warmest wishes for a relaxing winter break and for a healthful and more peaceful 2019.

Cecilia Menjivar
Dorothy L. Meier Social Equities Chair
Professor of Sociology
University of California, Los Angeles
SECTION OFFICERS

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WEBSITE DESIGN & MAINTENANCE:
OSHIN KHACHIKIAN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Webmaster: Oshin Khachikian

Oshin (pronounced Osheen) is a PhD candidate at UC Irvine where he studies culture and the college preparation strategies used by Mexican, Filipino and Armenian immigrant families in Los Angeles. By comparing children of both college-educated and non-college educated parents, he observes how ethnic homophily guides access to non-family resources and identifies organizational practices that can redistribute these resources across ethnoracial lines.

Associate Editor: Molly Fee

Molly Fee is a PhD candidate at UCLA. Her dissertation examines how inclusion in the welfare state shapes refugee incorporation in San Diego, CA and Boise, ID. Previously, her research has looked at the role of caseworkers in refugee resettlement and the pre-resettlement processing of Iranian religious minorities in Vienna, Austria. Before pursuing her PhD, she worked at the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington, DC.

Editor: Armand Gutierrez

Armand Gutierrez is a Ford Foundation Fellow and doctoral student at UCSD. His work focuses on the transnational practices of Mexican- and Filipino-Americans. He has several publications in Ethnic and Racial Studies and Global Networks. His latest work “The Determinants of Remittances among Second-Generation Mexican- and Filipino-Americans” was accepted for publication and awarded the PSA Distinguished Graduate Student Paper Award and the Cristina Maria Riegos Distinguished Student Paper Award.
25 YEARS LATER: A LOOK BACK, A CHALLENGE AHEAD

The International Migration Section, conceived in January 1993 in San Diego, was formally established in August 1994 at the ASA annual meetings in Los Angeles. It was the 35th Section of the ASA. The first issue of WORLD ON THE MOVE appeared in Spring 1995—its opening article, “Birth of a Section,” told the story of its formation and significance for the study of contemporary forms of global migrations (WOM was printed and snail-mailed to members till Spring 2001). In 1995 we had 326 dues-paying members. Our Section has grown almost every year since, surpassing 400 in 2004, 500 in 2007, 600 in 2009, and in 2013 we reached 680 members (our peak year to date). By 2014 the IM Section ranked in the top 30% of the ASA’s 52 sections. Our growth has persisted despite major drops in ASA membership, which peaked at 14,757 in 2007 (tops since 1972), but has since fallen to 11,505 in 2018.

“As immigration scholars we have a special obligation to record that story unsparingly and in full depth.”

The California roots of our Section are fitting: by 1990 a third of the total number of immigrants in the U.S. had settled in that state, with Los Angeles as the world’s premier destination. But when our Section was formed none of us could have grasped that we were coming out of what was arguably the most inclusionary era in U.S. immigration and refugee resettlement history, extending from ca. 1965 to 1990, nor that we were entering an era of a Great Exclusion/Expulsion that—from Prop 187 in 1994 to the post-9/11 moral panic, the systematic state persecution, detention and deportation of millions of undocumented immigrants in old and “new destinations,” and its climax in Trumpism—will rank among the most horrid in this country’s story. As immigration scholars we have a special obligation to record that story unsparingly and in full depth. When we meet in New York City next August to celebrate the silver jubilee of our Section, we should pause too to reflect on what the next quarter century may bring.

Rubén G. Rumbaut
Distinguished Professor of Sociology, University of California, Irvine
ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES warmly congratulates the ASA International Migration section on achieving its twenty-fifth anniversary. The connection between the two began when ERS as an international refereed journal publishing in the fields of migration, race and ethnicity with a world-wide reach carried a number of articles and several special issues on international migration and transnationalism during the first few years of the section’s existence. This led in the early years of the twenty-first century to our publishers, Routledge, co-sponsoring the annual ASA reception for the section, which proved to be a lively social event at the annual meetings. The ninety members of the ERS International Board today, about half of whom are located in North America, include a number of prominent migration scholars, and this remains true with the recent addition of new blood. At the 2018 ASA conference our publishers, Routledge, also co-sponsored the IM section mini-conference held the day before the ASA at the University of Pennsylvania. The growth of the journal over twenty years from four annual issues per year to sixteen annually in 2019 testifies to the vibrancy of the section and of the fields covered in the journal.

Martin Bulmer and John Solomos
Editors of ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES
https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/ers20/current
I was an assistant professor of sociology at Louisiana State University when ASA’s Section on International Migration was founded in 1994 (getting ready to move to UCLA). Back then I had not yet established my professional identity as a migration scholar. I thought of myself as an urbanist studying ethnic enclaves, and I was often warned not to become a “Chinatown lady.” Since 1994, I have found an intellectual home in the IM Section which helps me connect to a wider network of like-minded experts and empowers me to learn, grow and thrive in the field of migration studies. For the past 25 years, I have been a loyal member, having been elected as a council member (1997-2000) and chair (2013-14), as well as receiving the Thomas and Znaniecki Award twice — 1999 for Growing up American (coauthored with Carl Bankston) & 2016 for The Asian American Achievement Paradox (coauthored with Jennifer Lee) — and the 2017 Distinguished Career Award. From an immigrant to a sociologist of international migration, I owe my whole career to the IM section with many compassionate mentors, distinguished colleagues and extremely talented students from all over the country and beyond.

Min Zhou
Professor of Sociology & Asian American Studies, Walter & Shirley Wang Endowed Chair in US-China Relations and Communications, Director of Asia Pacific Center, UCLA

It is hard to believe that 25 years have passed since Rubén Rumbaut (if my memory serves me correctly) led a group of dedicated colleagues to found our section. By doing so, he helped solidify a new field-in-the-making. At that time, the Social Science Research Council and the Mellon Foundation, to name a few, had begun to support graduate work in migration studies. Creating a new section at the ASA helped to consolidate this emerging field and to carve out an interdisciplinary, creative space that young scholars could call home. We could now say we were migration scholars, rather than scholars of race and ethnicity or inequality (although many of us were that as well)—a classic example of “if you build it, they will come.” Imagine how research might have developed had we not had this invitation. When I chaired our section, our goals were intellectual and social. They were to make sure there was enough room for people to study immigration in the United States and internationally, for those interested in processes of incorporation and inclusion in one nation and those who looked at the world through a transnational lens. They were also to create a warm and welcoming community by hosting the mentoring lunch or other events which brought students and professors, juniors and seniors together. I’m delighted that our section has survived and thrived and that our members make such important intellectual and policy contributions to national and international debates. I’m grateful to the many people who have selflessly given of their time and energy. Congratulations to all.

Peggy Levitt
Professor of Sociology, Wellesley College
I came to the study of migration by accident.

As a child, I confidently reported my desire to be President, precociously making the case that I could be a good leader to any adult who would indulge me. Somehow, the absence of nonwhites and women in our highest elected office failed to deter me. It was not that I was unaware of or untouched by racial and gender discrimination. It was just that somehow, in Harold Washington’s Chicago, it seemed entirely plausible.

As I got older, my interest in politics got more specific. By the time I reached high school, I began to participate in Model United Nations and envisioned a career in the state department, working as part of the diplomatic core in Latin America. In college, I decided to pursue a major in international relations. At the same time, I challenged myself to grow intellectually and personally by moving away from home and headed west to California. Like anyone who has moved, I suddenly had a new lens to see myself through. This new context forced me to simultaneously wrestle with the ways in which race, my racial identity, and those of my friends and colleagues seemed to shape our life experiences in distinct ways.

Indeed, California seemed to be a different world entirely when it came to race and politics. My studies and personal life began to converge as I took a strong interest in black studies and Spanish, pursuing them as supplementary minors. I began to see connections between racial politics and meanings in my own cloistered college spaces. Attacks on affirmative action, race-related conflicts on campus, and conversations about identity and belonging with my peers reshaped my understanding of race and politics. Later, through a semester-long study abroad program in Cuba, I came to understand race and politics in yet another context, learning about the mobilization of blackness as a political tool. While there, I studied the ways in which convoluted political relationships between the US and Cuba had racialized consequences both here and there, and was hooked on making sense of these connections.

After 9/11, some disappointing experiences with diplomats abroad and our turn away from diplomacy soured me on the foreign service but couldn’t shake an interest in how race and politics were intertwined. I changed course, and after a serendipitous placement as a sociology research assistant over the summer, decided that I wanted to continue to pursue these questions in graduate school. When I enrolled at Berkeley, I had a research agenda in mind that would allow me to dig more deeply into the relationship between black mobility and international
policy in Cuba. But, because I needed a smaller project for the MA, I took a different tack and pursued the study of group-making among multiracial college students who had just formed a new mixed-race identity-based organization. This organization had formed in the wake of political and social changes to the US Census in 2000, which, for the first time, had allowed for individuals to check two or more boxes on the race question. The ways in which they went about building collective identity were surprisingly effective. In observing how groupness was built in a short period of time, I was forced to think deeply about the processual nature of racial formation and the racial structures that impact these processes. At the end of that project, I found myself less interested in going to Cuba to conduct fieldwork and more interested in the ways that political and social context shaped the ways that people understood themselves. My background in Latin America revealed to me that racial meanings developed differently in different places, and yet preserved similar hierarchies and patterns of resource distribution. It was this background combined with my new focus on racial formation that brought me to the study of migration.

In my studies, I had come to understand immigration and the legal and social structures that regulate it as race-making practices. That is, who we decide to let in or exclude (not to mention eliminate, exploit, or dominate), who we deign to integrate, politically, socially, economically, and who we determine are included in our sense of national identity is, and always has been a racial project. This is true not only in the US, but throughout Europe and Latin America, where racial science shaped political thought, determining both political and social ideas about what it means to move from one nation to another, what that process looks like, and what an individual’s life becomes when they arrive. It occurred to me that to understand the processual nature of racial formation, immigration was the perfect arena to conduct research. With this framing in mind, I decided instead to embark on what became a series of projects that sought to exploit immigration as a way to better understand racial formation and politics. My first project in this line of work examines how racial formation and race relations are changing in what is now commonly termed the New South.

Over the last 30 years, the U.S. Southeast has become the locus of shifting patterns of immigrant integration and race relations. Its unique characteristics of rapid demographic change, an explosion of anti-immigrant policies, cooperation with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and a large African American population, have made the region a dynamic indicator of how race and race relations are changing throughout the country.

Constructed originally as a multi-sited mixed qualitative methods project that examined racial meanings and race relations in both the sending and receiving contexts, I examined how the marginalization and racialization of Latinos in the U.S. compels them to self-identify as racial minorities and to develop positive social and political ties with blacks in ways the override many of the ethnic and racial meanings they developed in the home country.
Specifically, drawing from a community ethnography in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, I found that changes in the meaning of Latino racial identity arose from two related processes: a political backlash against Latino immigration that results in downward mobility, and what I call ‘reverse incorporation’, and through on-the-ground relations with native-born community members, whose attitudes and practices shape newcomers’ ideas about race. Forthcoming with the University of Chicago Press, the book project that resulted from this work, The Browning of the New South, demonstrates that shifting local political conditions play an important role in shaping racial meanings and intergroup relationships, producing positive relationships between blacks and Latinos and what I call minority linked fate. These findings undermine pervasive assumptions of black-brown conflict and highlight the importance of immigration practices and policies as race-making.

As I gave talks on this project, audiences continued to question whether or not blacks and Latinos could possibly get along beyond the Winston-Salem context. I knew anecdotally that the practices I observed regarding Latino immigrant identity and black-Latino coalitions were emerging elsewhere. In the process of analyzing newspaper data and tracking discourse on immigration politics in the region, I learned that Black politicians in the South continued to highlight the importance of integrating immigrants and resist punitive policy agendas throughout the South. Multiracial coalitions were popping up around immigration and civil rights issues across the region, in some cases reshaping entire state agendas. In observing significant variation in states’ approaches to immigration politics and the role of coalitions in shaping these outcomes, I came to see this as an empirical question that served as the basis for my current work with Hana Brown on the role of organizations in shaping immigration politics and racial meanings in the South.

In this new work, we examine immigration law, organizing, and discourse in two pairs of southern states: Alabama and Mississippi, and Georgia and North Carolina. In examining these pairs, we observe that despite their demographic, political, and other similarities, the two states in each pair—Alabama and Mississippi, and Georgia and North Carolina—have adopted divergent approaches to policing and incorporating immigrants. Alabama and Georgia passed among the nation’s strictest anti-immigrant laws in 2011, criminalizing the mere presence of undocumented individuals within their borders. Similar efforts have repeatedly failed in Mississippi and North Carolina. These divergences reflect different styles of organizing among immigrant advocacy and service organizations in each state. We are finding that racial discourses and racialized practices by immigrant-serving organizations matter significantly for the kinds of policies, patterns of integration and discourses around race and immigration that emerge in each state. This project combines archival, media, and interview data to interrogate the varied approaches that these organizations take in serving and advocating for non-citizens and the effects of these strategies on immigrant integration and immigration policy.

Collectively, these projects are part of a broader research agenda that aims to understand racial formation and racial change as contingent and contextual processes. These questions about race, immigration, and politics also intend to help me make sense of the importance of political change and where there might be opportunities for resistance to punitive and discriminatory conditions. For example, my work suggests that the current administration’s exclusionary agenda may provide important opportunities for coalition building as marginalization is more broadly
experienced, and race is, again, explicitly part of the national conversation. It also seeks to
document the stories that are not frequently told; of grassroots efforts to build alliances and
progressive agendas, rather than conflict and violence. Such scholarship, I hope, provides not
only a more robust analytical framework to study and understand immigration, race, and politics
but to incorporate overlooked voices back into the historical narrative.

Jennifer Jones is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and Latin American and Latino Studies at the
University of Illinois at Chicago. She is the author of The Browning of the New South (forthcoming
with University of Chicago Press), and co-editor with Tianna Paschel and Petra Rivera-Rideau of Afro-
Latinos in Movement: Critical Approaches to Blackness and Transnationalism in the Americas
(Palgrave MacMillan Press, 2016). Her recent work can also be found in such journals as Contexts,
International Migration Review, Sociology of Race and Ethnicity, Ethnic and Racial
Studies, and Latino Studies.

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**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 Gutierrez and Molly Fee, Newsletter Editors at
asa.int.mig@gmail.com
Section Awards

The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration
Manuel Pastor, University of Southern California

The Distinguished Career Award
Andreas Wimmer, Columbia University (Not Pictured)
Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award
Lucas Drouhot, Cornell University
"Cracks in the Melting Pot? Religiosity & Assimilation Among the Diverse Muslim Populations in France"

Honorable Mention for the Aristide Zolberg Student Scholar Award
Deisy Del Real, University of California, Los Angeles
Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Maria Abascal, Columbia University


Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Rene Flores, University of Washington,

Honorable Mention for the Louis Wirth Best Article Award

Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Irvine, and Yader Lanuza, University of Miami


The Section on International Migration's Thomas and Znaniecki Best Book Award

Anju Mary Paul, Yale-NUS College (Not Pictured),

Honorable Mention for the Thomas and Znaniecki Best Book Award

Angel Adams Parham, Loyola University, New Orleans

Immigrant Resistance: Collective Action and Everyday Contention

A significant strand of immigration scholarship focuses on assimilation, integration and incorporation. But what about immigrants’ strategies and acts of resistance, especially in contexts where they face a harsh reception or difficult political and legal climate? How can migrants make political claims when they do not hold citizenship and when political action makes them vulnerable to deportation and removal? Is the path to political voice one of being a ‘super-citizen,’ proving full integration? Or is there space for alternative challenges that still have resonance among majority populations? Topics relevant to this panel could span such topics as collective action by undocumented migrants in the US, protest by asylum-seekers in Europe, or acts of resistance by temporary workers in the Gulf States. Resistance might be collective or built up by everyday contention.

Irene Bloemraad, University of California, Berkeley; bloemr@berkeley.edu
Migration Crises: Case Studies and Comparative Analyses from Across the World

In the last few years, and especially during the 2015-2017 exodus across the Mediterranean-Africa and Central-American-U.S. corridors, media headlines have effectively driven a narrative of migration as crisis. A narrative that has also made its way into numerous academic publications. Sudden upticks of migration flows are conceived as unexpected events. Their causes are often sought within rather narrow examinations of other recent events. And solutions to these migration crises are often framed in securitized terms. In this session we hope to engage in a dialogue across international research on various manifestations of what have been called “migration crises,” and: a) critically examine the very definition of migration crisis as employed in the media and current scholarship; b) explore the systemic roots of what may be best characterized as juxtaposing forces and secularized trends of social, economic, institutional and juridical expulsions taking place alongside capitalist development, and c) migrant responses to those expulsions by pushing against border and securitization regimes of the 21st century. We invite papers dealing with violence, political conflicts, policy regimes-, economic collapse and climate-driven “migrant expulsions” or “migration crises.”

Rogelio Saenz, University of Texas-San Antonio; rogelio.saenz@utsa.edu
Lourdes Gouveia, University of Nebraska at Omaha; lgouveia@unomaha.edu

Migratory Aspirations: How Aspiring Migrants and Refugees Decide to Leave

Labor migrants’ and refugees’ treacherous routes and dire living and working conditions have long been known, resulting in a large literature probing their motivations for emigrating despite the risks they face. Less attention has been paid to how aspiring migrants and refugees decide to leave. That is, what are the contextual effects and social dynamics that shape the process of emigrating? This shift in focus foregrounds the complexity of migration actors and processes—employers and brokers; industries and markets; formality and informality; familiarity and the unknown. It also raises questions about how contemporary technologies make it so some migrants and refugees do not fully “leave” their home communities. This session highlights the formation of migratory aspirations, plans, and pathways. It especially welcomes papers that address the fluidity of would-be migrants’ hopes, expectations, and social networks before arriving in a destination country.

Daniel Karell, New York University Abu Dhabi; daniel.karell@nyu.edu
Phi Su, New York University Abu Dhabi; ps165@nyu.edu
Understanding the Social, Legal, and Political Ramifications of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

Attorney General Jeff Sessions’ termination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in September 2017 directly affected nearly 800,000 young undocumented immigrants who had enrolled since the Obama administration announced the executive action five years prior. While a series of lawsuits have forced federal authorities to continue to accept DACA renewals, the future of the program is uncertain. This panel invites papers that advance our empirical and theoretical understanding of why, how, and for whom DACA matters. Centering on the social, legal, and political ramifications of DACA, submissions might focus on outcomes for DACA recipients and their families; the roles of related lawmakers, educators, and organizations; the actions and perspectives of employers and institutions; the force of place and context of reception; and DACA recipients’ perceptions of the program’s termination and the related rise in deportation threat. Comparative analyses are especially welcome.

Tom Wong, University of California, San Diego; tomkwong@ucsd.edu
Angela Garcia, University of Chicago; agarcia@uchicago.edu

Section on International Migration Refereed Roundtables (1 hour)

Cinzia Solari, University of Massachusetts Boston; cinzia.solari@umb.edu
2019 International Migration Section Awards

Thomas & Znaniecki Best Book Award

This 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 2019 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2017 or 2018. 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, 2019.

Chair: Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, 1972 Fletcher Ave. South Pasadena, CA 91030
sotelo@usc.edu

Members:
Sofya Aptekar, 674 Vanderbilt Street #1 Brooklyn, NY 11218 Sofya.Aptekar@umb.edu
Walter Nicholls, 4843 Algona Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90041 w nicholl@uci.edu

Louis Wirth Best Article Award

The award may be given annually to the outstanding article written by member(s) of the International Migration section published during the preceding two years (2017 or 2018). 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 all committee members by April 1, 2019.

Chair: Maria Abascal, mca2113@columbia.edu

Members:
Anju Mary Paul, anju.paul@yale-nus.edu.sg
Emily Ryo, eryo@law.usc.edu
Aristide Zolberg Distinguished Student Scholar Award

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 a 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 to all committee members by April 1, 2019.

Chair: Tiffany Joseph, t.joseph@northeastern.edu

Members:
Edelina Burciaga, edelina.burciaga@ucdenver.edu
Yader R. Lanuza, yxl1365@miami.edu

Award for Public Sociology in International Migration

This award recognizes the work of IM 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. Packets should be submitted to all members of the Prize Committee by April 1, 2019.

Chair: Phil Kasinitz, PKasinitz@gc.cuny.edu

Members:
Pallavi Banerjee, pallavi.banerjee@ucalgary.ca
Veronica Terriquez, vterriqu@ucsc.edu
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 International Migration section 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 to all members of the committee by April 1, 2019

Chair: Cecilia Menjívar, menjivar@soc.ucla.edu

Members:
David FitzGerald, dfitzgerald@ucsd.edu
Rubén Hernández-León, rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu
Bandana Purkayastha has been invited to speak about Governing Refugees at a Distance on November 29, 2018.

Billy Mzenga wrote a non-academic article for a website called "The Witness a Black Christian Collective" about their experience of being a black, undocumented immigrant: https://thewitnessbcc.com/the-black-face-of-immigration/.

Caitlin Patler was awarded a 2018 National Academy of Education/Spencer Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellowship for her research on the longitudinal impacts of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.

Cynthia Feliciano has begun a new position as professor of sociology at Washington University in St. Louis.

Gina Marie Longo successfully defended their dissertation in June 2018. They also began a post doc at the Law School at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Irene Bloemraad was honored by the Center for Migration Studies and SAGE Publishing as the International Migration Review’s “Featured Scholar of 2018.” She delivered a keynote address at the annual Center for Migration Studies symposium in New York on “Understanding Membership in a World of Global Migration: (How) Does Citizenship Matter?”


Minjeong Kim received an NSF grant ($173,000) for her research project titled "Ethnic Movement, Economy, and Incorporation in a Border Region" which examines Korean immigrant communities in the U.S.-Mexico border region. She also received a Korean Studies Grant from the Academy of Korean Studies ($18,000) for her anthology project, "Immigration, Marriages, and Multicultural Families in South Korea: Reflections and Future Directions."

René D. Flores became the Neubauer Family Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Silvia Pedraza, Professor of Sociology and American Culture at the University of Michigan, was elected President of the Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy and Society.


Recent Books

Neighborhood Poverty and Segregation in the (Re)-Production of Disadvantage: Mexican Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Los Angeles
By Dolores Trevizo and Mary Lopez
Palgrave Macmillan

Growing Up Muslim in Europe and the United States
Edited by Mehdi Bozorgmehr and Philip Kasinitz
Routledge
Reconsidering Race: Social Science Perspectives on Racial Categories in the Age of Genomics

Edited by Kazuko Suzuki, Diego A. von Vacano, and Preface by Henry Louis Gates, Jr

Oxford University Press

Elusive Belonging: Marriage Immigrants and "Multiculturalism" in Rural South Korea

By Minjeong Kim

University of Hawaii University Press