

ISA RC 05 Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity

Newsletter October2022

GREETINGS FROM RC05 PRESIDENT

Helma Lutz

Dear Members of RC05,

In this almost past year of 2022, the political situation in the world has worsened in ways that could hardly have been imagined a year ago. The Covid pandemic and the absence of vaccines in the Global South have hit the economic and health situation of broad segments of the population, while the countries of the Global North have been better off, although there have been and still are great differences in how people have been affected by the virus. We will have to talk about the protracted effects for a long time to come. For the sociological analysis of what happened socially in the pandemic, the core concepts of RC05, Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity are of great importance: indigenous, poor and racialized and ethnicized minorities were more affected by the virus than middle and upper class populations.

The Russian army's incursion into Ukraine has put the issue of warfare, weaponry, and flight on the agenda of the Western world. The times of 'World War II' are recalled, and it is often said that this war contains an unprecedented constellation of conflicts. It is forgotten, however, that declared and undeclared wars are the cruel, everyday realities of life in many countries of the world - a reality that seems to have little impact on Western countries' discourses. In the current

narrative, even the war in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s seems forgotten.

It remains to be seen whether the great willingness in Western states to accept Ukrainians who have fled, the majority of whom are women and children, will continue. In Germany, for example, a so-called 'welcoming culture' had developed in the summer of 2015, a great willingness to accept and support Syrian refugees; this enthusiasm, however, was no longer present a few summers later.

Over the past eight months, it has become clear that sympathies for refugees are divided: For example, ethnic minorities, such as Roma and Sinti, African or Indian students living in Ukraine, have by no means been received with the same enthusiasm, quite the contrary. Again, ethnicized and racist nationalisms play a role here.

This Newsletter is the last one before ISA's World Conference of Sociology in Melbourne, June 25th-July 1st, 2023. RC05 will participate with a strong program of 20 sessions. I very much hope that despite the ongoing Covid pandemic, despite the rising costs for flights and accommodations, many of you can make it to Australia. ISA has promised to help in the case of Visa troubles and with the supply of cheap accommodation.

In this Newsletter you will find an obituary of one of our members, Prof. Stephen Castles. His work on racism and migration in Europe was groundbreaking; with his studies, he paved the way for a whole generation of researchers like myself, who picked up his ideas and argumentations about the intersection of migration and racism. Since many years, he lived in Sidney/ Australia. We are very sad about his too early death and will miss him in Melbourne next year. You will also find an interview by Umut Erel with two former board members, Ulrike M. Vieten and Scott Pointing, on their recently published book "Normalization of the Global Far Right: Pandemic Disruption" (Emerald Publishing, 2022). The authors describe how far the acceptance of the New Far Right has already progressed, and has become

normalized in many democratic countries of the world.

Martina Boese has compiled a membership report, and she introduces RC05s new prize for the best postgraduate paper. As always, you will find information about events and new publications by members.

Hoping to see many of you in Melbourne next year, I am sending my best wishes, Helma

REPORT ON MEMBERS, OCTOBER 2022

Martina Boese

As of October 15th, 2022, the RC05 had 123 active members, which means paid-up members of RC05, who are also members of ISA. We have seen a significant drop in members since the last Congress but expect more members to join or rejoin now that the next Congress is within reach. While some members have left since the Toronto-Congress, some new members have joined. We also see some old members returning and encourage lapsed members to return to the RC05 in the lead up to the next Congress in Melbourne in 2023.

Our members reside in 34 countries. While they are spread across all continents, the majority of members still lives in the global North. The breakdown by country of residence is as follows, changes over the last year are indicated in brackets: Australia 12 (-

1); Austria 1; Bangladesh: 1; Belgium 1 (-1); Brazil: 6 (+1); Bulgaria: 1; Cameroon: 1; Canada: 11 (-8); Chile 1 (-1); Ecuador: 1; Egypt 1; Germany 5 (+1); Greece: 1; Indonesia 1; Ireland 2; Israel 2; Italy 4 ; Japan 9 (-1); Malaysia 2; Mexico 5 (-3); Netherlands 1; New Zealand 3 (+1); Nigeria 1; Philippines: 1; Portugal: 1; Republic of Korea: 1 (+1); Singapore 1; South Africa 3 (-1); Sweden 1; Switzerland: 1; Trinidad & Tobago 1; Turkey: 1 (-1); United Kingdom 8; United States 31 (-6).

The breakdown by Category A, B and C economies is:

A: 98 or 80%,

B: 19 or 15%

C: 6 or approximately 5%.

Since the last Congress in 2018 the distribution of members has seen a very

slight increase in the share of nationals from category B economies (+2%).

Over the last year we have had a net gain of nationals from Germany, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea (+1 each). Over the same period, we have lost some members from Australia (-1); Belgium (-1); Canada (-8); Japan (-1); South Africa (-1); Turkey (-1) and the United States (-6), we have lost representation from Finland, Hong Kong, Iran, Lebanon and Russia (+1 each) and have gained representation from the Republic of Korea.

We urge you as RC05 member to encourage sociologists from your country and neighbouring/nearby countries especially, to become members of RC05 in time for registering for the World Congress in Melbourne in 2023. These events provide an excellent opportunity to meet and engage in dialogues and discussions with researchers with expertise in indigeneity, racism, nationalism and ethnicity.

At the 2023 Congress we will award the inaugural **Prize for Best Journal Article to an ECR** in the areas of indigeneity, racism, nationalism and ethnicity. Submissions for the prize have recently closed and the selection committee will soon be reviewing the submissions. A winner will be announced in early December.

There will also be a session dedicated to ECRs and postgraduate researchers where mid-career researchers will be sharing their experiences and discussing strategies for navigating your career in academia in the research areas of RC05 interest.

For now, stay safe and connected via the RC05-mailing list!

Best wishes from Melbourne,
Martina

RC05 PRIZE FOR BEST POSTGRADUATE AND EARLY CAREER PAPER

Submission deadline: **October 15, 2022.**

Research Committee on Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity (RC05) of the International Sociological Association, is pleased to announce a new prize for outstanding papers in the areas of Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity, written by postgraduate students and early career researchers (within 3 years of their PhD award). The RC05 will award one prize which will include the registration fee for the ISA World Congress of Sociology in Melbourne, June 25-July 1, 2023, and RC05 membership for 2 years.

Eligibility: Postgraduate students and early-career researchers (within 3 years of their PhD). Applicants do not need to be a member of the RC05.

Submission Guidelines:

- Texts can be up to 10,000 words
- Articles in development for journals or already published (since January 2022) are allowed
- Applicants can only submit one text

In your submission email please include:

- a copy of the paper (ideally as a Word document)
- a 150-word statement explaining why your submission should be considered for the prize

Submit your paper to Dr Martina Boese, RC05 Membership Secretary, at m.boese@latrobe.edu.au by **October 15, 2022**.

Selection Process

The jury consists of 4 board members, and the award winner will be announced by early December 2022.

RC05 FACEBOOK PAGE

Karim Murji

RC05 has a Facebook page for news, events and other items of interest to our research committee. This can be viewed at this link (even if you don't have or want a Facebook account): www.facebook.com/ISARC05/

OBITUARY PROFESSOR STEPHEN CASTLES, 1944-2022

Matthew J. Gibney



Sadly, I have to announce that the former Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, Professor Stephen Castles, has passed away, aged 77, in Australia. Stephen was Director of the RSC from 2001 to 2006. He led the RSC during an important time and spearheaded considerable expansion and change, enabled in part by a huge grant for the Centre from DFID. Impressively, he was also responsible for the establishment (along with Steve Vertovec) of [COMPAS](#) and the [International Migration Institute](#).

Stephen was truly one of the greats of migration scholarship and few scholars match him even today for name recognition and breadth of readership. He was a penetrating thinker, who used his rigorous sociological grounding and encyclopaedic knowledge of world migration to puncture prejudice and convenient assumptions about the causes and consequences of the international movement of people. Stephen's work was renowned for linking seemingly disparate migration events to large-scale global phenomena, notably economic globalisation. His work on migration and social transformation was itself transformative.

Above all, Stephen was a truly humane scholar who saw in academia a way of using research to improve the situation of marginalised and often persecuted people. He was a gentle, kind and available head of the RSC. He made it a better place, just as he did the world as a whole. We are all in his debt. He is survived by his partner, Ellie Vasta, two daughters, Freyja Castles and Jenny Wustenberg, and five grandchildren.

Professor Matthew J. Gibney Director, Refugee Studies Centre

Reproduced from with kind permission by Matthew Gibney
<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news/professor-stephen-castles-1944-2022>

RACIALIZED XENOPHOBIA AND THE UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF WELCOME TO FOREIGNERS IN BRAZIL

Faustino, Deivison: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3454-7966> Oliveira, Leila Maria de Oliveira: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1299-2425> Silvério, Valter Roberto: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1715-4535>

How does xenophobia manifest itself in societies whose capitalism was structured through colonialism? To what extent can studies on contemporary manifestations of racism help to understand xenophobia in these societies? In this work, we rely on the Fanonian concept of racialization to investigate the genesis and function of migratory policies in republican Brazil. To this end, we return to important historical landmarks that allow the relationship between capitalism, racism and immigration in Brazil to be highlighted. As a result, we suggest that the migratory policies in the country corresponded to national, racial and class interests that imposed a particular dynamic on them, not properly contemplated by some explanatory models, thought from Europe. To account for this particularity, we suggest the concept of racialized xenophobia. Looking in perspective while the focus of social science literature until recently has been on racial democracy, cordial man and the integration of black people in class society, as we are proposing to deepen the research in the civil society entities, in the practices of public institutions and in legislation can shift us to a specific and unique type of racialization in Brazil. Although the alleged superiority of European immigrants has never been proven and, in some cases, even caused frustration¹, the expectation of their existence created for them a favorable welcoming environment in detriment to the national worker and, especially, of possible immigrants from African countries who wished to come in that same period (AZEVEDO, 1987). Therefore, it is possible to state that, in Brazil, the official relation with the *xeno*, especially that of European origin in the transition period from slave to free labor, was more of *philia* than *phobia*. And it was under this *philia* that the country even received - when the European labor was not enough - the nationalities of other non-European continents, offering them, when convenient to the local elites,

¹ It is worth noting, however, Clóvis Moura's finding that the belief in the technical superiority (but cultural and racial as well) of the European immigrant over the national worker was frustrated by the reality of the migratory flows of the time, given that the workers that arrived here, Italians, Germans, Austrians, Portuguese, Spanish, and Slavish mostly did not come from industrial urban origins and, for this reason, also found difficulties in adapting to the new production relations that were intended to be established (Moura, 1988, pp. 86-95).

conditions for establishment (SIKORA, 2014). In this sense, if there was a *phobia*, it was directed to the *native aliens*², considered threatening to the order established since slavery until nowadays.

Dialogue with Ulrike Vieten and Scott Poynting on their *Normalization of the Global Far Right: Pandemic Disruption* (Emerald Publishing, 2022).

UE: *What motivated you to write the book?*

UMV: I've been trying to understand the global rise of the far right for some time. It relates to my earlier critique of middle-class excitement about new (e.g. European) cosmopolitanism of the early 2000s and interest in processes of normalisation, democracy and inclusion. My feminist critique back then pointed to the failure of political elites (including mainstream academics) to understand how social-economic exclusion and institutional racism operate together alongside new cosmopolitanisms. Those, who do have the right to vote in a country and express a sense of entitlement could be mobilised against the migrant Other. This context underlies my concern to detect processes of everyday normalisation of racisms and the rapid expansion of the far right in the last 10 years or so.

UE: *Why do you think the book is timely?*

SP: Over that same period, I've researched right-wing attacks on multiculturalism, and the scapegoating of 'othered' immigrants. Since 9/11, that has especially been Muslims, with similar ideology deployed throughout the global 'West'. After the Global Financial Crisis, there was an internationally widespread upsurge of racist right-wing populism. Ulrike and I convened a session on this at the ISA World Congress in 2014. By the time of the ensuing special issue of *Journal of Intercultural Studies* in 2016, the 'refugee crisis' had occasioned further racist populism. The Brexit campaign whipped up nationalism and xenophobia in Britain, and shortly thereafter Trump was elected in the US, promising a wall against immigrants and a 'Muslim ban'. Racism earlier regarded as 'extreme' was becoming normalised and 'mainstream'. Notwithstanding national peculiarities, there were common ideological themes. Slogans of the 'identitarian' movement in Europe, along with white supremacist and anti-Semitic ones from

² We use here the term *native aliens* in reference to the concept of an *outsider within*, by Patricia Hill Collins (2016). The author refers to *outsiders within* to describe the situation of black women in the social hierarchies of the United States. As domestic servants who often lived at their workplaces, these women never ceased to be considered *outsiders* by the existing order, even being native. The "blacks", which also include the indigenous populations - the blacks of the land - were always seen as aliens and, therefore, removed from the national identification community imagined by Brazil's dominant classes.

the US, each demonstrably motivated the Islamophobic mass murder in Christchurch New Zealand in 2019. We asked, how was the ideology shared?

UE: *You have foregrounded a historical approach in analysing the contemporary far right. What lessons are there from history? What does normalisation mean?*

UMV: As a political and historical sociologist, I draw on the writing of a contemporary witness of the rise of Hitler's National Socialism, Paul Massing (alias Karl Billinger) as a lens to unwrap the normalisation of anti-Semitism and 'business-as-usual' in the 1930s. In revisiting the normalisation of institutional anti-Semitism and *Gleichschaltung* I ask how could all this happen so rapidly and, apparently, without serious international protest. What are the lessons we might learn? What we find is a system of passive interest of most people pursuing their private affairs and not interrogating broader patterns of institutional discrimination. Most white people in the Western world benefit from similar everyday exploitation and harassment of racialised minorities, while maintaining their private sphere of privilege. This is a powerful observation across time and societies. For example, privileged white women participate in what constitutes the normalisation of contemporary forms of racism (eg Islamophobia). In Germany, the AfD 'respectabilised' their Islamophobia by dressing it opportunistically in opposition to misogyny and homophobia. What we describe as processes of *normalisation* is where intersecting spheres of influence (eg media discourse, political discourse, economic power) intersect to accustom subjects gradually (via legislation and lack of alternatives in everyday culture) to the undermining the rights and indeed humanity of minorities.

UE: Do you think research is recognising the dangers of a normalisation of the far right?

SP: Not nearly to the extent that is needed. One of the dangers of normalisation is that the far right is imagined as located on the margins of society – at the 'extreme' – while all the while it is being mainstreamed. Research funding, e.g. about 'radicalisation', encourages this misconception. We need to grasp the inter-relationship between the ideology and politics of 'far' right and that of the apparently acceptable and respectable 'normal' right wing.

UE: *What reasons are there (if any) for hope and optimism?*

UMV: Our book's subtitle alludes to the two years' coronavirus pandemic. Despite this rupture not much has changed: we do have 'business as usual' and this 'back to normal' is underestimating the damages and experiences of lockdown, isolation and weakened national economies.

SP: Yet there is reason for hope in the way that the anti-science and irrationalism of the vaccine conspiracy 'theories' and the like, while widespread and dangerous enough, failed to reach beyond a small minority. Importantly, we saw a brief but significant challenge in many countries to the hegemony of neo-liberalism: the state could actually pay something more like a living wage to those forced out of employment; the state could (in principle) fund and coordinate public health interventions, and so on. For what it's worth, everyone saw the profiteering of the pharmaceutical multinationals and its enablement by the state. If neo-liberalism gave impetus to racist scapegoating through inequalities of globalisation and through economic crisis, its disruption could be reason for hope.

UE: *What alternatives can be raised against populist racism?*

UMV: At the end of Chapter 2 we problematise the notion of the *by-stander* and ask whether there could be *by-stander anti-racism*. Though this can be posed as a very individual and even psychological question, social forces trying to resist these normalisation processes have to invest more in educating new generations in techniques of resistance and how to overcome silencing. For example, protest against legislation and policies aimed at silencing critique of discriminatory states and practices is pertinent in countering authoritarian normalisation. The 'Black Lives Matter' movement has shown that popular anti-racist struggle can be effective. The far right don't need to have a monopoly on popular mobilisation; progressive politics is educative, however, rather than delusional or merely propagandistic.

CALL FOR PAPERS

SOCIAL ECOLOGY. Journal for environmental thought and sociological research **SPECIAL ISSUE: FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN EUROPE**

About the special issue: Despite the growing levels of income in European countries, the issues of food scarcity, inequalities and sovereignty are increasingly relevant in times of climate crisis and the global COVID-19 pandemic. The issues of food distribution and prices have only grown as the climate crisis intensifies. To determine the key actors responsible in national and global food policies, as well as identifying guidelines for further action, more sociological research is needed. Access to sustainable, healthy, and affordable food, in today's networked and globalized world, is not a national issue, but a global one.

Therefore, we kindly invite you to submit your theoretical and empirical scientific papers on the issues related to food sovereignty for possible publication in the scientific journal *Social Ecology*, published by the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia & Croatian Sociological Association. We are honoured to have research professor Daniele Conversi), Ph.D. (<https://scholar.google.es/citations?user=hH4c7sAAAAJ&hl=en>) as a Guest Editor for this special issue of Social Ecology.

About the journal: *Social Ecology* is a scientific journal that publishes theoretical, empirical and methodological papers in environmental sociology and related disciplines. It is published by the Croatian Sociological Association and the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia since 1992. The Editorial Board and the Editorial Council consist of distinguished national and international experts in this field. The journal is indexed/abstracted in prominent databases: Sociological Abstracts, Pollution Abstracts, Geographical Abstracts: Human Geography & GEOBASE, FRANCIS, SocINDEX EBSCO, SCOPUS, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts and DOAJ.

Paper submission guidelines: Papers should be submitted by the **extended deadline 30th November 2022**. Papers can be submitted to the email address: socekol@ffzg.hr or through the journal's OJS: <https://hrcak.srce.hr/ojs/index.php/socijalna-ekologija> The

publication of accepted papers in the special issue is expected in 2023. Submitted papers should be written in English and should not exceed 8 000 - 10 000 words (including abstract, figures, tables and references). The papers should be written in accordance with the **Guidelines for authors** given at this link: https://hrcak.srce.hr/upute/guide_authors_Socijalna_ekologija.pdf All submissions should include the title page with the following information:

- authors' name(s), affiliation(s), and email address of the corresponding author;
- title of the paper; and
- abstract of no more than 300 words and 5 keywords.

Submissions will be subjected to a double-blind peer review process. Authors should follow all appropriate ethical guidelines, disclose all funding and potential conflicts of interest, as well as insure approvals by relevant Ethical Committees for empirical studies. There are no Article Processing Charges or Publication Fee for publication in our journal. All papers published in the journal are available in full and free of charge at the Portal of Croatian Scientific and Professional Journals: <https://hrcak.srce.hr/en/socijalna-ekologija?lang=en>

Contact Info: Asst. Prof. Tijana Trako Poljak, PhD Editor-in-Chief, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia socekol@ffzg.hr

<https://hrcak.srce.hr/ojs/index.php/socijalna-ekologija>

MEMBERS' NEWS

Demir, Ipek

Black History Month (BHM) Event at CERS,

Leeds:

The Centre for Ethnicity and Racism Studies (CERS) at the University of Leeds is happy to announce our Black History Month (BHM) event and speaker details.

Dr Kennetta Hammond Perry 'Black Futures Not Yet Lost: Black

Abolitionism and the Politics of History'

Date: 27 October 2022 Time: 5-6.15pm (UK time) Place: Zoom

Register in

advance: <https://universityofleeds.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZAKf-utqj8qGNYqm8k-w7G1T6jpFcn62TNN> After registering you

will receive a confirmation email containing info about joining the meeting.

My new institutional affiliation is the Center for Environmental and Development Studies (CEMUS) that is co-sponsored by Uppsala University and the Swedish National Agricultural University (SLU). My first activity was to organize a program about the pedagogical legacy of Paulo Freire with 4 hybrid (zoom and presential encounters) between 19/9 - 14/10. The sessions were videotaped and are hanging in the web (www.cemus.uu.se). We are already planning follow-up activities inspired by the "Coffee with Paulo Freire" network, which started in Porto Alegre and is rapidly becoming viral in various regions of Brazil.

Rojj, Azril Bacal

MEMBERS' PUBLICATIONS



Photo by Pixabay:
<https://www.pexels.com/photo/black-text-on-gray-background-261763/>

Conversi, Daniele

(2022) [Which Nationalism for the Anthropocene? A Comparative Study of Exemplary Green Nation-States](#). *Frontiers in Political Science* 4: DOI: 10.3389/fpos.2022.857597.

(2021) '[Exemplary Ethical Communities. A New Concept for a Livable Anthropocene](#)', *Sustainability*, 13, 10, pp. 5582.

(2021) [Green nationalism. Climate action and environmentalism in left nationalist parties](#), *Environmental Politics*, Vol 30, Issue 7, pp. 1089-1110

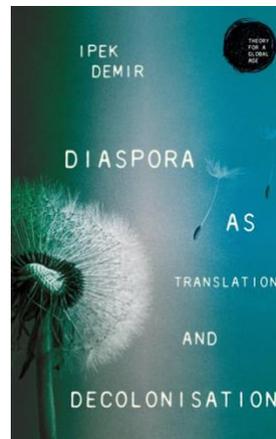
(2021) '[Geoethics vs. Geopolitics. Shoring up the nation in the Anthropocene cul-de-sac](#)', in Martin Bohle and Eduardo Marone (ed.) *Geosocietal Narratives* Contextualising Geosciences. Palgrave-Springer, 2021, pp 135-152

(2020) '[The ultimate challenge: Nationalism and climate change](#)', *Nationalities Papers*, 2020, 48, 4, pp. 625-636

(2020) '[The Future of Nationalism in a Transnational World](#)', in John Stone, Rutledge Dennis, Polly Rizova and Xiaoshuo Hou (eds) *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Race, Ethnicity, and Nationalism*. Oxford /Malden [Mass.]: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 43-59 (ch. 3), 2020,

(2020) '[The Left and Nationalism: From the French Revolution to the Anthropocene](#)', in Liah Greenfeld and Zeying Wu (ed.) *Research Handbook on Nationalism*. Oxford: Edward Elgar, 2020, ch. 2, pp. 34–52

Demir, Ipek



[Diaspora as Translation and Decolonisation](#) (2022) from Manchester University Press.

This innovative study engages critically with existing conceptualisations of diaspora, arguing that if diaspora is to have analytical purchase, it should illuminate a specific angle of migration or migrancy. To reveal the much-needed transformative potential of the concept, the book looks specifically at how diasporas undertake translation and

decolonisation. It offers various conceptual tools for investigating diaspora, with a specific focus on diasporas in the Global North and a detailed empirical study of the Kurdish diaspora in Europe. The book also considers the backlash diasporas of colour have faced in the Global North.

Bookreview: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/21567689.2022.2112741?journalCode=ftmp21>

The book was selected for authors and critics session at the ISA Melbourne 2023.

(2022) '[How and Why Should We Decolonize Global Health Education and Research?](#)', *Annals of Global Health*, 88 (1).

(2022) '[Migration and Methodological Amnesia](#)', Blog for NCCR, University of Neuchâtel, June 2022.

Erel, Umut

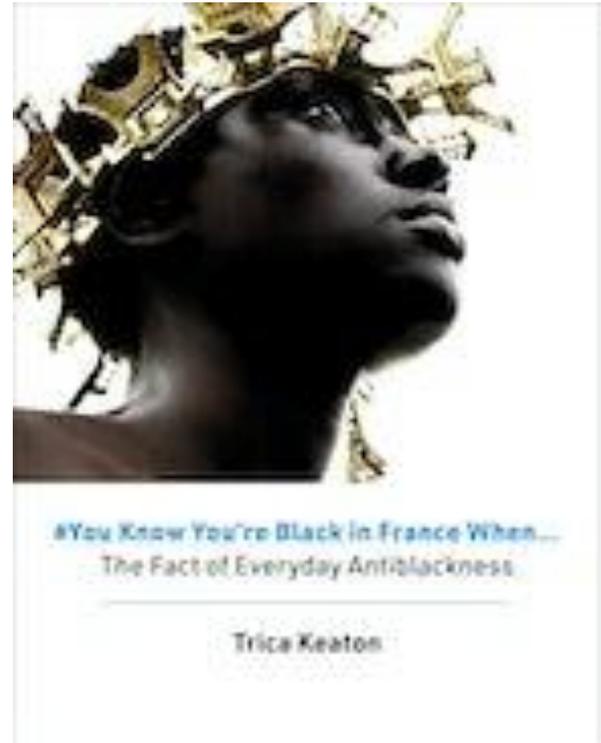
Kaptani, E., Erel, U., O'Neill, M. and Reynolds, T., 2021. Methodological innovation in research: participatory theater with migrant families on conflicts and transformations over the politics of belonging. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 19(1), pp.68-81.

Erel, U., Kaptani, E., O'Neill, M. and Reynolds, T.A.R., 2021. Migrants Performing Citizenship: Participatory Theatre and Walking Methods for Research. In: Czajka, A. and O'Brien, Á. eds., 2022. *Art, Migration and the Production of Radical Democratic Citizenship*. Rowman & Littlefield.

Erel, U., Kaptani, E., O'Neill, M. and Reynolds, T., 2022. PAR: Resistance to racist migration policies in the UK. In *Transformative Research and Higher Education*. Emerald Publishing Limited.

Erel, U., Reynolds, T. and Kaptani, E., 2021. Migrant Women Performing Citizenship. In *Postmigrantisch gelesen* (pp. 253-268). transcript Verlag.

Keaton, Trica



#YOU KNOW YOU'RE BLACK IN

FRANCE WHEN...

The Fact of Everyday Antiracism

<https://mitpress.mit.edu/9780262047784/you-know-youre-black-in-france-when/>

A groundbreaking study about everyday antiracism and its refusal in an officially raceblind France.

What does it mean to be racialized-as-black in France on a daily basis? This study responds to that question. Under the banner of universalism, France messages a powerful and seductive ideology of blindness to race that disappears blackened people and the antiracism

they experience. As Keaton notes, in everyday life, France is anything but raceblind.

In this interdisciplinary study, drawn from a range of critical scholarship including that of Philomena Essed and Frantz Fanon, Keaton illuminates how b/Black (racialized/politicized) French people distinctly expose and refuse what she calls “raceblind republicanism.” By officially turning a blind eye to the specificity of antiblackness, the French state in fact perpetuates it, she argues, along with structural racism. Through daily life, public policies, visual culture, the private lives of individuals and families shattered by police violence, the French courts where many are fighting back, and her own experiences, Keaton charts the troubling dynamics and continuities of antiblackness in French society.

Rojj Bacal, Azril

My doctoral dissertation defended on June 2 2021 is entitled: *Ethno-Politics: The Consequences of Ethnic Discrimination for Latino Ethnic Identity Orientation and Ethno-Mobilization*, Acta Universitatis Uppsaliensis, Uppsala, 2021.

ISSN 1652-9030.

ISBN 978-91-513-1191-3.

Abstract

The aim in the introductory chapter of this doctoral work is to weave together the enclosed studies. Ethnicity is the common concept embracing the partial theoretical and empirical studies conducted in different locations, and extend over a long period of time. These particular features cast a fractal light on the complex diversity of ethnic phenomena. The single studies are regarded as an integral part of the whole in this compilation study. In

this respect, ethnicity provides coherence to the disposition of this compilation study, by bringing to the fore the linkages, continuity, and contributions of the partial studies. The focus on Latino migrants and ethnic minority members and a public sociology concern with equality are additional unifying threads in this lengthy study. Study I provides an overview and systematization of the literature on ethnicity, highlighting its conflictual features and the structural persistence of racial/ethnic inequality, discussed in terms of the color line and ethnic discrimination. The sociological problems embracing the enclosed studies look first at the consequences of ethnic discrimination for Latino ethnic identity orientation and the rise of the Chicano/Latino Movement (Study II). For comparative purposes, similar problems are studied looking at: (1) the ethnic identity changes of Latino elderly and their segregated paths of ethnic affiliation in Sweden (Study III), and (2) ethno-politics (Study V). These problems also underlies the quest of Latinos for equal citizenship and national identity in their home countries (Study IV). These problems are studied in terms of an overreaching research question: What are the consequences of ethnic discrimination for the ethnic identity orientation, group affiliation and ethno-mobilization of Latino migrants and ethnic minority members? The model constructed in Study II to explain the ethnic identity orientation of young Mexican Americans was replicated in Study III. Study IV looks at how racial, national, class, and ethnic inequalities impinge on citizenship

and national identity in Latin America, often expelling poor dark Latinos to cross the border to USA. Study V seeks to explain the socio-genesis of ethno-politics arguing that Latino ethnic identity orientation and ethno-mobilization are collective responses to structural racial/ethnic inequality and cultural racism. Evidence draws from documentary research, empirical findings, ethnographic data, individual and group interviews, and life stories.

Keywords: structural racial/ethnic inequality, cultural racism, color line, ethnic discrimination, ethnic identity orientation, ethno-politics, citizenship, national identity, Latino Movement, racialization, experiential research.

Rojj, A.B., Andersen, J., Erel, U., Foran, J., Frandsen, M.S., Kaptani, E., Lenglet, F., Lindhult, E., Manzano-Arrondo, V., Marouli, C. and O'Neill, M., 2022. Transformative Research and Higher Education.

Keskinen, Suvi

Keskinen, Suvi (2022) *Mobilising the Racialised 'Others'. Postethnic Activism, Neoliberalisation and Racial Politics*. London: Routledge. (Open Access) <https://www.routledge.com/Mobilising-the-Racialised-Others-Postethnic-Activism-Neoliberalisation/Keskinen/p/book/9780367432461#sup>

MOBILISING THE RACIALISED 'OTHERS'

Postethnic Activism,
Neoliberalisation and Racial Politics

SUVI KESKINEN



Book Description

This book provides an original approach to the connections of race, racism and neoliberalisation through a focus on 'postethnic activism,' in which mobilisation is based on racialisation as non-white or 'other' instead of ethnic group membership.

Developing the theoretical understanding of political activism under the neoliberal turn in racial capitalism and the increasingly hostile political environment towards migrants and racialised minorities, the book investigates the conditions, forms and visions of postethnic activism in three Nordic countries (Denmark, Sweden and Finland). It connects the historical legacies of European colonialism to the current configurations of racial politics and global capitalism.

The book compellingly argues that contrary to the tendencies of neoliberal postracialism to de-politicise social inequalities the activists are re-politicising questions of race, class and gender in new ways. The book is of interest to scholars and students in sociology, ethnic and racial studies,

cultural studies, feminist studies and urban studies.

The Open Access version of this book, available at www.taylorfrancis.com, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

Suvi Keskinen is Professor of Ethnic Relations at the University of Helsinki, Finland. Her research interests include racism, antiracism, political activism, and the politics of belonging. She is the co-editor of *Undoing Homogeneity in the Nordic Region. Migration, Difference and the Politics of Solidarity* (2019) and *Feminisms in the Nordic Region. Neoliberalism, Nationalism and Decolonial Critique* (2021).

Supik, Linda

L. Supik, M. Kleinschmidt, R. Natarajan, T. Neuburger, C. Peeck-Ho, C. Schröder und D. Sielert (Hrsg.) (2022): *Gender, Race and Inclusive Citizenship. Dialogues about Acts and Regimes of Belonging*. Wiesbaden (Springer VS): <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-658-36391-8>

This bilingual volume explores struggles and regimes of belonging and discusses "inclusive citizenship" as a concept that connects academic analysis with political struggles for belonging. Original contributions and conversations by international researchers and activists focus on the tensions between acts and regimes of citizenship. Highly political questions of agency arise in relation to freedom of movement, digital rights, belonging, care, and language. We discuss these with reference to local, regional, digital or (trans-)national spaces. The contributions deal with current migration movements to and in Europe, critical racism and (queer)

feminist activism as well as institutional and everyday discrimination in unequal societies.

The interdisciplinary editing team collaborates at the Leibniz Research Center for Inclusive Citizenship (CINC) at Leibniz University Hannover.

Murji, Karim

AN INTRODUCTION TO

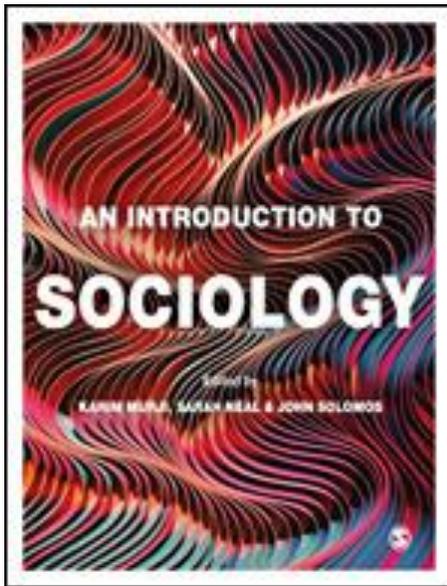
SOCIOLOGY

Edited by: [Karim Murji](#) - University of West London, UK, [Sarah Neal](#) - University of Sheffield, UK, [John Solomos](#) - The University of Warwick, UK

An Introduction to Sociology is your essential guide to understanding the social forces that shape our lives and the world around us.

This innovative textbook introduces you to the key theories, themes, and concepts in the discipline of sociology and helps you to develop as a sociologist by providing comprehensive coverage of all the main areas of study.

Presenting you with the history, current debates and recent research developments for each topic, this book covers everything from classical sociologies and traditional subjects such as class, families, and religion, through to more progressive areas like digital society, social media, migration, and the interconnectedness of modern global society. The book's extensive coverage means it can be used throughout your studies, from first year to final year.



Key features:

- Each chapter is written by an internationally renowned expert who uses specialist insight and the latest research to provide a reliable and up-to-date overview.
- Includes a selection of unique learning features such as “Hear from the Expert” boxes and “Key Cases” from around the world, as well as reflective activities and revision questions that will enhance your knowledge.
- Features a section titled “What is sociology useful for?” which includes chapters on the public value of sociology and the role of sociology in contemporary society.

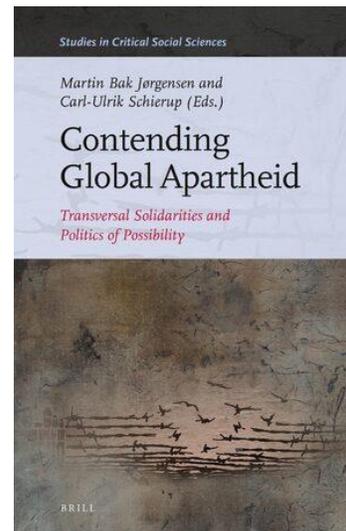
The book is supported by a wide-ranging collection of online teaching and learning resources including exclusive video content from SAGE Video, links to SAGE Journal Articles, sample essay questions, and a selection of multiple-choice questions.

This definitive text is perfect for first-year sociology undergraduates and anyone

studying sociology at university or college level.

Murji, K., 2022. An interventionist sociologist: Stuart Hall, public engagement and racism. *The Sociological Review*, p.00380261221108584.

Schierup, Carl Ulrik



CONTENDING GLOBAL APARTHEID

Transversal Solidarities and Politics of Possibility

Volume Editors: [Martin Bak Jørgensen](#) and [Carl-Ulrik Schierup](#)
Contending Global Apartheid: Transversal Solidarities and Politics of Possibility spells out a plea for utopia in a crisis-ridden 21st century of unequal development, exclusionary citizenship, and forced migrations. The volume offers a collection of critical essays on human rights movements, sanctuary spaces, and the emplacement of antiracist conviviality in cities across North and South America, Europe, and

Africa. They proceed from the idea that cities may accommodate both a humanistic sensibility and a radical potential for social transformation. The figure of the 'migrant' is pivotal. It expounds the prospect of transversal solidarity to capture a plurality of commonalities and to abjure dichotomies between in-group and out-group, the national and the international, or society and institutions.

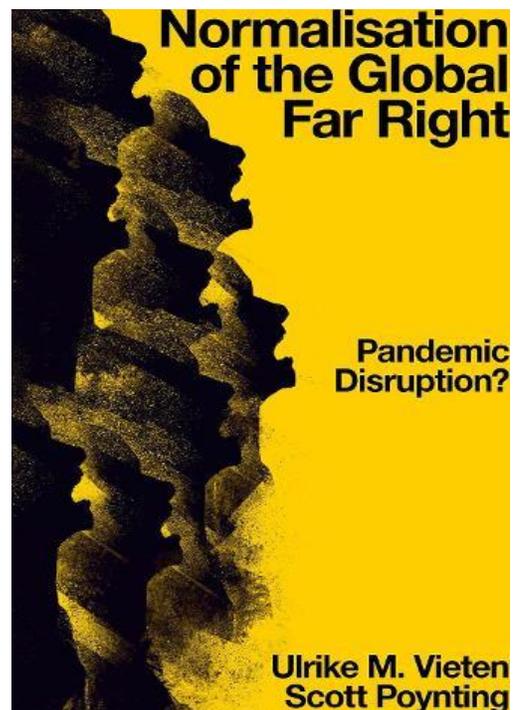
Contributors:

Aleksandra Ålund, Ilker Atac, Martin Bak ,Jørgensen, Harald Bauder, Iriann Freemantle, Christophe Foutier, Óscar García Agustín, Shannon Gleeson, Margaret Godoy, Els de Graauw, Ilhan Kellecioglu, Loren B. Landau, Jorge Morales Cardiel, Janet Munakamwe, Kim Rygiel, Ana Santamarina, Carl-Ulrik Schierup, Sarah Schilliger, and Maurice Stierl.

Vieten, Ulrike and Poynting, Scott

Normalization of the Global Far Right: Pandemic Disruption?

The systematic mass murder of Jews, Roma and Sinti in the Holocaust and the gradual rise of National Socialism of the early 20th century, means the contemporary phenomenon of the Global Far Right triggers important questions: how can all these processes happen in front of our eyes? How can we grasp and detect those social and legal processes *normalizing* the systematic marginalization of a minority group? What does it take to resist the authoritarian norm and going beyond the 'bystander' role? Is there an alternative to the normalized everyday racisms accompanying the current shift to the global far-right?



Vieten & Poynting follow the cultural-societal processes – the everyday processes of normalization and mimicry of respectabilities – while watching the public stage and (social) media space given to far-right actors, and for the sake of audience spectacle, enabling some of these processes. They anchor their argument in a close analysis of historical and contemporary authoritarian, colonial, misogynist and racist discourses crossing from Europe to Australia and New Zealand, and by that exploring the digital and transnational aspects of the 21 century far-right. Though the 2020 pandemic appears as a rupture to these processes the authors argue that the global health crisis sharpened underlying economic processes of capitalist transformation across different societies and further, conspiracy theories as well as the availability of online platforms trigger the success of far-right and racist ideologies, globally.

The book is part of the Open Access program 'Knowledge Unlatched'
<https://knowledgeunlatched.org/>