If you’re reading this column, perhaps it means that you’re relatively fortunate: many people surely have more important things to do at the moment. I hope everyone is managing to stay safe and well. For many, the situation is no doubt producing significant anxiety.

There are some obvious predictions we might make about the way the pandemic is likely to affect migrants and migration. Migrants are already being demonised as carriers of the virus. In the UK Chinese students have been targeted with racialised abuse. The American president has disgracefully given public blessing to this temptation. For some, the crisis is an opportunity to indulge xenophobic tendencies they might otherwise try to keep in check (even if only for the sake of appearances).

But we can see what amounts to reinforced migration controls even where xenophobic tendencies are not the prime mover. The ‘stay at home’ component of anti-virus strategies is likely to persist longer for international travel than for domestic mobility.

Perhaps a coronavirus vaccine will eventually mean that we don’t see a return to the days when migrants were presumptively suspected of being diseased. Still, I would be very surprised if we don’t see a significant shift against migration at least in the medium term.
But again, these are *obvious* predictions. They might well be wrong. In time, we will want research to explore them properly. (I do understand that a pandemic is not primarily a research opportunity...)

One point to bear in mind is that negative outcomes are not inevitable. The Portuguese government recently decided, on public health grounds, to give full (though temporary) citizenship rights to all who had applied for asylum or residence permits. This is sensible policy making. It raises the bar; we might hope it makes things harder for governments that want to seize an opportunity to pander to those with baser instincts.

The English word ‘quarantine’ refers historically to the forty (‘quarante’) days of containment used to inhibit the spread of plague in the medieval period. We will be lucky if the various containment measures currently in place last for only forty days. For now, staying put is the right choice for many – though of course for some it is a luxury they are not afforded.

David Bartram
President, RC31
University of Leicester
d.bartram@le.ac.uk
MEMBERS’ NEW BOOKS


From its beginnings in the 1970s and 1980s, interest in the topic of gender and migration has grown. *Gender and Migration* seeks to introduce the most relevant sociological theories of gender relations and migration that consider ongoing transnationalization processes, at the beginning of the third millennium. These include intersectionality, queer studies, social inequality theory and the theory of transnational migration and citizenship; all of which are brought together and illustrated by means of various empirical examples. With its explicit focus on the gendered structures of migration-sending and migration-receiving countries, *Gender and Migration* builds on the most current conceptual tool of gender studies—intersectionality—which calls for collective research on gender with analysis of class, ethnicity/race, sexuality, age and other axes of inequality in the context of transnational migration and mobility. The book also includes descriptions of a number of recommended films that illustrate transnational migrant masculinities and femininities within and outside of Europe. A refreshing attempt to bring in considerations of queer theory and sexual identity in the area of gender migration studies, this insightful volume will appeal to students and researchers interested in fields such as sociology, social anthropology, political science, intersectional studies and transnational migration.


In this revealing look at home care, Cynthia J. Cranford illustrates how elderly and disabled people and the immigrant women workers who assist them in daily activities develop meaningful relationships even when their different ages, abilities, races, nationalities, and socioeconomic backgrounds generate tension. As Cranford shows, workers can experience devaluation within racialized and gendered class hierarchies, which shapes their pursuit of security. Cranford analyzes the tensions, alliances, and compromises between security for workers and flexibility for elderly and disabled people, and she argues that workers and recipients negotiate flexibility and security within intersecting inequalities in varying ways depending on multiple interacting dynamics. What comes through from Cranford’s analysis is the need for deeply democratic alliances across multiple axes of inequality. To support both flexible care and secure work, she argues for an intimate community unionism that advocates for universal state funding, designs culturally sensitive labor market intermediaries run by workers and recipients to help people find jobs or workers, and addresses everyday tensions in home workplaces.

This edited collection contributes to studies of intra-EU migration and mobility, welfare, and European social citizenship by focusing on transnational labour movements from new to the old EU member states (Hungary—Austria, Bulgaria—Germany, Poland—UK and Estonia—Sweden). The volume provides a comparative analysis of formal organization and mobile individuals’ use of European social security coordination, which involves mobile Europeans’ access to and portability of social security rights from the sending to the receiving country (and back). The book discloses the selectivity criteria of welfare provision in four areas (unemployment, family benefits, health insurance, and pensions) that lay at heart of European cross-border social security governance. It also identifies specific discourses of belonging (gendered, ethnicized/racialized and class-related images of ‘Us’ and ‘Them’) that frame the institutional selectivity by constructing images of mobile EU citizens’ ‘deserving’ or ‘non-deserving’ social membership. The collection offers a detailed examination of inequality experiences mobile EU citizens from the new EU countries encounter while accessing and porting social security rights across borders. It will be of interest to a wide range of social science and interdisciplinary researchers, students, and practitioners as well as those interested in intra-EU migration and mobility, social security, European social citizenship, and transnational studies.


Migration moves people, ideas and things. Migration shakes up political scenes and instigates new social movements. It redraws emotional landscapes and reshapes social networks, with traditional and digital media enabling, representing, and shaping the processes, relationships and people on the move. The deep entanglement of media and migration expands across the fields of political, cultural and social life. For example, migration is increasingly digitally tracked and surveilled, and national and international policy-making draws on data on migrant movement, anticipated movement, and biometrics to maintain a sense of control over the mobilities of humans and things. Also, social imaginaries are constituted in highly mediated environments where information and emotions on migration are constantly shared on social and traditional media. Both, those migrating and those receiving them, turn to media and communicative practices to learn how to make sense of migration and to manage fears and desires associated with cross-border mobility in an increasingly porous but also controlled and divided world.
The SAGE Handbook of Media and Migration offers a comprehensive overview of media and migration through new research, as well as a review of present scholarship in this expanding and promising field. It explores key interdisciplinary concepts and methodologies, and how these are challenged by new realities and the links between contemporary migration patterns and its use of mediated processes. Although primarily grounded in media and communication studies, the Handbook builds on research in the fields of sociology, anthropology, political science, urban studies, science and technology studies, human rights, development studies, and gender and sexuality studies, to bring to the forefront key theories, concepts and methodological approaches to the study of the movement of people.

RECENT ARTICLES/CHAPTERS


**PhDs**

Yapo S. (2020). Dual Citizenship in the Mirror. The everyday understandings of citizenship among Peruvian migrants in Italy and Spain. University of Trento, Italy

Supervisor: Paolo Boccagni

Short abstract:

“Dual citizenship in the mirror” investigates why people acquire dual citizenship, focusing on Peruvian migrants’ naturalization by residence in Italy and Spain. By distinguishing between early and postponed acquisitions of dual citizenship, it establishes original transversal correspondences between the two countries. This study shows how the multiplication of citizenships can empower individuals to redefine the contents of citizenship beyond the reach of nation-states’ normative stances and enforcements.


Supervisor: Alarcón Alarcón, Amado

Short Abstract:

Several debates on how skills should be conceptualised and valued have arisen from changes in the content and relevance of them in the labour markets of the new economy. In mainstream economics, skill is one of...
the main ingredients of human capital and its value is determined by the supply-demand dynamic of the labour market. According to heterodox views, however, skills are socially constructed. The value of skills results from political negotiation, reflecting the power and status of diverse interest groups, as well as the predominant ideologies of society. The dissertation focuses on the valuation of linguistic skills, a cross-cutting kind of skill that is basic for both cognitive and interactive work in the new economy, but which is involved in controversies regarding the devaluation and deskilling of workers and occupations. From a mixed methods approach, the dissertation presents three papers that study the impact of institutionalized ideologies on linguistic skills valuation.

MEMBERS’ OTHER ACTIVITIES

Guillermina Jasso was a speaker at a Congressional Briefing hosted by the Population Association of America on the topic "Who Are the New Immigrants and How Are They Doing?" held on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC, on March 28, 2019. Information about the briefing as well as a video are posted at: http://www.populationassociation.org/2019/04/01/immigration-trends-highlighted-at-paa-congressional-briefing/


The report focuses on analysis of China’s “Belt and Road” Initiative (BRI) and more specifically on the Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB) project, representing the component aiming to build land transport corridors from China through Central Asia (CA) to Europe – and its impact on migration flows and policies in the CA region. The report analyzes the importance of SREB for the land-locked countries in the region, identifies the main migration trends that have developed in the context of the movement of capital, goods, services, and labor force from China; analyzes individual types of migrations by countries. Despite the increasing mobility in the region and the importance of regulating migration, the regional cooperation, including the harmonization of policies and information exchange, is not well established. Systematic research and forecast of the migration processes provoked by SREB/BRI are unavailable.

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(Not only announcements – there is also scope for longer pieces in the form of op-eds, etc.)

Send submissions for the next issue to Oshrat Hochman:
Oshrat.hochman@gesis.org