From the President:

A US Replication of the European Refugee Crisis?

by Gustavo Verduzco

A new immigration crisis is now taking place but this time in Mexico on the northwestern border of this country with the United States due to the arrival of several thousands of Haitians who in a matter of just a few weeks got to the cities of Tijuana and Mexicali with the purpose of entering legally into the United States. In this case the main problem has been caused by the delay of the U.S. authorities in processing each one of the entries due precisely to the sudden mass arrival of so many people. Several hundreds of Haitians remain ill attended since neither the Mexican government nor local NGOs were prepared for this.

Last year there was the crisis of mostly Syrian people trying to move into Europe, a situation that is still unsolved; this year the Calais crisis was added to that and although much smaller in size, the arrival of Haitians in Tijuana is one more case where people migrating suffer unexpected consequences in the mobilization process. It is clear that a much deeper and sound solution should be found, but where and how? It seems that one important way (at least for many of us as academicians), is through research, by exploring into the many cases that we have in this new context of neoliberalism and globalization, two phenomena which are also producing new forms of mobilizations in addition to the older ones. Will this be possible?

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MEMBERS’ NEW BOOKS


Protracted conflicts, unequal burden sharing, climate change, globalization, and shifting policies regarding immigration, asylum, work and development are changing the nature of forced displacements and blurring the line between forced migration and economic migration. This book looks at migration dynamics of South and Southeast Asia examining these shifts to contribute to a more interdisciplinary and comprehensive picture of migration for both research and policy-making. We highlight research about migration patterns of groups that are often invisible in the study of migration—women, IDPs, environmental refugees and migrants, South-South migrants, and those that stay behind. Questions addressed in this book include:

- How do the causes and consequences of the vulnerabilities of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), trafficked peoples and migrant workers intersect and diverge?
- How do these groups respond to and manage the challenges that their vulnerabilities pose?
- What do the commonalities and specificities imply for how responsibilities should be distributed among nation-states, the international community, and regional and local actors?
- How are these processes mediated by gender and other identity dimensions implicated in movement of peoples?


This book explores the impact of transnational migration on the views, feelings, and practices of home among migrants. Home is usually perceived as what placidly lies in the background of everyday life, yet migrants’ experience tells a different story: what happens to the notion of home, once migrants move far away from their “natural” bases and search for new ones, often under marginalized living conditions? The author analyzes in how far migrants’ sense of home relies on a dwelling place, intimate relationships, memories of the past, and aspirations for the future—and what difference these factors make in practice. Analyzing their claims, conflicts, and dilemmas, this book showcases how in the migrants’ case, the sense of home turns from an apparently intimate and domestic concern into a major public question.

Despite consensus about the importance of multigenerational analysis for studying the long-term impact of immigration, most studies in Israel have focused on the integration of first-generation migrants, neglecting key changes (in economic, social, linguistic, and identity outcomes) that occur intergenerationally. Rebeca Raijman tackles this important but untold story with respect to Jewish South African immigration in Israel.

By collecting data from three generational cohorts, Raijman analyzes assimilation from a comparative multigenerational perspective. She also combines quantitative and qualitative evidence with in-depth interviews and participant observation, thereby providing a rich and more complete picture of the complex process of migrant assimilation. While the migrant subpopulation of South Africa has not received the attention that immigrant populations from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia have, as English-speaking migrants they are a powerful and significant group. Given the status of English as an international language, this study has important implications for understanding the expected assimilation trajectories of Anglophone immigrants in Israel as well as in other non-English-speaking societies. *South African Jews in Israel* contributes empirical material about immigrants in Israeli society and articulates theoretical understanding of the social mechanisms underlying the integration of various generations of immigrants into a variety of societal domains.


The accelerated transformation in the migration phenomenon has shifted its position within the public and academic agendas throughout the globe. The renovated interest in migration has changed the approach of research studies, turning to the individuals’ subjectivities, where family relationship and changes in structure, the migrants’ cultural impact, as well as the receiving and expelling societies and the individuals’ perception of the migration causes and effects, both beneficial and hazardous, represent the main subjects of research. Migration is a complex phenomenon, and its definition is broad with multiple interpretations depending on the approach. Thus, the main objectives of this book are to explore the different facets of migration within the context of globalization as well as migration policies and the impact of migration on immigrants’ health.

Public discourses around migrant sex workers are often more confident about what migrant sex workers signify morally but are less clear about who the ‘migrant’ is. Based on interviews with immigrant, migrant and racialized sex workers in Vancouver, Canada and Melbourne, Australia, *Sex Work, Immigration and Social Difference* challenges the ‘migrant sex worker’ category by investigating the experiences of women who are often assumed to be ‘migrant sex workers’ in Australia and Canada.

Many ‘migrant sex workers’ in Melbourne and Vancouver are in fact, naturalized citizens or permanent residents, whose involvement in the sex industry intercepts with diverse ideas and experiences of citizenship in Australia and Canada. This book examines how immigrant, migrant and racialized sex workers in Vancouver and Melbourne wield or negotiate ideas of illegality and legality to obtain desired outcomes in their day-to-day work.

Sex work continues to be the subject of fierce debate in the public sphere, at the policy level, and within research discourses. This study interrogates these perceptions of the ‘migrant sex worker’ by presenting the lived realities of women who embody or experience dimensions of this category.

This book is interdisciplinary and will appeal to those engaged in criminology, sociology, law, and women’s studies.


This book explores the experiences of temporary migrants in the Asia-Pacific region. It develops the original concept of ‘fluid security’ to analyse the way in which persons carry a set of tools, strategies and attitudes across spatial, temporal and imagined borders. This concept applies a mobilities lens to human security in order to take into account the aspirations and needs of mobile populations appropriate for a globalising world. The book brings to light the diverse experiences of mobility and the multiple vulnerabilities experienced by individuals that intersect with, and sometimes challenge, national security domains.

The authors analyse mobility patterns that are diversifying at a rate far outstripping the capacity of governments to adapt to the human security needs of mobile populations. While the idea of global citizenship may be held up as an ideal through which access to rights is not an arbitrary lottery, it remains far from a reality for the majority of migrants. They are excluded from the migratory flows global elites engage in almost at will. This important book advances the idea that mobile individuals can generate their own security when they have agency and the ability...
to plan; that experiences of security are not necessarily tied to permanence; that mobile populations benefit from policies that support transnational life; and that fluid security is enhanced when individuals are able to carry a bundle of rights with them.

Evangelia Tatsoglou and Margaret Abraham, eds. (2016). Interrogating Gender, Violence, and the State in National and Transnational Contexts, special issue of Current Sociology, pp. 517-688 (link)

In this monograph issue, we interrogate the complex interconnections between gender, violence, and the state, where violence refers specifically to violence against women (VAW), and, more broadly, gender based violence. We examine the role of the state in addressing sexual violence, and domestic or intimate-partner violence (IPV) in globalized neoliberal societies around the world. We consider the role of the state to be dualistic, as both an agent of justice, and as an instrument of domination and oppression, particularly in regard to the implications for policies and practices aimed at addressing the problem of violence against women. As states intervene in order to reduce, terminate or even entrench the extreme form of gender oppression that violence against women constitutes, i.e. as states try to regulate VAW, they attempt to regulate gender itself. States are often complicit in violence against women. Because of their regulatory role with respect to VAW, we consider the state as being one of the structures implicated in (re)producing violence. Moreover, state intervention intersects with other social structures and social divisions, including, but not limited to, class, race, gender, citizenship, and immigration status. Nevertheless, the relationship of the state to violence against women is complicated, historical, and context contingent, resulting in multiple implications for women’s lives, including barriers to citizenship. We argue that the global problem of gender and intersectional violence takes different forms in different historical contexts, and local, national, and transnational spheres. In this issue we hope to uncover not only the limitations, but also the possibilities of the forms of state involvement used in addressing violence against women.

Ruben Hernandez-Leon and Victor Zuñiga, guest editors of the special issue of Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos (32:2, Summer 2016) on “Contemporary Return Migration from the United States to Mexico-Focus on Children, Youth, Schools and Families.” (link)

CALLS FOR PAPERS & PARTICIPATION

Apuntes 81: Suffering in Return Migration to Latin America

Apuntes, Revista de Ciencias Sociales invites researchers who are studying return migration to Latin America to send their contributions for its 81st number, to be published in October 2017.

This particular issue reflects on a puzzle addressed by the conjunction of two bodies of literature, i.e. literature on returning migration, and on suffering. Amidst increasing evidence on return migration due to migrant’s decision to retire back home, as a result of deportation, or failing to meet a life path in their country of destination, there is an international cohort of returnees who are believed to eventually readjust. On the other hand, the concept of
suffering (Sayad, 2005) seems to frequently embody the experience of migrants while living abroad (e.g. Oboler, 2006). Suffering, in other instances, e.g. environmental suffering (Auyero and Swistun, 2008) is understood as part and parcel of a social process rarely taken into account, but capable of giving insights on decisions individuals make. Putting together recent research on migrant returnees and suffering as migrants struggle to adjust in their homeland, appears to be a productive line of research. Thus, this issue encourages the theoretical development and elaboration of research questions on suffering in the context of international return migration. Papers on different returnees’ life dimensions in the homeland in Latin America are also welcomed.

Articles must be a minimum of 8,000 and a maximum of 10,000 words long, excluding the bibliography, abstract, and keywords. Instructions for authors can be found on the journal’s website: [http://www.up.edu.pe/revista_apuntes](http://www.up.edu.pe/revista_apuntes). Articles and reviews should be submitted in Word /Times New Roman 12 font, 1.5 line spacing, APA format) by **February 17, 2017** (5pm CT), through the journal’s website. Articles may be submitted in Spanish, English or Portuguese but will be published only in Spanish and English. *Apuntes* provides the necessary translations.

*Apuntes, Revista de Ciencias Sociales* is a peer-reviewed journal. All submissions are evaluated anonymously by at least two specialists in the subject matter, who send their comments to the Editorial Committee. The Committee informs authors whether their articles will be published or not, as well as communicating any comments or indications regarding corrections to be made provided by the evaluators.

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The deadline for submission of book proposals under this call is **15 November 2016**.
19th Edition of the Metropolis Conference

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Please be advised that we are now accepting proposals for workshops, round tables and poster presentations for the 19th National Metropolis Conference “Looking Forward: Migration and Mobility in 2017 and Beyond”, taking place at Le Centre Sheraton Montreal Hotel from March 16–18, 2017. Submissions may be made via our website, www.metropolisconference.ca. Opening speakers will include Federal Immigration Minister John McCallum, Quebec Immigration Minister Kathleen Weil and Montreal Mayor Denis Coderre. In conjunction with the Conference, an evening cocktail reception will be held at City Hall to mark Montreal’s 375th Anniversary.

Appel aux soumissions pour la 19e édition de Metropolis


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2016. «L’origine comme ressource. La discrimination positive à l’Université argentine» |The Origin as a Resource. Affirmative Action at the Argentine University|, Critique internationale 1(70), p. 159-181 (link)


Jean Carlo Faustino

Larisa Fialkova


Julie Ham
2016. “’We all have one’: exit plans as a professional strategy in sex work”, Work, Employment & Society, with Fairleigh Gilmore (link)

Guillermina Jasso
2016. “(In)Equality and (In)Justice.” Civitas – Revista de Ciências Sociais 16(2):189-217 (link)

Prema Kurien


Ewa Morawska


Sara Park


Rebeca Raijman


Claudia Tazreiter

2015. "'Stop the boats'! Externalising the borders of Australia and imaginary pathologies of contagion”, special issue of Journal of Immigration, Nationality and Asylum Law 29(2), 141-157


Caroline V. Zucotti

2016. "Does neighbourhood ethnic concentration in early life affect subsequent labour market outcomes? A study across ethnic groups in England and Wales”, Population, Space and Place, with Lucinda Platt (link)
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Send submissions for the next issue to David Bartram, d.bartram@le.ac.uk