

Spring 2019

**DHP P290
MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM IN LATIN AMERICA**

Professor: Katrina Burgess
Classroom: G310 (Crowe Room)
Time: Tuesday, 3:20 – 5:20
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This seminar will examine the implications of international migration, migrant remittances, and transnationalism for development and politics in Latin America. The first section addresses alternative theories of migration and reviews global patterns of migration in both sending and receiving countries, including the recent exodus of Venezuelans. The second section examines the impact of international migration and remittances on economic development and politics in the countries of origin. Finally, the third section explores the recent shift toward restrictionism, forced migration, and South-South migratory flows in the region. The case materials will focus primarily on five countries: Mexico, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Peru.

READINGS:

Course materials, updates, email lists, and discussion boards are available on the Canvas site for this course. For information about Canvas, go to <https://canvas.tufts.edu/>. **Students should check the course site on a regular basis.**

There are two required books, which can be purchased on Amazon (follow links). They will also be on reserve in Ginn Library. **Chapters from these books will not be available on Canvas.**

- Peggy Levitt (2001). *The Transnational Villagers*. Berkeley: University of California Press (<http://y3b.ik.sl.pt>).
- Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press (<http://y3b.im.sl.pt>).

All the other required readings (and many of the recommended readings) for this course can be accessed on Canvas.

REQUIREMENTS:

As in any seminar, student participation is essential to the success of this enterprise. To encourage lively and informed discussion, there are three in-class assignments that will be graded pass/fail:

- I. **Talking points** (250 - 500 words) for five of the class sessions. Each talking point should offer critical reflections **on at least three of the required readings**, with explicit references to the chosen texts. Instead of summarizing or synthesizing these readings, you should highlight puzzles, make comparisons, and/or identify contradictions, thereby stimulating class discussion. The talking points can be in the form of a narrative, bullet points, or a table. They must be submitted **by 2 pm** on the day of the relevant class session.

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2. **Group Photo Essay** on a topic covered in one of the classes in Part 3. Groups of 3-5 students will prepare a photo essay to be narrated in a 15-20 minute presentation to the class. The narration can either be recorded ahead of time (as part of a slide show) or delivered live to accompany the photos. Each group must submit a log of each member's contribution to the essay and narration. The assignment will be graded pass/fail but with critical feedback from the professor and the other students.

The other assignments are a take-home essay and a final paper. The take-home exam, which should be **2,000 to 2,500 words** (typed and double-spaced), will consist of an essay question that requires students to analyze and compare several of the major concepts and/or trends covered in the first two parts of the class. **The exam will be due on Friday, March 15.**

The final paper, which should be 20 - 25 double-spaced pages, can take the form of a research paper or a policy memo directed at a government agency, international organization, private business, or civic association (e.g., NGO, migrant organization). A short proposal with a preliminary bibliography is due on **Friday, March 29**. The final paper is due on **Sunday, May 5**.

The following penalties will be imposed for late assignments: 1 point if received after the deadline on the due date, 2 points if received one date late, and 5 points for each weekday thereafter. No assignments will be accepted more than three days late without prior authorization.

GRADING:

Class Participation	10%
Talking Points	15%
Photo Essay	10%
Take-Home Essay	25%
Final Paper	40%

This course has a no-laptop policy for the class sessions.

PART ONE: THEORIES AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

January 15: Why and Where People Move

Stephen Castles, Hein de Haas, and Mark Miller (2014). *The Age of Migration*, 5th edition. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, Ch. 2.

Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Introduction.

David Cantor (2014). The New Wave: Forced Displacement Caused by Organized Crime in Central America and Mexico. *Refugee Survey Quarterly* 33:3, 34-68.

Katrina Burgess (2019). Migrating Dangerously in the Americas. *Política Exterior* No. 187 (Enero/febrero).

Recommended:

Ludger Pries (2019). The Interplay of Organized Violence and Forced Migration: A Transnational Perspective. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

David Fitzgerald and Rawan Awar (2018). The Sociology of Refugee Migration. *Annual Review of Sociology* 44: 387-406.

Peter Kivisto and Thomas Faist (2010). *Beyond a Border: The Causes and Consequences of Contemporary Immigration*. Los Angeles: Pine Forge Press, Chs. 1-3.

Roger Waldinger (2014). *The Cross-Border Connection: Immigrants, Emigrants, and their Homelands*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, Ch. 2.

Jean-Pierre Cassarino (2004). Theorising Return Migration: The Conceptual Approach to Return Migrants Revisited. *International Journal on Multicultural Societies* 6:2, pp. 253-279.

Douglas S. Massey *et al.* (1998). *Worlds in Motion*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

January 22: NO CLASS (Monday schedule)

January 29: Latin American Migration Past and Present

Stephen Castles, Hein de Haas, and Mark Miller (2014). *The Age of Migration*, 5th edition. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, Ch. 6.

Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Chapter 1.

Andreas Feldman *et al.* (2019). Introduction: New Mobility Patterns in the Americas (pp. 1-12). In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

Yermi Brenner and Bram Frouws (2018). Forced to leave: Comparing Destination Options of Venezuelans and Syrians. *Mixed Migration Centre* (21 September 2018).

Read at least one of the following country studies:

Central America: Dennis Stinchcomb and Eric Hershberg (2014). Unaccompanied Minor Children from Central America: Context, Causes, and Responses. *CLALS Working Paper Series No. 7*.

DR: Peggy Levitt (2001). *The Transnational Villagers*. Berkeley: UC Press, Ch. 1.

Ecuador: Brad Jokisch and Jason Pribilsky (2002). The Panic to Leave: Economic Crisis and the “New Emigration” from Ecuador. *International Migration* 40:4.

Peru: Jorge Durand (2010). The Peruvian Diaspora: Portrait of a Migratory Process. *Latin American Perspectives*. Issue 137, Vol. 37, No. 5.

Recommended:

Nestor Rodriguez et al. (2019). Unaccompanied minors from the Northern Central American countries in the migrant stream: social differentials and institutional contexts. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 45:2, 218-234.

María Hierro (2013). Latin American Migration to Spain: Main Reasons and Future Perspectives. *International Migration* (DOI: 10.1111/imig.12056).

Nancy Foner and Roger Waldinger (2013). New York and Los Angeles as Immigrant Destinations: Contrasts and Convergence. In David Halle and Andrew Beveridge, eds., *New York and Los Angeles: The Uncertain Future*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Douglass Massey and Karen Pren (2012). Unintended Consequences of US Immigration Policy: Explaining the Post-1965 Surge from Latin America. *Population and Development Review* 38:1.

Nora Hamilton and Norma Stoltz Chinchilla (2001). *Seeking Community: Guatemalans and Salvadorans in Los Angeles*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, Ch. 2.

February 5: Modes of Control and Incorporation

Stephen Castles, Hein de Haas, and Mark Miller (2014). *The Age of Migration*, 5th edition. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, Ch. 10.

Miryam Hazán and Shannan Mattiace (2018). Immigrant Regularization and Integration in the US and Spain: a comparative approach. Unpublished manuscript

Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Chapter 2.

Marjorie Zatz and Nancy Rodriguez (2015). Legislative Inaction and Executive Action: Mixed Status Families, the Dreamer Movement, and DACA (Chapter 3) in *Dreams and Nightmares: Immigration Policy, Youth, and Families*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Recommended:

Manuel Assner (2019). Economic Crisis and Migrants In-Between: Trajectories of Legal Status, Work and (In)Formality from Colombian- and Ecuador-Born Migrants in Spain. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

Michael Jones-Correa (2013). Thru-Ways, By-Ways, and Cul-de-Sacs of Immigrant Political Incorporation. In Jennifer Hochschild et al., eds., *Outsiders No More? Models of Immigrant Political Incorporation*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Susan F. Martin (2013). U.S. Immigration Reform. In *Immigration Reform: A System for the 21st Century*. Houston: James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy of Rice University.

René Galindo (2012). Undocumented and Unafraid: The DREAM Act 5 and the Public Disclosure of Undocumented Status as a Political Act. *Urban Review* 44: 589-611.

Michele Waslin (2010). Immigration Enforcement by State and Local Police: The Impact on the Enforcers and Their Communities. In Monica Varsanyi, ed. *Taking Local Control*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Roger Waldinger and Cynthia Feliciano (2005). Will the new second generation experience “downward assimilation”? Segmented assimilation re-assessed. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 28:4.

Jose Itzigsohn (2000). Immigration and the Boundaries of Citizenship: The Institutions of Immigrants' Political Transnationalism. *International Migration Review* 34.4.

George Borjas (1999). *Heaven's Door*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, Chs. 4-6.

Alejandro Portes, Luis E. Guarnizo, and Patricia Landholt (1999). The study of transnationalism: pitfalls and promises of an emergent research field. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22:2.

David Kyle (1999). The Otavalo trade diaspora: social capital and transnational entrepreneurship. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 22:2.

February 12: Case Studies of the Immigrant Experience

Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Chapter 3.

José Itzigsohn (2011). *Encountering American Faultlines: Race, Class, and the Dominican Experience in Providence*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, Ch. 4.

Cecilia Menjívar (2000). *Fragmented Ties: Salvadoran Immigrant Networks in America*. Berkeley: UC Press, Ch. 5.

Elena Sabogal and Lorena Núñez (2010). Middle- and Working-Class Peruvians in Santiago and South Florida. *Latin American Perspectives* Issue 174, Vol. 37, No. 5.

Recommended:

Robert Smith (2006). *Mexican New York* (Berkeley: University of California Press), Ch. 2.

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Paolo Boccagni (2012). Practising Motherhood at a Distance: Retention and Loss in Ecuadorian Transnational Families. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 38:2, pp. 261-277.

Nora Hamilton and Norma Stoltz Chinchilla (2001). *Seeking Community: Guatemalans and Salvadorans in Los Angeles*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, Chs. 3-4.

PART TWO: HOME-COUNTRY IMPACTS

February 19: Migration and Development

Devesh Kapur (2010). *Diaspora, Development, and Democracy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, Chapter 2.

Alejandro Portes (2009). Migration and Development: Reconciling Opposite Views. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 32:1.

Matt Bakker (2015). Facts, Figures, and the Politics of Measurement (Chapter 2) in *Migrating into Financial Markets* (Berkeley: University of California Press).

Katrina Burgess (2009). Neoliberal Reform and Migrant Remittances: Symptom or Solution? In John Burdick, Philip Oxhorn, and Kenneth Roberts, eds. *Beyond Neoliberalism in Latin America? Societies and Politics at the Crossroads*. New York: Palgrave.

Recommended:

Jenna Holliday et al. (2018). Achieving the sustainable development goals: surfacing the role for a gender analytic of migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

Manuel Orozco (2013). *Migrant Remittances and Development in the Global Economy*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.

Richard Adams (2011). Evaluating the Economic Impact of International Remittances on Developing Countries Using Household Surveys. *Journal of Development Studies* 47:6.

Hein de Haas (2006). Turning the tide? Why 'development instead of migration' policies are bound to fail. Working Paper No. 2. International Migration Institute, University of Oxford.

Stuart Brown (2006). Can Remittances Spur Development? A Critical Survey. *International Studies Review* 8:1.

Bryan Roberts and Erin Hamilton (2005). The New Geography of Emigration: Emerging Zones of Attraction and Expulsion, Continuity and Change. CMD Working Paper #05-021. Princeton: Center for Migration and Development.

Sarah Gammage (2006). Exporting People and Recruiting Remittances: A Development Strategy for El Salvador? *Latin American Perspectives* 33:6.

Mariana Gabbarot and Colin Clarke (2010). Social Capital, Migration and Development in the Valles Centrales of Oaxaca, Mexico: Non-Migrants and Communities of Origin Matter. *Bulletin of Latin American Research* 29:2, pp. 187-207.

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Jonathan Moses (2011). Linking Emigration to Political Development. In *Emigration and Political Development*. New York: Cambridge University Press, Ch. 3.

February 26: Social and Political Remittances

Peggy Levitt (2001). *The Transnational Villagers*, Ch. 2.

Robert Smith (2006). *Mexican New York* (Berkeley: University of California Press), Chs. 9-10.

Jose Miguel Cruz (2013). Beyond Social Remittances: Migration and Transnational Gangs in Central America. In Susan Eckstein and Adil Najam, eds., *How Immigrants Impact their Homelands*. Durham: Duke University Press.

Recommended:

Abby Cordova and Jonathan Hiskey (2015). Shaping Politics at Home: Cross-Border Social Ties and Local-Level Political Engagement. *Comparative Political Studies* 48:11, pp. 1-34.

Roger Waldinger (2014). Engaging from abroad: The sociology of emigrant politics. *Migration Studies* 2:3, pp. 319-339.

Yasser Abdih et al. (2012). Remittances and Institutions: Are Remittances a Curse? *World Development* 40:4, 657-666.

Jurgen Ruland et al. (2009). Democratisation Through International Migration? Explorative Thoughts on a New Research Agenda. *European Journal of East Asian Studies* 8:2, pp. 161-179.

Clarisa Pérez-Armendáriz and David Crow (2009). Do Migrants Remit Democracy? International Migration, Political Beliefs, and Behavior in Mexico. *Comparative Political Studies* 43:1, pp. 119-148.

Gary Goodman and Jonathan Hiskey (2008). Exit without Leaving: Political Disengagement in High Migration Municipalities in Mexico. *Comparative Politics* 40:2, pp. 169-188.

Susan Eckstein (2010). Immigration, Remittances, and Transnational Social Capital Formation: A Cuban Case Study. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 33:9, pp. 1648-1667.

Clarisa Pérez-Armendáriz (2014). Cross-Border Discussions and Political Behavior in Migrant-Sending Countries. *Studies in Comparative International Development* 49:1.

Tobias Pfutze (2012). Does migration promote democratization? Evidence from the Mexican transition. *Journal of Comparative Economics* 40:2, pp. 159-175.

March 5: Transnational Migrant Organizations

Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Chapter 4.

Peggy Levitt (2001). *The Transnational Villagers*, Chapter 7.

Katrina Burgess (2012). Collective Remittances and Migrant-State Collaboration in Mexico and El Salvador. *Latin American Politics & Society* 54:4, pp. 119-146.

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Paolo Boccagni (2013). "Whom should we help first?" Transnational Helping Practices in Ecuadorian Migration. *International Migration* 51:2, pp. 191-208.

Take-Home Exam to be handed out in class

Recommended:

Katrina Burgess (2016). Organized Migrants and Accountability From Afar. *Latin American Research Review*, 51:2.

Cristina Escobar (2016). Transnational Philanthropy of Urban Migrants: Colombian and Dominican Immigrant Organizations and Development. In Alejandro Portes and Patricia Fernández-Kelly, eds., *The State and the Grassroots: Immigrant Transnational Organizations in Four Continents*. New York: Berghahn.

Shanna Mattiace and Patricia Fortuny Loret de Mola (2015). Yucateca Maya Organizations in San Francisco, California: Ethnic Identity Formation across Migrant Generations. *Latin American Research Review* 50:2.

Roger Waldinger (2014). *The Cross-Border Connection: Immigrants, Emigrants, and their Homelands*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, Ch. 8.

Manuel Orozco and Eugenia Garcia-Zanello (2009). Hometown Associations: Transnationalism, Philanthropy, and Development. *Brown Journal of World Affairs* 15:2.

Jose Itzigsohn and Daniela Villacrés (2008). Migrant political transnationalism and the practice of democracy: Dominican external voting rights and Salvadoran home town associations. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 31:4, pp. 664-686.

Alejandro Portes, Cristina Escobar, and Alexandria Walton Radford (2007). Immigrant Transnational Organizations and Development: A Comparative Study. *International Migration Review* 41(1): 242-281.

Robert Smith (2003). *Mexican New York* (Berkeley: University of California Press), Ch. 3.

March 12: Politics from Afar

Peggy Levitt (2001). *The Transnational Villagers*, Chapter 5.

Abigail Andrews (2018). *Undocumented Politics: Place, Gender, and the Pathways of Mexican Migrants*. Berkeley: University of California Press, Chapter 5.

Jean-Michel Lafleur (2013). *Transnational Politics and the State*. NY: Routledge, Ch. 1.

Michael Paarlberg (2017). Competing for the diaspora's influence at home: party structure and transnational campaign activity in El Salvador. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

Take-Home Exam due on Friday, March 15, by 4 pm.

Recommended:

Robert Smith (2006). *Mexican New York* (Berkeley: University of California Press), Ch. 4.

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Paolo Boccagni (2011). Reminiscences, Patriotism, Participation: Approaching External Voting in Ecuadorian Immigration to Italy. *International Migration* 49:3.

Katrina Burgess and Michael Tyburski (2018). Explaining Patterns of Overseas Voting. Revised version of paper presented at 2017 Annual Meeting of American Political Science Association, San Francisco, August 30 – September 3.

Michael Paarlberg (2017). Transnational Militancy: Diaspora Influence over Electoral Activity in Latin America. *Comparative Politics* 49:4.

Cristina Escobar et al. (2015). Expatriate voting and migrants' place of residence: Explaining transnational participation in Colombian elections. *Migration Studies* 3:1, 1-31.

Michael Collyer (2014). A geography of extra-territorial citizenship: Explanations of external voting. *Migration Studies* 2:1, 55-72.

Cristina Escobar et al. (2014). Assessing Candidates at Home and Abroad: A Comparative Analysis of Colombian Expatriates in the 2010 Presidential Elections. *Latin American Politics & Society* 56:2, pp. 115-140.

David Leal, Byung-Jae Lee, and James A. McCann (2012). Transnational Absentee Voting in the 2006 Mexican Presidential Election: The Roots of Participation. *Electoral Studies* 31:3, 540-49

Michael Peter Smith and Matt Bakker (2007). *Citizenship Across Borders*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, Chs. 5-6.

Carlos Navarro, Isabel Morales, and Maria Garschew (2007). External voting: a comparative overview. In *Voting from Abroad: The International IDEA Handbook*. Stockholm: International IDEA and Mexico City: IFE.

March 19: SPRING BREAK

March 26: State Outreach to Migrants

Katrina Burgess (2018). *Courting Migrants: How States Make Diasporas and Diasporas Make States*, Chapter 2 and either Chapter 5 (Turkey and DR) or Chapter 6 (Mexico and Philippines).

Ana Margheritis (2011). "Todos Somos Migrantes" (We Are All Migrants): The Paradoxes of Innovative State-led Transnationalism in Ecuador. *International Political Sociology* 5, 198-217.

Ulla Berg (2010). El Quinto Suyu: Contemporary Nation Building and the Political Economy of Emigration in Peru. *Latin American Perspectives* Issue 174, Vol. 37, No. 5.

Paper proposal and preliminary bibliography due by Friday, March 29, at 4 pm

Recommended:

Roger Waldinger (2014). *The Cross-Border Connection: Immigrants, Emigrants, and their Homelands*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, Chs. 6-7.

Dovelyn Rannveig Agunias (2009). Committed to the Diaspora: More Developing Countries Setting Up Diaspora Institutions. *Migration Information Source* (November 2, 2009).

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Beatriz Padilla (2011). Engagement Policies and Practices: Expanding the Citizenship of the Brazilian Diaspora. *International Migration* 49:3.

Eric Popkin (2003). Transnational Migration and Development in Postwar Peripheral States: An Examination Of Guatemalan and Salvadoran State Linkages with their Migrant Populations in Los Angeles. *Current Sociology* Vol. 51(3/4): 347–374.

David Scott Fitzgerald (2012). Citizenship Á La Carte: Emigration and the Strengthening of the Sovereign State. In Terence Lyons and Peter Mandaville, eds. *Politics from Afar: Transnational Diasporas and Networks*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Robert Smith (2003). Migrant Membership as an Instituted Process: Transnationalization, the State and Extra-Territorial Conduct of Mexican Politics. *International Migration* 37:2.

Luin Goldring (2002). The Mexican State and Transmigrant Organizations: Negotiating the Boundaries of Membership and Participation. *Latin American Research Review* 37:2.

Kathleen Newland (2010). *Voice After Exit: Diaspora Advocacy*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute.

PART THREE: MIGRATING DANGEROUSLY IN THE AMERICAS

April 2: Restrictionist Turn in United States

Mary Waters and Philip Kasinitz (2015). The War on Crime and the War on Immigrants: Racial and Legal Exclusion in the Twenty-First-Century United States. In Nancy Foner and Patrick Simon (eds), *Fear, Anxiety, and National Identity*. New York: Russell Sage.

Marjorie Zatz and Nancy Rodriguez (2015). No Good Options: Unaccompanied Minors in the US Immigration System (Chapter 5) in *Dreams and Nightmares: Immigration Policy, Youth, and Families*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Deborah Boehm (2017). Separated Families: Barriers to Family Reunification After Deportation. *Journal of Migration and Human Security* 5:2, 401-416.

Miguel Gutierrez Jr. (2017). Fragmented Identities: Contention of Space and Identity Among Salvadoran Deportees. In Bryan Roberts et al. (eds.), *Deportation and Return in a Border-Restricted World*. Springer International Publishing.

Recommended:

Bryan Roberts, Cecilia Menjívar, and Néstor P. Rodríguez (2017). Voluntary and Involuntary Return. In Bryan Roberts et al. (eds.), *Deportation and Return in a Border-Restricted World*. Springer International Publishing.

Cecilia Menjívar, Juliana Morris, and Néstor Rodríguez (2017). The ripple effects of deportations in Honduras. *Migration Studies* 2017: 1-20.internal

Steven Bender and William Arrocha, eds. (2017). *Compassionate Migration and Regional Policy in the Americas*. London: Palgrave MacMillan.

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Roberto Domínguez and Martín Iñiguez Ramos (2016). The south-north axis of border management in Mexico. In Ruben Zaiotti, ed., *Externalizing Migration Management*. New York: Routledge.

Walter Ewing, Daniel Martínez, and Rubén Rumbaut (2015). The Criminalization of Immigration in the United States. Special Report, American Immigration Council.

Wayne Cornelius and Jessa Lewis (2007). *Impacts of Border Enforcement on Mexican Migration: The View from the Sending Communities*. La Jolla: Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, UCSD.

April 9: Migration Management in Latin America

Francisco Alba and Manuel Ángel Castillo (2012). *New Approaches to Migration Management in Mexico and Central America*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute.

Xóchitl Bada and Andreas Feldman (2019). How Insecurity is Transforming Migration Patterns in the North American Corridor: Lessons from Michoacán. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

Mónica Jacobo Suárez and Nuty Cárdenas Alaminos (2019). Open-Door Policy? Reintegration Challenges and Government Responses to Return Migration in Mexico. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

Geoff Ramsey and Gimena Sánchez-Garzoli (2018). Responding to an Exodus: Venezuela's Migration and Refugee Crisis as Seen From the Colombian and Brazilian Borders. *Research Report*. Washington Office on Latin America.

Recommended:

Helen M. Olea Rodríguez (2019). Carving Out Protection and Redress for Migrants in the Americas Through the Judiciary: The Role of the High Courts. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

Luisa Feline Freier and Nicolas Parent (2018). A South American Migration Crisis: Venezuelan Outflows Test Neighbors' Hospitality. *Migration Information Source* (July 18, 2018).

Barbara Hines (2010). The Right to Migrate as a Human Right: The Current Argentine Immigration Law. *Cornell International Law Journal*, Vol. 43, pp. 472-488.

April 16: Migrant Journeys

Noelle Brigden (2018). *The Migrant Passage: Clandestine Journeys from Central America*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, Chapters 1-3.

Robin Reineke and Daniel Martinez (2014). Migrant Deaths in the Americas. In Tara Brian and Frank Laczko, eds., *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*. Geneva: IOM.

Braum Ebus (2018). As Colombia tightens its border, more Venezuelan migrants brave clandestine routes. *irinnews.org* (March 13, 2018).

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Recommended:

Oscar Martínez (2013). *La Bestia*. London: Verso, Chs. 3, 5.

Noelle Bridgen (2015). Transnational journeys and the limits of hometown resources: Salvadoran migration in uncertain times. *Migration Studies* 3:2, pp. 241-259.

Allison Ramirez (2017). Never to Return: The New Disappeared of El Salvador. In Bryan Roberts et al. (eds.), *Deportation and Return in a Border-Restricted World*. Springer International Publishing.

Viridiana Rios Contreras (2014). The Role of Drug-Related Violence and Extortion in Promoting Mexican Migration. *Latin American Research Review* 49:3.

Sonia Nazario (2007). *Enrique's Journey*. New York: Random House.

April 23: Permanent Transience

Jillian Blake (2014). Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Race-Based Statelessness in the Americas. *Georgetown Journal of Law and Modern Critical Race Perspective* 139, pp. 139-180.

Tanya Basok (2019). The Discourse of 'Transit Migration' in Mexico and its 'Blind Spot': Changing Realities and New Vocabularies. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

M. Doloros París Pombo et al. (2017). Trapped at the Border: The Difficult Integration of Veterans, Families, and Christians in Tijuana. In Bryan Roberts et al. (eds.), *Deportation and Return in a Border-Restricted World*. Springer International Publishing.

Gioconda Herrera (2019). From Immigration to Transit Migration: Race and Gender Entanglements in New Migration to Ecuador. In Andreas Feldman, Xóchitl Bada, and Stephanie Schutze, eds., *New Migration Patterns in the Americas*.

Recommended:

Kristy Belton (2016). Rooted displacement: the paradox of belonging among stateless people. *Citizenship Studies* 19:8.

Monique Hannam (2014). Soy Dominicano: The Status of Haitian Descendants Born in the Dominican Republic and Measures to Protect Their Right to a Nationality. *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law* 47, 1123-1166.

Edwidge Danticat and Junot Diaz (2014). The Dominican Republic and Haiti: A Shared View from the Diaspora. *Americas Quarterly* 8:3, pp. 28-35.

Final Paper due on Sunday, May 5, by midnight.