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# The Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter

## (IM)MIGRATION DETENTION: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

By Carl Lindskoog

In the recent special issue of the *Journal of American Ethnic History*, guest editors Chantel Rodríguez and Andrew Urban note that since the 2016 presidential election, migration scholars have felt an urgency “to develop ‘useable pasts’” that can help explain our current political moment.<sup>1</sup> Among the most controversial of the recent events that require contextualization is the Trump administration’s “zero tolerance” policy regarding unauthorized border crossing, which led to mandatory detention and family separation. This, along with the Obama administration’s mass deportation campaign, has sparked new interest in the history of migration detention. In response, an exciting body of work which finds detention embedded in broader histories of war, empire, and the racialized carceral state is now being produced by an interdisciplinary group of scholars.

Three interpretively and chronologically broad works provide a useful starting point for those investigating the literature of migration detention. *Immigration Detention: Law, History, Politics* (2011) by legal scholar Daniel Wilsher traces the origins of modern detention regimes and examines the legal and political implications for societies that have embraced detention as a tool of immigration enforcement.\* In *City of Inmates: Conquest, Rebellion, and the Rise of Human Caging in Los Angeles, 1771–1965* (2017), Kelly Lytle Hernández tells the story of the rise of racialized mass incarceration in Los Angeles, showing how the modern carceral state (of which immigration detention is an increasingly large part) is rooted in settler colonialism. And in a landmark article, “Pursuant to Deportation: Latinos and Immigrant Detention” (2008), Latina/o studies scholar David Manuel Hernández provides a lucid analysis of immigration detention in the early twenty-first century along with the “genealogical precursors and judicial and legislative precedents” that gave rise to this thoroughly racialized institution.<sup>2</sup>

While most recent scholarship on migration detention has focused on the last four decades, it is important to note

that in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries too immigrants were routinely detained at ports of entry, including at the now celebrated Ellis Island immigration station. Thomas Pitkin was among the first to document detention on Ellis Island in *Keepers of the Gate* (1975) while Ronald H. Bayor has taken up the subject more recently in *Encountering Ellis Island* (2014). The stories of those who passed through and languished in the cages of Ellis Island are also told in *Island of Hope, Island of Tears* (2003) by David M. Brownstone, Irene M. Franck, and Douglass Brownstone.

On the West Coast, migration detention played an even larger role in immigration policy and the migrant experience. Detention at the Angel Island Immigration Station in San Francisco Bay functioned as a key tool of Asian exclusion and represented an important precursor to the role that migrant detention would ultimately play in immigration enforcement later in the twentieth century. *Island: Poetry and History of Chinese Immigrants on Angel Island* (1991) by Him Mark Lai, Judy Yung, and poet Genny Lim, documents Chinese detention and resistance on Angel Island. More comprehensive explanations of the role of detention as a mechanism of Asian exclusion appear in *Immigration at the Golden Gate* (2008) by Robert Eric Barde and *Angel Island: Immigrant Gateway to America* (2010) by Erika Lee and Judy Yung.

In periods of war, the United States government utilized and expanded its peacetime detention apparatus to imprison the foreign-born as well as native-born US citizens. The most notorious instance of this, of course, is the internment of Japanese and Japanese-Americans during World War II. Indispensable among the many valuable histories of this period are the books *And Justice for All: An Oral History of the Japanese American Detention Camps* (1999) by John Tateishi and *Prisoners Without Trial: Japa-*

\* For a complete bibliography, see the IEHS blog at <https://iehs.org/category/blog/>.

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## From the IEHS President



Halfway through my IEHS presidency, I am pleased to report the continuing relevance of our scholarship and teaching on migration and ethnicity and the dynamism of our membership, board, and officers. First, I want to thank outgoing board members Gráinne McEvoy (Notre Dame), Ana Elizabeth Rosas (University of California, Irving), and Yukari Takai

(University of Windsor), who all served three-year terms in which they helped to govern IEHS and advance its mission of promoting understanding and awareness of immigrants and immigration policy. We welcome new board members S. Deborah Kang (California State University – San Marcos), Sarah McNamara (Texas A&M), and Julian Lim (Arizona State University), who are already undertaking serious business on your behalf.

The 2019–2020 board made several important decisions at our annual meeting held April 5, 2019 in Philadelphia. We passed an amendment to the bylaws to broaden the scope of our lifetime achievement awards from their earlier emphasis on distinguished service. Now they may honor “any Immigration and Ethnic History Society member or leading scholar of immigration and ethnic history upon the culmination of their career for outstanding scholarly contributions; a combination of scholarly and service leadership; and exemplary service to IEHS.” If you wish to nominate a deserving colleague for a Lifetime Achievement Award, please contact me at [myhsu@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:myhsu@austin.utexas.edu).

The board voted to enact several new programs including travel awards for graduate students and adjunct faculty members and awards to support members’ digital projects that advance understanding of immigration and ethnic history. Committees have been struck to develop policies and practices for running these programs, and we plan to announce them formally and to begin soliciting applications in the fall semester.

We have also decided to inaugurate an IEHS book group program that will convene at conferences attended by significant numbers of members. Torrie Hester ([torrie.hester@slu.edu](mailto:torrie.hester@slu.edu)) will be running the first event, which will discuss the book receiving honorable mention for the 2019 Saloutos Book Award, Simeon Man’s *Soldiering through Empire: Race and the Making of the Decolonizing Pacific* (University of California Press, 2018) at the

Social Science History Association meeting. Heather Lee ([heatherruthlee@gmail.com](mailto:heatherruthlee@gmail.com)) will coordinate the next book group at the American Historical Association meeting in New York in 2020. If you are interested in participating, please contact Torrie or Heather directly. If you are interested in organizing a book group for the OAH in Washington, DC, please contact program committee member Madalena Marinari ([mmarinar@gustavus.edu](mailto:mmarinar@gustavus.edu)).

Working with IEHS members Andrew Urban and Elliott Young, IEHS is encouraging historians of immigration, US foreign relations, and Mexico, Central America, and other regions to provide expert witness testimony to help inform immigration judges about the country conditions of asylum seekers. Please consider signing up for the expert witness database—and share the call with your networks of scholars. Further details appear in our April 9, 2019 blog post <https://iehs.org/expert-witness-database/>.

I am also pleased to announce a significant partnership between IEHS and the NEH EdSitement website to provide informed and nuanced immigration history curriculum for high school teachers of U.S. history and civics courses. The [immigrationhistory.org](http://immigrationhistory.org) teaching module project has been developed by IEHS experts, with myself as lead scholar, supported by education experts and ITS staff at the University of Texas, and will be launched with a publicity campaign by the NEH in May in conjunction with Asian Pacific American Heritage month. It provides one-week teaching modules on immigration history designed to be dropped into high school classrooms to facilitate nuanced discussions with informed teaching activities, readings in primary sources, glossary of key concepts and terms, and an 80-item chronology of major events and laws. The website is now public—please visit and share!

Last but not least, my thanks go to officers and committee members who have fulfilled their terms of service: Cindy Cheng of the Saloutos Book Award Committee; Violet Showers Johnson, Michael Innis-Jiménez (chair), Hidetaka Hirota, and Rachel Kranson of the Nominating Committee; and Leigh Ann Wilson of the Pozzetta Award Committee. Your work has both sustained and enriched the IEHS.

Madeline Y. Hsu



## IEHS Awards

### Lifetime Achievement Awards

Judy Yung (University of California, Santa Cruz)

Barbara Posadas (Northern Illinois University)



### Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Prize

Ana Raquel Minian, *Undocumented Lives: The Untold Story of Mexican Migration* (Harvard University Press).

Honorable Mention: Simeon Man, *Soldiering through Empire: Race and the Making of the Decolonizing Pacific* (University of California Press).

### First Book Award

Rosina Lozano, *An American Language: The History of Spanish in the United States* (University of California Press).

Honorable Mention: Daniel H. Inouye, *Distant Islands: The Japanese American Community in New York City, 1876–1930s* (University Press of Colorado).

### Outstanding Dissertation Awards

Brendan A. Shanahan, "Making Modern American Citizenship: Citizens, Aliens, and Rights, 1865–1965" (University of California, Berkeley).

Honorable Mention: Evan Taparata, "No Asylum for Mankind: The Creation of Refugee Law and Policy in the United States, 1776–1951" (University of Minnesota).

### George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Research Awards

Miles Culpepper (University of California, Berkeley)

Ivón Padilla-Rodríguez (Columbia University)

### Carlton C. Qualey Memorial Article Award

Jane Hong (Occidental College)

Honorable Mention: Cecilia Tsu (University of California, Davis)



Awards banquet photographs by Ci Ren

## From the Programming Committee

The IEHS Programming Committee is eager to expand the presence of our society at the annual meetings of the OAH and AHA and the many other organizations in which our members participate.

For the OAH, our committee:

- considers full panel proposals from IEHS members and chooses two sessions that are guaranteed acceptance,
- endorses a large number of additional sessions after they are approved by the OAH,
- organizes Chat Room Seminars where one IEHS member leads an informal discussion of a timely topic,
- and can organize Lightning Round sessions at which a group of graduate students give five-minute presentations on their work, with some funding available from the OAH.

For the AHA, our committee can co-sponsor an unlimited number of sessions, with acceptance of any of these sessions contingent on approval by the AHA.

We especially want to build on our connections with the AHA Pacific Coast Branch, the WHA, SHAFR, SSHA, and any other organizations in which IEHS members are involved. We encourage you to contact the Programming Committee if you are planning to propose a session to any of these organizations. We may be able to help.

Kevin Kenny, Maddalena Marinari, and Ellen Wu

## Seeking New *JAEH* Book Review Editor

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society (IEHS) is now seeking a Book Review Editor (BRE) for its quarterly *Journal of American Ethnic History* (*JAEH*). The BRE is responsible for selecting, requesting, receiving, and distributing books for review; identifying and recruiting reviewers; and editing, proofreading, assembling, and arranging book reviews and review essays for each journal issue. The *JAEH* publishes about 80–100 book reviews and 5–10 review essays per year and operates under quarterly deadlines.

The complete position description is posted on the IEHS website: [iehs.org/jaeh-book-review-editor/](https://iehs.org/jaeh-book-review-editor/).

The start date for the job is June 1, 2020, or as soon thereafter as possible. Applications will be considered starting July 15, 2019 until the position is filled. Please include details of any institutional support that would be made available to you and names of two references.

For further information or to apply, please contact IEHS President Madeline Hsu at [myhsu@austin.utexas.edu](mailto:myhsu@austin.utexas.edu).

## In Memoriam: Leonard Dinnerstein

Leonard Dinnerstein (1934–2019), professor emeritus of history at the University of Arizona, died at his home on January 22, 2019. He was 84. He had been in poor health for several years, but the immediate cause of death was complications from kidney failure. His father was an immigrant from Belarus and his mother was the daughter of immigrants from Austria and Romania. Leonard received his early education in the Bronx and then attended Manhattan's City College of New York (CCNY). Upon graduating from CCNY in 1955 he entered Columbia University for graduate work in American history, earning his PhD in 1966.

His first teaching position was at the New York Institute of Technology, followed by two years at Fairleigh Dickinson University before he moved to the History Department of the University of Arizona at Tucson (UA). Leonard taught at UA until his retirement in 2004. In addition to teaching a variety of courses in American history, he served as director of the university's Center for Judaic Studies from 1993 until 2000.

Leonard became the leading historian of American anti-Semitism and is best known for his important publications dealing with American Jews and anti-Semitism in the United States. He began his long career in the study of anti-Semitism with his dissertation. Someone suggested the case of Leo Frank, a Jewish pencil factory superintendent who was lynched in Georgia in 1915. Frank was accused of killing Mary Phagan, a thirteen-year-old white girl working in his factory. Faced with poor or questionable evidence the jury nonetheless found him guilty. Frank was sentenced to be executed, but the governor of Georgia commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Not satisfied, a mob kidnapped Frank from jail and hanged him. The case was certainly unusual—a white man being lynched by a white southern mob—but Frank was Jewish.

Leonard reported not to have heard of the unusual Frank case before he decided to use it for his dissertation topic, asking initially, "Who's Leo Frank?" The completed dissertation became the basis for his first book, *The Leo Frank Case* (1968), which was awarded the *Saturday Review's* Anisfield-Wolf Award in 1969. The Frank case kindled his interest in the study of American anti-Semitism and launched his career as a historian.

Leonard's next book was a study of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, a significant piece of immigration history. Because of the way Congress drew the Displaced Persons

Act, it clearly discriminated against Jewish European Displaced Persons. Two years later, in admitting another 200,000 Displaced Persons, Congress eliminated the discriminatory provisions, but as Leonard remarked, by then most Jews who wanted to leave Europe had gone to the new state of Israel.

Leonard's third major book went beyond his earliest studies to engage the whole American experience with anti-Semitism. Published in 1994 by Oxford University Press, *Anti-Semitism in America* explored the long history of this bigotry and discussed social discrimination facing established Jews as well as the most recent Jewish immigrants. For his work he received the 1994 National Jewish Book Award in history. His work retains its relevance, for while he traced its history until its slow but steady decline after World War II, recent events indicate that hostility toward Jews has not disappeared.

Leonard did not limit his understanding of American history to Jewish immigrants and Jewish Americans. He wrote a number of essays about immigration generally and with David Reimers coauthored *Ethnic Americans*, first published in 1975. Four years later Roger Nichols joined the two and they published *Natives and Strangers*, a broad sweep of ethnicity and racism in American history. Additionally, Leonard edited several volumes touching on other topics. With Kenneth Jackson he edited a general book of essays intended for use in college courses, and he edited another general collection concentrating on the post-1945 era. Leonard also published a large number of book chapters, journal articles, and papers presented at academic conferences. He lectured at dozens of colleges and universities and was frequently asked to review books in the main history scholarly journals.

Among the numerous awards he received were research grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Philosophical Society. He served as a consultant to a number of institutions developing programs for the public and lectured at non-academic institutions.

He is survived by his wife Myra (Rosenberg) Dinnerstein, who also received a PhD from Columbia University, daughter Julie, son Andrew, sister Rita Kabasakalian, and granddaughter McKenzie.

David M. Reimers  
Professor Emeritus  
New York University

## New Publications Noted

**Battisti, Danielle.** *Whom We Shall Welcome: Italian Americans and Immigration Reform, 1945–1965.* New York: Fordham University Press, 2019.

**Brooks, Charlotte.** *American Exodus: Second Generation Chinese Americans in China, 1901–1949.* Oakland: University of California Press, 2019.

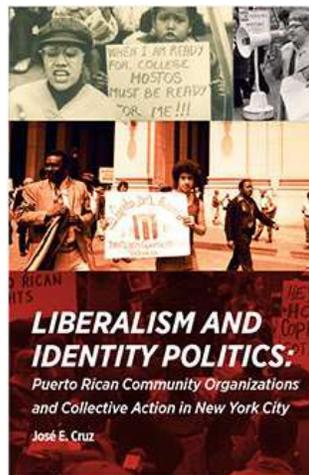
**Buenger, Walter L. and Walter D. Kamphoefner.** *Preserving German Texas Identity: Reminiscences of William A. Trenckmann, 1859–1935.* College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2018.

**Chang, Gordon H. and Shelley Fisher Fishkin.** *The Chinese and the Iron Road: Building the Transcontinental Railroad.* Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2019.

**Contreras, Eduardo A.** *Latinos and the Liberal City: Politics and Protest in San Francisco.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019.

**Cruz, José E.** *Liberalism and Identity Politics: Puerto Rican Community Organizations and Collective Action in New York City.* New York: Centro Press, 2019.

**Ehrstine, Glenn and Lucas Gibbs.** "Iowa's Prohibition Plague: Joseph Eiboeck's Account of the Battle over Prohibition, 1846–1900." *Annals of Iowa* 78, no. 1 (2019): 1–74.



**Enyeart, John P.** *Death to Fascism: Louis Adamic's Fight for Democracy.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2019.

**Gutfreund, Zevi.** *Speaking American: Language Education and Citizenship in Twentieth Century Los Angeles.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2019.

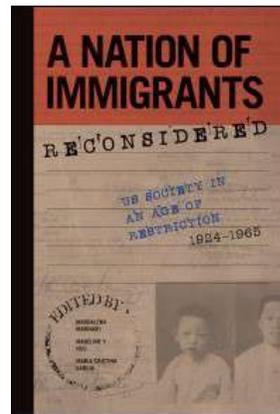
**Ibarraran-Bigalondo, Amaia.** *Mexican American Women, Dress, and Gender: Pachucas, Chicanas, Cholas.* London: Routledge, 2019.

**Kposowa, Augustine.** *Immigration and Society: A Historical and Sociological Approach.* San Diego: Cognella, 2019.

**Lee, Erika.** *America for Americans: A History of Xenophobia in the United States.* New York: Basic Books, 2019.

**Marinari, Maddalena, Madeline Yuan-yin Hsu, and María Cristina García, eds.** *A Nation of Immigrants Reconsidered: US Society in an Age of Restriction, 1924–1965.* Urbana:

University of Illinois Press, 2018.



**Martinelli, Phylis Cancilla and Ana Varela-Lago, eds.** *Hidden Out in the Open: Spanish Migration to the United States, 1875–1930.* Louisville: University Press of Colorado, 2019.

**Oda, Meredith.** *Gateway to the Pacific: Japanese Americans and the Remaking of San Francisco.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2019.

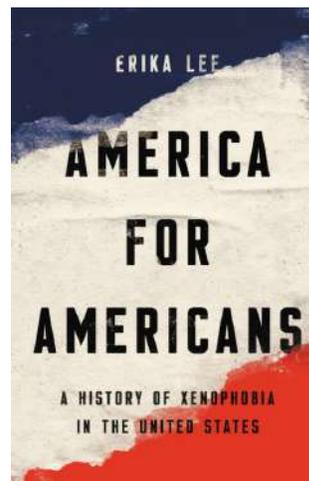
**Richard, Mark Paul.** "A Peculiar Condition: A History of the Jumping Frenchmen Syndrome in Scientific and Popular Accounts." *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences*, 27, no. 4 (September 2018): 355–74.

**Ridner, Judith.** *The Scots Irish of Early Pennsylvania: A Varied People.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2018.

**Slayer, Lucy E.** *Under the Starry Flag: How a Band of Irish Americans Joined the Fenian Revolt and Sparked a Crisis over Citizenship.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2018.

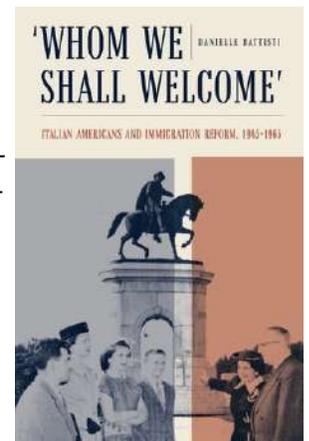
**Struthers, David M.** *The World in a City: Multiethnic Radicalism in Early Twentieth-Century Los Angeles.* Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2019.

**Tang, Edward.** *From Confinement to Containment: Japanese/American Arts during the Early Cold War.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2019.



**Varon, Alberto.** *Before Chicanos: Citizenship and the Making of Mexican American Manhood, 1848–1959.* New York: New York University Press, 2018.

**Vasiljević, Maksim.** *The Serbian Christian Heritage of America: The Historical, Spiritual, and Cultural Presence of the Orthodox Diaspora in North America, 1815–2019.* Los Angeles: Sebastian Press, 2019.



**(DETENTION continued from page 1)**

*nese Americans in World War II* (2004) by Roger Daniels. The significance of the incarceration of Japanese Americans becomes even clearer when it is situated within the longer arc of Asian American history as Erika Lee does in *The Making of Asian America* (2016).

While in some respects, World War II-era detention falls outside of this discussion of migration detention (since approximately two-thirds of those sent to internment camps were American citizens), there is much to learn from a comparative examination of wartime detention, which authorities attempted to justify as a national security measure, and peacetime detention in which the practice functioned as a tool of immigration enforcement. This is particularly true in the post 9/11 period in which the detention of both “enemy aliens” and unauthorized immigrants have increased significantly. *Rightlessness: Testimony and Redress in U.S. Prison Camps since World War II* (2016) by A. Naomi Paik is especially useful toward this end as it searches the past for lessons that can be applied to the challenge of prison camps and refugee and immigrant detention in the twenty-first century.

In the postwar period, migration detention continued to be a formal part of US immigration policy until 1954 when the United States officially ended the practice. As an informal tool of immigration enforcement, however, detention continued to be used against certain unauthorized migrants, particularly along the United States–Mexico border. Then, in the 1970s, and especially after the arrival of large numbers of Cuban and Haitian asylum seekers in the summer of 1980, US officials once again began to look to mass detention as a tool of immigration enforcement. I tell the story of detention’s return in *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System* (2018), emphasizing the pivotal role that Haitian refugees played in this history. Jana K. Lipman highlights the centrality of Caribbean migrants in the history of migration detention as well, with *Guantánamo: A Working-Class History between Empire and Revolution* (2008) and “The Fish Trusts the Water, and It Is in the Water that It Is Cooked: The Caribbean Origins of the Krome Detention Center” (2013) among her particularly notable works. A number of other works also spotlight the role of Haitian and Cuban migrants in this history and investigate how detention intersects with histories of US foreign policy and empire, including Mark Dow’s *American Gulag: Inside U.S. Immigration Prisons* (2005), Jenna M. Loyd and Alison Mountz’s *Boats, Borders, and Bases: Race, the Cold War, and the Rise of Migration Detention in the United*

*States* (2018), and Jeffrey S. Kahn’s *Islands of Sovereignty: Haitian Migration and the Borders of Empire* (2018). Numerous works by Alex Stepick, Norman L. Zucker and Naomi Flink Zucker, and María Cristina García also explore these connected histories. Even as we reposition the history of migrant detention to better account for the Caribbean, however, books such as *Other People’s Blood: U.S. Immigration Prisons in the Reagan Decade* (1996) by Robert S. Kahn and *The Militarization of the U.S.–Mexico Border, 1978–1992* (1996) by Timothy J. Dunn remind us that Central American and Mexican migration also factored significantly in the rise of migration detention in the 1980s and 1990s.

While frameworks of empire and international relations have been extraordinarily useful, scholars have also found other ways to approach migration detention. Increasing attention to the problem of racialized mass incarceration in the United States and the advance of the field of carceral studies have provided fertile ground for scholars of migration detention. Three articles provide a good starting point for considering migration detention within the broader rise of mass incarceration: Jonathan Simon’s “Refugees in a Carceral Age: The Rebirth of Immigration Prisons in the United States” (1998), Mary Bosworth and Emma Kaufman’s follow-up to Simon, “Foreigners in a Carceral Age: Immigration and Imprisonment in the US” (2011), and Torrie Hester’s “Deportability and the Carceral State” (2015). *Caught: The Prison State and the Lockdown of American Politics* (2016) by Marie Gottschalk and *From Deportation to Prison: The Politics of Immigration Enforcement in Post-Civil Rights America* (2016) by Patricia Macías-Rojas also represent insightful works in a growing body of literature that is incorporating migration detention into the history of mass incarceration and the punitive turn in American law and politics. Further bridging the divide between international relations and carceral studies are those works that explain both empire and mass incarceration as a product of neoliberalism and a manifestation of late-stage capitalism, especially two exceptionally useful works from the social sciences: *Beyond Walls and Cages: Prisons, Borders, and Global Crisis* (2012), edited by Jenna M. Loyd, Matt Mitchelson, and Andrew Burridge, and *Deported: Immigrant Policing, Disposable Labor, and Global Capitalism* (2015) by Tanya Golash-Boza.

A critical part of explaining how migration detention came to occupy such an important place within the broader carceral state is understanding how and why immigration policy merged with criminal punishment. One contribution of this field of study, which immigration scholars have termed crimmigration, has been to demonstrate how im-

migration detention does not actually function as civil confinement but rather as penal incarceration. Legal scholar César Cuauhtémoc García Hernández presents this argument in the foundational article “Immigration Detention as Punishment” (2014). Other collections by crimmigration scholars that shed valuable light on migration detention are the edited collections *Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader* (2013), edited by Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, and *Constructing Immigrant “Illegality”: Critiques, Experiences, and Responses* (2014), edited by Cecilia Menjivar and Daniel Kanstroom. For an illuminating study of how the immigration legislation of 1996 shaped migration detention, readers should consult *Detained: Immigration Laws and the Expanding I.N.S. Jail Complex* (2002) by Michael Welch. And closely related to crimmigration scholarship are a number of works by legal scholars that locate the problem of migration detention at the intersection of state sovereignty, territoriality, and international human rights, most notably, *Immigration Detention and Human Rights* (2010) by Galina Cornelisse, *Punish and Expel* (2015) by Emma Kaufman, and *Immigration Detention, Risk, and Human Rights* (2016), edited by Maria Joao Guia, Robert Koulis, and Valsamis Mitsilegas.

In the last decades of the twentieth century, the United States pioneered the practice of mass incarceration as a tool of immigration enforcement; it modeled as well the use of extraterritorial detention through its operation of facilities like those at Guantanamo Bay. From these origins, migration detention has grown into a widely embraced global practice, demonstrated by an outpouring of new works including *Immigration Detention: The Migration of a Policy and its Human Impact* (2017) edited by Amy Nethery and Stephanie J. Silverman and *Rights, Deportation, and Detention in the Age of Immigration Control* (2015) by Tom K. Wong.

Despite (or perhaps because of) the ubiquity and immense power of global detention regimes, resistance to migration detention remains and is documented by a growing body of literature. Works like A. Naomi Paik’s *Rightlessness*, Mark S. Hamm’s *The Abandoned Ones: The Imprisonment and Uprising of the Mariel Boat People* (1995), and my own *Detain and Punish* trace the history of detainee resistance back into the postwar period. For a most compelling portrait of detainee resistance amidst the rise of the global detention network, *Human Rights, Refugee Protest and Immigration Detention* (2016) by Lucy Fiske is essential reading. In addition, Jessica Ordaz’s article, “Protesting Conditions Inside *El Corralón*: Immigration Detention, State Repression, and Transnational Migrant Politics in El Centro, California” (2019), shows how much there is to learn from in-depth examinations of specific sites of re-

sistance and specific historical moments.

Since detention and imprisonment disappears and silences its victims, making detainees seen and heard has also been an important part of resistance to migration detention. For this reason, we should place those works which tell the stories of and give voice to incarcerated people in the category of resistance literature. *Detained and Deported: Stories of Immigrant Families Under Fire* (2016) by Margaret Regan is a good example, as are *Passaic: The True Story of One Man’s Journey Through American Immigration, Detention and Deportation* (2014) by Daniel Kunstler and *Brother, I’m Dying* (2007) by Edwidge Danticat. To understand the survival and resistance of imprisoned women in particular, see *Interrupted Life: Experiences of Incarcerated Women in the United States* (2010), edited by Rickie Solinger, et al., which can be read in fruitful dialogue with *Captivity Beyond Prisons: Criminalization Experiences of Latina (Im)migrants* (2016) by Martha D. Escobar.

We now know much more about migration detention than we did even ten years ago. And there is an exciting body of new work that will continue to expand our understanding. *Inside Immigration Detention* (2014) by Mary Bosworth, *Detain and Deport: The Chaotic U.S. Immigration Enforcement Regime* (2019) by Nancy Hiemstra, and the collections *Intimate Economies of Immigration Detention* (2016) (edited by Dierdre Conlon and Nancy Hiemstra) and *Challenging Immigration Detention: Academics, Activists, and Policy-Makers* (2017) (edited by Michael J. Flynn and Michael B. Flynn), each present new methods and approaches to the issue. Finally, those of us working in the field of migration detention eagerly await a number of forthcoming works by César Cuauhtémoc García Hernández, David Manuel Hernández, Adam Goodman, and Jessica Ordaz.

1. “Introduction,” *Journal of American Ethnic History* 38, no. 2 (Winter, 2019): 5–6.
2. David Manuel Hernández, “Pursuant to Deportation: Latinos and Immigrant Detention,” *Latino Studies* 6, no. 1–2 (2008): 49.



**Carl Lindskoog is assistant professor of history at Raritan Valley Community College and the author of *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System*. His current book project focuses on revolution, migration, and the Sanctuary Movement from Reagan to Trump.**

# The Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter

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Special thanks to Jolene Kreisler and Lisa Lamson  
for their work on this issue.



**New Publications? Awards? Conferences  
planned? Research projects? Let us know! Email  
[newsletter@iehs.org](mailto:newsletter@iehs.org).**

## Membership

All rates include membership in the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, the quarterly *Journal of American Ethnic History*, and the biannual *Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter*.

### Individuals (1 Year):

Print or online: \$45; Both: \$55

### Students (1 Year):

Print or online: \$25; Both: \$35

### Institutions (1 Year):

Print or online: \$257; Both: \$310

Non-U.S. postage (Canada/Mexico): + \$10

Other non-U.S. locations: + \$35

### Single Issues of the *JAEH*:

Individuals: \$20; Institutions: \$50

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