19th Nordic Migration Conference:

New (Im)mobilities, Migration and Race in the Era of Authoritarianism

REMESO, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden, 15–17 August 2018

Call for Workshop Proposals

REMESO - Institute for Research on Migration, Ethnicity and Society, Linköping University and **Nordic Migration Research** invite proposals for workshops to be held during the 19th Nordic Migration conference entitled 'New (Im)mobilities, Migration and Race in the Era of Authoritarianism'. The conference will take place at Linköping University, Campus Norrköping, Sweden during August 15-17, 2018.

We welcome thematic workshop proposals from across all disciplinary fields focusing on a wide range of topics that are relevant for scholars of international migration and ethnic relations. Submissions for workshop proposals should include a workshop title, no more than 400 words overview of the rationale of the workshop and the names and affiliation of the organizers (minimum 2) of the workshop.

Deadline for workshop proposals, November 20, 2017.

The Call for paper abstracts will be announced on December 18, 2017, following the selection of the workshops. The deadline for paper abstract submission is January 31, 2018. Workshop organizers will in cooperation with the conference organizing committee be responsible for selecting the papers to be presented in each workshop.

To propose a workshop, send an e-mail to: MRConference2018.REMESO@liu.se

Web: <u>liu.se/forskning/19th-nordic-migration-conference-2018</u>

Confirmed Keynote Speakers:

Etienne Balibar, Professor of philosophy, prev. Paris 1 Sorbonne and Paris 10 Nanterre, Currently Kingston University, London, (CRMEP) and Visiting P. at Columbia University, NYC.

Thomas Hylland Eriksen, Professor of Anthropology, Oslo.

Tanya Maria Golash-Boza, Professor of Sociology, University of California, Merced.





New (Im)mobilities, Migration and Race in the Era of Authoritarianism

Migration researchers usually devote themselves to the study of human mobility across political and cultural borders. Today, however, they are increasingly compelled to reconsider the question of *immobility*. Just as it is true that more people than ever may be described as migrants and/or as displaced persons, it is equally true an ever greater part of these migrants are in situations of prohibited movement, be it in the form of detention camps, border controls, EU hot spots, eroding asylum rights, territorial bondage, or racialized privileges and barriers that block mobility.

Territorial bounds and sedentary life forms always constituted the unspoken norm in research on international migration and ethnic relations. Today's multiplication of instruments and policies that prevent people from moving should prompt migration research to rethink the discipline's theoretical and methodological frameworks and invent new ways of understanding why the 'age of migration' also appears to be an era of emerging authoritarianism and immobility.

Consideration may be given to political ideologies of populism and authoritarianism, which has revived ideals of ethnic identity, national purity and racial supremacy. Equal attention should be devoted to policies of austerity that bind people to states or economic concerns by way of debts, duties, and precarious labour arrangements. Researchers are also called to investigate how systems of controlled mobility sort people along new lines of ethnicity, gender and class. It is important to examine the strategies by which migrants and civil society organizations circumvent and resist political, economic, judicial and material forms of control and exploitation. Paths to integration and citizenship in receiving societies also constitute an urgent topic of research, since many migrants today face the prospect of more or less permanent temporariness in Nordic and European societies where citizenship and legal residency are no longer the given outcome of the migration process.

Themes to consider:

- Ideologies of populism and authoritarianism and the revival of ideals of ethnic identity, national purity and racial supremacy.
- Policies of austerity that bind people to states or economic concerns by way of debts, duties and precarious labour arrangements.
- Systems of controlled and monitored mobility that sort people along new lines of ethnicity, gender and class.
- Strategies by which migrants and civil society organizations resist political, economic, judicial and material forms of control and exploitation.
- Paths to integration and citizenship in receiving societies.
- The prospect for migrants of more or less permanent temporariness in Nordic and European societies.