Migration, Mobility & Displacement is an online, open-access, peer-reviewed journal. It seeks to publish original and innovative scholarly articles, juried thematic essays from migrant advocacy groups and practitioners, and visual essays that speak to migration, mobility and displacement and that relate in diverse ways to the Asia-Pacific. The journal welcomes submissions from scholars and migrant advocacy groups that are publicly engaged, and who seek to address a range of issues facing migrants, mobile and displaced persons, and especially work which explores injustices and inequalities.

We welcome submissions and inquiries from prospective authors. Please visit our website: mmduvic.ca, or contact the editor for more information.

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Welcome to the second of two special issues that we are releasing in the aftermath of an international conference entitled Migration and Late Capitalism: Critical Intersections with the Asia-Pacific and Beyond. In the present issue, we publish research papers by conference participants. We also publish two unsolicited submissions by Carrie Dawson and John Connell, whose papers fit nicely with two themes of the conference: the incarceration of undocumented migrants and labor migration. We also publish Marlea Clarke’s interview with Evelyn Encalada Grez, a migrant activist and organizer, and will soon add short video made by internal migrants in China.

The first four papers, the interview, and the short video touch on the conference themes of migrants’ struggles and migrants’ rights. The following three papers resonate with the conference’s themes of displacement and self-determination, and of the detention of undocumented migrants.

The paper by Bindu Menon and T. T. Sreekumar studies the emotional politics and religious experiences of migration from South Asia to the Gulf States, with a particular focus on the Islamic home-film movement in Kerala, India. The videos, made by amateur filmmakers of the Muslim community, provide powerful narratives of precarity, racialized hierarchy, and the Kafka system that migrants in this network experience. Denise Spitzer’s paper points to the disparity between macro-level perspectives and migrants’ own experiences with entrepreneurship. Her paper demonstrates the importance of ethnographic research with migrants who are supposed to benefit from policies to steer and encourage entrepreneurship among migrants. Selim Reza’s paper, drawing on empirical evidence from interviews, argues that hyper-individualized recruitment practices, as practiced in the Bangladeshi construction industry, contribute to precarious employment and the exploitation of migrant construction workers. John Connell’s paper explores the state of labor migration from North Korea, a source country not usually featured in labor migration studies due to lack of access and data. One of the most valuable contributions is therefore the basic reportage that this article offers. We are only beginning to understand the issues at stake in this illusive but vital case.

Evelyn Encalada Grez tells interviewer Marlea Clarke that Justicia for Migrant Workers (J4MW) adopts a community and transnational organizing approach and has increasingly used a gender lens to shape its organizing, advocacy and legal work. What is particularly unique in J4MW’s work is the organization’s attention to workers’ emotions and the effect of migration on relationship, on families, on emotions and on gender relations. The short video “Little Wish” by Sun Heng echoes this. It also gives us a glimpse of the emotional toll migration brought to parents and children in China. This work also provides a rare window on the experience of internal migration in Asia as seen from the perspective of migrants themselves.

Reeta Chowdhari Tremblay’s contribution takes us into the complexities
of refugees and internally displaced people in Jammu and Kashmir. She argues that those who count as refugees and displaced persons in international and national conventions and agreements exclude refugees and internally displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir, leaving them in a state of protracted displacement. She further argues this problem should be treated in its specific historical, political and cultural context and that identity-based politics in that context are unproductive and should be pushed aside. The paper co-authored by Jessica Ball and Sarah Moselle argues for centering forced migrant children and youth in the study of agency in mobile populations in migration and refugee studies. As they put it, the paper “charts a program of research with the intention to better understand the capacity of youth on the move to contribute meaningfully to decision-making about their repatriation or resettlement.” Carrie Dawson interrogates the “apparatus of disappearance” in Canada’s detention centres that makes undocumented migrants disappear, using the case of Lucia Jimenez as an entry point. She thus takes up the call made by Tings Chak in her graphic novel Undocumented, as well as in her keynote at our Migration and Late Capitalism conference: to make undocumented migrants visible in public conversation on incarceration/detention and migrants’ rights.