

PART III

Consequences of Population Movements for Agency, Structure, and Reproductive Processes

The chapters of part III examine some reproductive consequences of transnational migration. Their overarching themes include the effects of immigration politics and policies on the reproductive practices of migrants and other displaced populations, and the processes that come into play as migrants try to negotiate unfamiliar institutional structures, practices, laws, and regulations.

Mark B. Padilla's contribution, "From Sex Workers to Tourism Workers: A Structural Approach to Male Sexual Labor in Dominican Tourism Areas," offers a framework for understanding the flexible, situationally determined sexual practices of a growing number of working-class Dominican men. His analysis begins with the wide-ranging structural and economic changes that have been transforming this small nation from an agrarian economy to one based on tourism, and shows how these economic and social transformations are being accompanied by new conceptions of masculinity, with health consequences not only for men but for their wives and children as well. In introducing a concept of "regional masculinities," Padilla moves beyond a circumscribed notion of the local to deepen our understanding of the ways in which HIV/STI risks are produced and their consequences for reproduction.

In "Family Reunification Ideals and the Practice of Transnational Reproductive Life among Africans in Europe," Caroline H. Bledsoe and Papa Sow examine some of the contradictory and unanticipated effects of the

European Union's family reunification policies and show that migrants' reproductive lives are often simultaneously determined by legal and other institutional structures and practices both at home and in their host societies. Bledsoe and Sow illuminate some of the reproductive consequences of the countervailing forces at play in the lives of male Gambian migrants living and working in Spain. Their analysis raises provocative questions about how to analytically account for the power of states to affect the reproduction of noncitizen resident groups.

Carolyn Sargent's chapter, "Problematizing Polygamy, Managing Maternity: The Intersections of Global, State, and Family Politics in the Lives of West African Migrant Women in France," similarly examines ways that state immigration policies, in this case in concert with institutionalized biomedical practices, shape the reproductive lives of migrant families in Europe. Like Bledsoe and Sow, Sargent charts the tightening of immigration regulations in relation to marriage and reproduction. Although family reunification has represented a principal route to legal residence in France for African migrants since the 1970s, the recent prohibition of once tacitly accepted polygamous unions has generated conflicts and gendered-based strategic responses as polygamously married women and men seek to retain legal status. She shows how reproduction has become a central component in these marital and family tensions, as well as in national political debates surrounding immigration.

"Lost in Translation: Lessons from California on the Implementation of State-Mandated Fetal Diagnosis in the Context of Globalization," by Carole H. Browner, looks at ways in which a group of Mexican immigrant women interact with, and come to adopt, certain reproductive practices of their host nation, the United States. Like the authors of the previous two chapters, Browner traces the links between broad-scale globalization processes, state policies designed to regulate immigration and reproduction, and male and female migrants' reproductive lives. In discovering and revealing the unexpectedly powerful role that untrained medical interpreters play in the determination of these women's amniocentesis decisions, Browner adds nuance to the meanings of agency, choice, and constraint—and proposes new policy considerations for clinical practice.

In "Reproductive Rights in No-Woman's-Land: Politics and Humanitarian Assistance," Linda M. Whiteford and Aimee R. Eden examine a tragically overlooked consequence of global population movements for women's

health and reproduction. They observe that while more than half the world's population lives in disaster-prone areas and that the number of displaced people grows annually, a large proportion of women who are refugees or otherwise displaced are excluded from basic reproductive healthcare by the humanitarian organizations ostensibly overseeing their protection. They conclude their chapter with policy considerations and a call to action.

The third part of this collection expands on the central questions posed throughout: How do global structures and forces shape and reflect state- and local-level dynamics? How does transnational migration generate transformations in marital relations, family ties, and reproductive decision making in diverse locations and situations? In the context of global flows of population, both voluntary and involuntary, how do individuals, families, and other collectivities conceptualize and pursue reproductive goals and strategies, and to what ends?