Carl Lindskoog, *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World's Largest Immigration Detention System*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2018. xi+ 206 pp. (Cloth US\$84.95)

This book, in which Carl Lindskoog documents the continuing debates over immigration policy and national identity that punctuate the history of the United States, could not have come at a more appropriate time. Fundamental concerns such as who can enter the country, who can claim citizenship, and, ultimately, who belongs to the nation have fueled various iterations of the debates. Lindskoog's case study of the U.S. reaction to the wave of Haitian migrants and asylum seekers that began arriving on its shores in the early 1970s illustrates the ongoing dilemma. The reaction to the influx of unwelcomed migrants prompted a reexamination of pre-1954 detention policies and led to what has become a vast immigration detention system. *Detain and Punish* traces the debates that shaped policies affecting the treatment of Haitian immigrants and sheds light on the historical, political, legal, social, and ethical components of the discourse surrounding immigration. An important contribution of the book is its well-documented description of the processes that gave rise to what has become a carceral state, including the racialized mass detention and incarceration of undesirable immigrants. This system, Lindskoog demonstrates, is designed to discourage illegal migration and maintain the integrity of the nation.

Lindskoog's multilayered analysis is very effective at teasing out the various threads of the debates that swirled around the controversial treatment of Haitian immigrants and lays bare the tensions and paradoxes inherent in the complex American administrative and judicial structures—federal, state governments, and local jurisdictions—that complicate the way laws are interpreted and implemented at different levels. He also sheds light on the intersection of race, migration, and citizenship in discourses of citizenship throughout American history. There are several takeaways from *Detain and Punish*, from its focus on Haitian migration to more global concerns about migration from less developed countries toward richer ones.

Lindskoog carefully documents the impact of Haitian migration for those Haitian immigrants already living in the United States and for Americans, especially during the 1980s and '90s. The 1980s saw an almost uncontrollable influx of Haitian migrants fleeing repression and poverty at home. Americans reacted by trying different strategies to stem the flow of Haitians to Florida through legal means, intercepting migrants at sea and incarcerating or deporting them. Haitians responded to a situation they felt was discriminatory by mounting a complex resistance movement. They argued their case through the courts,

and called attention to their plight through protests, hunger strikes, and the media. Although Haitians' fate ebbed and flowed under different administrations, their model of resistance was adopted by later waves of immigrants considered undesirable. Lindskoog suggests that "the Haitian solidarity movement of the 1980s and 1990s was one of the major civil and human rights campaigns of the late twentieth century" (p. 5).

The book succeeds in demonstrating the power of stigma by tracing the way discourses based on race and political and economic considerations shaped the perception of Haitians as "diseased," "dangerous," and a threat to the polity. Comparisons between the treatment of Haitian and Cuban immigrants clearly support these interpretations. The Haitian experience had long-term implications and affected the way later immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers have been treated. Lindskoog's analysis identifies the salient elements of narratives of migration in American society. The fear of immigrants from Latin America storming the U.S. border with Mexico and the need to address this threat sound like an iteration of the debate about Haitian migration.

Detain and Punish adds a new dimension to global discussions of migration, national identities, protectionism, and the question of who gets to define who is part of a state. The mass migration from war-torn Middle Eastern and African countries to Europe, for example, echoes the tension between human rights and states' rights that has been raised by Haitians. Push and pull factors that inform decisions to migrate and narratives about protecting the integrity of nations may vary, but similarities abound. As we follow Lindskoog's analysis, it is not difficult to conclude that looking for safe heavens and economic opportunities on the one hand, and protecting wealth and other valued resources on the other, are critical elements in the calculus of migrants and host countries. The book is well worth reading and should be used in courses on migration, globalization, and emerging movements toward nationalism.

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