

Diverse readers will enjoy *Open to Disruption*. Every chapter incorporates details of the authors' research projects, so a wide range of substantive topics are represented. The book will provide encouragement and practical advice for scholars bedeviled by disruptions. Contributors' insights into the vicissitudes of the research process will also prove useful in graduate seminars on research design and methods, although highlighting the intellectual benefits of slow sociology arguably constitutes a disservice to graduate students (and junior faculty), given the academy's ever-increasing emphasis on copious and speedy output.

To be sure, one of the goals of *Open to Disruption* is to critique this "'arms race' of publication" (p. 271). Editors Nelson and Hertz advocate changing "what counts, and how it is counted" (p. 13) to encompass fruitful, if time-consuming, activities like coauthorship, activism, and skill acquisition, as well as innovation and risk-taking in general. Lareau recommends "educat[ing] others about the pace and nature of the work" (p. 276) while "being strategic" (p. 271) about data collection, for instance gathering two books' worth of data during every foray into the field. "[B]eing speedy is not really the point," she writes, ". . . finishing a high-quality study that you care about is the point" (p. 275).

Perhaps *Open to Disruption* should be required reading for department chairs and tenure and promotion committees. The editors hope their book will foment real change in the academy—and so do I.

Brennan, D. (2014). *Life Interrupted: Trafficking Into Forced Labor in the United States*. Durham, NC and London, England: Duke University Press. 301 pp. \$23.95 (paper).

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With the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the United States became one of the first countries to enact a federal law specifically prohibiting human trafficking, moving the issue to the fore of the American public's consciousness. Although the language of this act and its subsequent reauthorizations uses human trafficking as an

umbrella term inclusive of both sex trafficking and forced labor, the common media narrative has focused on sex trafficking. Scholars have decried this disproportionate focus, as the majority of trafficking cases involve forced labor, and recent research has cultivated a growing awareness of forced labor cases. Denise Brennan's *Life Interrupted* contributes to this important work, contesting the folkloric image of trafficking as sexual victimhood. Writing of *trafficking into forced labor* to highlight its connection to other forms of labor exploitation, Brennan provides a nuanced depiction of the diverse experiences of the formerly trafficked.

Blending individual narrative accounts with scholarship on forced labor, exploitation, coercion, and recovery from violence, Brennan centers the book on how formerly trafficked persons reclaim control of their lives and regain a feeling of belonging—what she refers to as “home-sense.” She conveys the difficulty these individuals have in trusting other people again and sharing their experiences with those in their community, including coethnics. The resulting isolation and precarity they endure is a crosscutting theme of the book.

Brennan conducted formal interviews with 30 trafficking survivors in several U.S. cities between 2004 and 2007, and continued conversations with them over roughly a decade, as well as with those providing assistance to them. She spoke with an additional 20 formerly trafficked persons in informal settings. Her sample includes mostly women, representing a range of experiences with trafficking and countries of origin. Asserting that trafficking prevention requires outreach in migrant communities, Brennan also spoke informally with exploited migrant workers not qualified to receive T visas, and she situates their experiences alongside those of formerly trafficked persons.

The book is divided into two parts: In the first, Brennan focuses on the conditions that lead to trafficking into forced labor and the politics surrounding it, and the second part examines life after forced labor. Chapter 1 lays out the politics shaping antitrafficking policy in the United States and discusses the characteristics and challenges of organizations providing care to trafficking survivors. Analyzing the influence of policies on migrant labor and sex work and the exploitation and persecution of those engaged in these types of work, Brennan finds that the lack of federal immigration reform, the passage of anti-immigration policies, and the conflation of sex work with sex trafficking have stunted efforts to prevent human trafficking in the United States.

Chapter 2 examines how individuals perceive their experience in forced labor and come to leave, the methods and forms of coercion used by traffickers, and the risks involved in attempts to escape. A particular strength of the chapter is that, artfully weaving interview data with a discussion on forms of resistance and power, Brennan emphasizes the subjectivity of coercion and presents the spectrum of resistance encountered in trafficking cases, from imagining and planning future escape to the action of escaping. In doing so, she illustrates the value of ethnographic accounts of human trafficking, as “[h]ow can one’s readiness for resistance and action be quantified and charted?” (p. 84).

Chapter 3 leads the second part of the book, focusing on how formerly trafficked persons build a new life for themselves and create a sense of home. The mismatch between the services antitrafficking organizations provide and the needs of formerly trafficked persons, discomfort with the “victim” label, challenges to resettlement, and the inadequacy of existing resources for trafficking care also comprise the topics of this chapter. Continuing the second part of the book, Chapter 4 deals with the quotidian concerns of life after trafficking into forced labor, such as obtaining green cards, testifying in court cases, and coping with poverty and compromised physical and mental health. Here, Brennan demonstrates the importance of social events in building and maintaining a social support network. Chapter 5 looks at work as empowering or disempowering, the evaluation of good jobs, remittances to family members, experiences negotiating at work, and the struggle to find work with decent wages that prompts some to return to exploitative work. After concluding remarks, she closes the book with suggestions for action.

Human trafficking and immigration scholars will find this well-researched book a useful addition to their libraries. Those interested in the effects of policy on efforts to assist trafficked persons and exploited workers, in posttrafficking experiences, or in posttrafficking service provision will find the book particularly valuable. This rich, compelling account of individuals rebuilding their lives after exploitation is affecting and succeeds in revealing a continuum of labor exploitation along which many workers in the U.S. fall.
