



AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

# WORLD ON THE MOVE

*Newsletter of the Section on  
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION*



**VOL. 10, NO. 1.**

**SPRING 2004**

## CHAIR

**Steven J. Gold**

Michigan State University

## PAST CHAIR

**Roger Waldinger**

University of California, Los  
Angeles

## SECRETARY TRESURER

**Peter Kivisto**

Augustana College

## COUNCIL

**Sara R. Curran**

Princeton University

**Eric Fong**

University of Toronto

**Jennifer Lee**

University of California, Irvine

**Cecilia Menjivar**

Arizona State University

**Jeffrey G. Reitz**

University of Toronto

## STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

**Yukio Kawano**

Johns Hopkins University

## NEWSLETTER EDITOR

**Susan K. Brown**

University of California, Irvine

## ASSOCIATE EDITOR

**Sabeen Sandhu**

University of California, Irvine

## IN THIS ISSUE ...

### From the Chair's Desk

### IM SECTION AWARDS FOR 2003:

**Distinguished Career Award** 4  
**Tamotsu Shibutani**

**Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award** 5  
**Steven J. Gold**

**Distinguished Student Scholarship Award** 7  
**David Fitzgerald**

### 2004 IM SECTION ELECTIONS

**Election Information & Candidate Profiles** 8

### 2004 ASA MEETING, AUG. 14-17, SAN FRANCISCO:

**IM Roundtable Abstracts** 14

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Summer Institute on International Migration** 27

**Calls for Papers and Manuscripts** 28

**Student Paper Award** 31

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN MIGRATION

32

*From The Chair's Desk:*

## **Topics of Study in International Migration**

By Steven J. Gold

The study of international migration has enjoyed considerable growth over the last decade. Prior to the creation of the International Migration Section in 1994, sociologists who wished to present research on international migration at the annual meeting were uncertain if they would have a session to present it in. Since that time, the situation has improved considerably. In 2002, 22 sessions included migration-related topics and in 2003, 12 sessions. Another indicator of the growth of interest in international migration is the frequency of dissertations completed on the topic. As Rubén G. Rumbaut's (2000) survey of immigration scholars shows, prior to the mid 1980s, less than half of self-described migration scholars (in a variety of disciplines) conducted dissertations on migration-related topics. Since that time, the number of dissertations on international migration has increased, suggesting both growing interest in international migration and the enhanced legitimacy of conducting research on this topic. One recent indication of the wide ranging interest in this field occurred when our section's 2003 student paper award received 17 applicants, a significant increase over previous years.



A number of factors has driven the growth of scholarship in international migration. Probably the most significant is the large number of international migrants that have traversed the globe of late, and the many social, cultural, political and economic changes associated with migration. In addition, several major foundations have recognized international migration as a worthy topic and have established funds to support its investigation. Both the supply of and demand for research on international migration has become so significant that several publishers of books and journals have provided outlets for presenting work on migration-related topics. Academic departments, including some of the most prestigious, have sought scholars to expand their expertise in the study of international migration. Finally, two recent presidents of the ASA -- Alejandro Portes and Douglas Massey -- established their reputations in large part through their investigations of international migration.

Given all of this institutional growth related to international migration, it is worthwhile to reflect upon the specific topics that scholars of international migration address. After all, the topics we choose to study determine the major orientation of our field, the kind of knowledge we generate, and shape our relations with the broader discipline of sociology, migration scholars in related disciplines, policy makers, and the interested public.

Drawing upon my own experience, I assume that a number of conditions -- some the result of careful, theoretically-driven planning, and others the consequence of more circumstantial factors -- contribute to our decisions to study one topic or group rather than another.

Given that decisions about what to study are most commonly made by individuals or small groups (such as dissertation committees) with rather parochial concerns, it is not too surprising that coverage of potential areas of study in the field of international migration is somewhat uneven and influenced by immediate contingencies rather than simply efforts to fill gaps in the literature. For example, in comparison to their numbers in the US, the experience of certain ethnic/nationality groups is far better documented for some, such as Koreans, Dominicans and Jews, than it is for others, like Armenians, Russians and Filipinos.

Similarly, despite the very recent expansion in research on the religious activities of immigrants, Ebaugh and Chafetz (2000: 15) contend that these topics have not been subject to adequate examination, perhaps due to an anti-religious bias on the part of contemporary sociologists.

Along the same lines, many more contemporary studies have been conducted on youthful migrants than the migrant elderly, and English language reports about international migrants within cities of the industrialized west are much more readily available than those concerning the impact of departures and arrivals in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Bloc.

The migration section provides a forum for migration scholars to discuss issues of mutual interest. It would be worthwhile to use this venue to discuss the selection of topics of study. Such a conversation could help us assess the progress that our field has made during its recent period of growth and to identify areas that merit additional attention. In so doing, this exercise could help us consider our future trajectory. Finally, on a very practical level, the results of such discussions could provide a list of potential topics for both novices and veterans to consider as they plan their next project.

I encourage readers who have ideas about topics worthy of study to send them to me. We will list them on the section's website and perhaps, in the newsletter, as well.

#### References:

Ebaugh Helen Rose and Janet Saltzman Chafetz. 2000. *Religion and the New Immigrants: Continuities and Adaptations in Immigrant Congregations*. Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira.

Rumbaut, Rubén G.

2000 "Immigration Research in the United States: Social Origins and Future Orientation" pp. 23-43 in Nancy Foner, Rubén G. Rumbaut and Steven J. Gold (eds.) *Immigration Research for a New Century: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

## DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD: TAMOTSU SHIBUTANI

Tamotsu Shibutani is known for his work on reference groups and the self, and the logical extension of that work into intergroup relations has cemented his importance to the study of international migration. His book *Ethnic Stratification: A Comparative Approach* (1965), written with Kian M. Kwan, lays the groundwork for an understanding of how macro structural changes influence intergroup dynamics. Though the book is nearly 40 years old, it is still sparking debate in such important new works as Alba and Nee's *Remaking the American Mainstream*.



**Tamotsu Shibutani**

Shibutani's work builds explicitly upon the work of Robert E. Park, Herbert Blumer, and other members of the Chicago School. Shibutani and Kwan view the subjective sense of social distance among groups as critical for understanding relations, since human interactions are based on the conceptions groups hold of one another. The greater the social distance, the less efficient the communication among groups. The more that institutions allow for communication across groups or color lines, the more that people see one another as individuals and not as members of a category, and the less becomes the social distance. Previously important boundaries begin to blur. Ultimately, individuals start to change their reference groups. In this way, Shibutani and Kwan show how macro change spurs assimilation. But they also provide a more interactionist interpretation to more common structural explanations of ethnic relations.

Although Shibutani could not accept the award in person, he sent the following acceptance note: "I am deeply grateful to the ASA Section on International Migration, chaired by Professor Roger Waldinger, for choosing me as the recipient of the Section's 2003 Distinguished Career Award. This is an honor I shall long cherish. I regret that I cannot be with you at the reception; Professor Jonathan Turner has graciously agreed to accept the award on my behalf. People all over the world are on the move – voluntarily and involuntarily, peacefully and not so peacefully. The causes and consequences of these contemporary mass movements are sometimes turbulent and often complex. I have devoted many years to observing, studying, and writing about human migration and the successive processes. Results of my efforts are presented in some of my publications, particularly *Ethnic Stratification: A Comparative Approach*, and *The Derelicts of Company K: A Sociological Study of Demoralization*. It is gratifying to see many of you vigorously pursuing this timely and important common interest. Please accept my best wishes. Thank you very much."

## STEVEN J. GOLD WINS THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI BOOK AWARD



*The International Migration section presented its 2003 William I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award to Steven J. Gold of Michigan State University for *The Israeli Diaspora* (London: Routledge, 2002). The Thomas and Znaniecki Award is given annually to the outstanding book or research monograph in the sociology of immigration published during the preceding two years. The following is excerpted from the presentation of awards by Sara Curran of the IM section council.*

On behalf of the International Migration Section, it gives me great pleasure to present the Thomas and Znaniecki award for 2003 to Dr. Steven Gold. Studies of immigration are usually about one country or another. However, like *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*, the epochal book after which this award is named, *The Israeli Diaspora* manages to be simultaneously about two countries. The book is about the United States because it addresses the life experience of Jewish immigrants from Israel in the United States. It is about Israel because of the anti-emigration attitudes the Jewish migrants brought with them to the United States. Israel does not approve of the emigration of Jews, whom it perceives as



Photo courtesy of Steven J. Gold, *The Israeli Diaspora*  
**Israeli entertainers of Russian and Yemeni origin celebrate at an Israeli Independence Day festival in LA's San Fernando Valley.**



Susan K. Brown

**Sara Curran, left, presents the Thomas and Znaniecki Award to Steven J. Gold.**

running away from their historic state-building mission just because life in Israel is dangerous and hard. Therefore, Jews who emigrate from Israel carry away a burden of ethno-nationalistic opprobrium that most up in Israel. Although it is certainly true that other immigrant communities in the United States have experienced the disapproval of the government and civil society of their state of origin, as far as the researchers have been concerned, the influence of their homeland's disapproval has always dropped away at the border. In this respect, *The Israeli Diaspora* is different. Gold shows that Israelis feel guilty about emigration from Israel even after living many years in the United States. This guilt colors their integration into American society, and sometimes actually precludes it. The Committee was impressed by Gold's ability



to bring the foreign cultural standards of Israelis into his explanation of their path to American identities. Immigration studies should learn from his book that immigrants are foreigners, not slates wiped clean and ready for the American message.

Additionally, the Committee appreciated and approved Dr. Gold's ability to integrate the transnational narrative into the otherwise culturally unique story of Jewish immigrants from Israel. The highly educated and frequently entrepreneurial Israeli immigrants respond to the same economic and social incentives that produce transnationalism in other immigrant groups such as Dominicans or Haitians. The Israelis have the skills American society wants. Ironically, although transnationalism builds a diaspora for the Israelis just as for other peoples, the Israelis emanate from a society whose protracted historical diaspora the state of Israel now wants to suppress. They hated their diaspora, and want no more of it. Hence, while other people-exporting nations



Photo courtesy of Steven J. Gold, *The Israeli Diaspora*

**This *minyan* (religious congregation) of Israelis of Yemeni ancestry meets in Los Angeles for services that emphasize a shared religious tradition.**

are discovering the delights of transnationalism and diasporas, Israel would like only to become what the others once were: a homogeneous, mono-cultural nation-state. The case of Israel, although unique, thus lends a new and interesting dimension to transnational studies.

## HONORABLE MENTION TO JENNIFER LEE



*An honorable mention for the Thomas and Znaniecki Award went to Jennifer Lee of the University of California, Irvine, for for Civility in the City: Blacks, Jews, and Koreans in Urban America (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002). Sara Curran of the awards committee described Lee's book this way.*

The coexistence of immigrant shopkeepers and African Americans has had a stormy past. A generation ago, Jewish merchants were the most visible shopkeepers in black American communities; today Koreans have taken over this role. A decade ago, the Los Angeles riot and arson of 1992 in which many immigrant-owned small businesses are looted and burned, reminded Americans uneasily of comparable events in 1943 and 1968. Given all the research attention that these events have received, it must have been hard to find something new to say on the topic. But Jennifer Lee did. She turned

our attention from violence and hatred, the focal point of past interest, to the patient, mundane practices that keep the lid on



Jennifer Lee

most of the time. She calls these practices "civility" and shows us how blacks, Koreans, and Jews rebuild the fragile inter-ethnic peace every day by its practice. This approach cannot escape the structural pressures that put the players under continued tension, but it does underscore the otherwise ignored agency of peacemakers.

## DAVID FITZGERALD REPEATS WIN OF GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD

*David Fitzgerald of the University of California, Los Angeles, received the 2003 graduate student paper award for his paper titled "Nationality and Migration in Modern Mexico." He also won the 2002 award for a paper called, "Rethinking the 'Local' and 'Transnational': Cross-Border Politics and Hometown Networks in an Immigrant Union." The IM section awards committee described the new paper this way.*

Fitzgerald's paper is theoretically rich, methodologically innovative, and provides valuable substantive insights into the history and context of a major source country of migration's own record of immigration policies. Fitzgerald begins his paper by summarizing leading contemporary theories of nationality, membership and state action. He contextualizes and analyzes a large body of data about debates in Mexico concerning national membership and immigration. Through his analysis, he demonstrates that nationality policy reflects Mexico's history and experience as a country subject to manipulative incursions from more powerful nations. In so doing, he reveals Mexico's efforts to maximize the political and economic benefits availed through immigration, while limiting undesired external influence on the Mexican State. In this way, Fitzgerald shows that models of national membership associated with European nations are not fully capable of explaining the situation of Mexico. As an alternative, he poses a model of nationality that includes the efforts of countries to counter the hegemony of geopolitical rivals.

David Fitzgerald's back-to-back awards prompted the IM council to pass a "Fitzgerald Rule" making previous winners ineligible for the student paper competition.



## HONORABLE MENTIONS ON STUDENT PAPERS

**Daniel Malpica**, University of California, Los Angeles

**"Making a Living on the Streets of Los Angeles: An Ethnographic Study of Day Laborers"**

The awards committee described this paper, based on two years of fieldwork with day laborers, as "a meticulous case study of informal labor and its nascent forms of social organization."

**Mariano Sana**, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, now at Louisiana State University

**"Migrant Remitting Behavior and the Transnational Migration Paradigm"**

The committee said Sana analyzed migrant remittances "with a degree of theoretical insight and methodological precision that up to now has been rarely applied to discussions of transnational processes."

**Cynthia Feliciano**, Ph.D., UCLA, now at the University of California, Irvine

**"Educational Selectivity and U.S. Immigration: How Do Immigrants Compare to Those Left Behind?"**

The committee said this comparative view of immigrant selectivity "offers a powerful and nuanced corrective to the contention made by Borjas and others that the educational qualifications of contemporary migrants are declining as compared to those of the past."

# IM SECTION ELECTION



Candidates for office in the IM section have provided a brief description of their present professional position, education, five most recent offices, committee memberships, and editorial appointments held in the ASA, five most recent publications, and professional awards.

## IM SECTION CHAIR

### Jeffrey G. Reitz

R.F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto;

Professor of Sociology; appointed as Assistant Professor in 1970.



Reitz

#### Education:

Ph.D., Columbia University, 1972  
B.S., Columbia University, 1965

#### ASA Activities:

Council Member, International Migration Section, 2002-2005.  
Member, Committee on Sociological Practice, 1988-90; Chair: 1989-1990.

#### Publications:

"Immigration, Race and Labor: Unionization and Wages in the Canadian Labor Market," *Industrial Relations* (2004).

"Immigration and Canadian Nation-Building in the Transition to a Knowledge Economy." In *Controlling Immigration: a Global Perspective*, 2nd edition, ed. by Wayne A. Cornelius et al., Stanford University Press (2004).

*Host Societies and the Reception of Immigrants*, San Diego, CA: University of California, Center for Comparative

Immigration Studies (2003), selections appeared as a special issue of *International Migration Review* (2002); includes article "Educational Expansion and the Employment Success of Immigrants in the United States and Canada, 1770-1990."

*Globalization and Society: Processes of Differentiation Examined* (co-edited with Raymond Breton), Greenwood (2003).

"Terms of Entry: Social Institutions and Immigrant Earnings in American, Canadian and Australian Cities," in *Globalization and the New City: Migrants, Minorities and Urban Transformations in Comparative Perspective*, edited by Malcolm Cross and Robert Moore (2001).

#### Professional Awards:

Elected Fellow, Royal Society of Canada (2001)

William Lyon Mackenzie King Visiting Professor of Canadian Studies, Harvard University (2000-2001)

Honorable Mention, Thomas and Znaniecki Award, 2000 for *Warmth of the Welcome: The Social Causes of Economic Success for Immigrants in Different Nations and Cities* (1998)



## Sara Curran

Assistant Professor  
Department of Sociology  
Princeton University,  
September 1996 – Present

Director of Undergraduate  
Studies in Sociology July  
2001 – Present



Curran

### Previous Professional Positions :

Postdoctoral Fellow, University of  
Washington Center for Studies in  
Demography and Ecology, December 1994  
through August 1996

### Education:

Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1994  
M.S., Sociology (minor in Economics),  
North Carolina State University, 1990.  
B.S., Natural Resource Management (minor  
in Economics), School of Natural  
Resources, University of Michigan, 1983.

### ASA Activities:

American Sociological Association  
Member, 1989 - present.  
Balancing Teaching and Research Career  
Workshop panelist, 2003.  
Thomas & Znaniecki Book Award  
Committee Member, 2003.  
Roundtable organizer, 2003.  
Graduate Student Paper Award Committee,  
Chair Designate 2002, Member 2003, 2004.  
International Migration section officer, 2001  
to present.  
International Migration Section Student  
Award Committee Member. 1999 to  
present.

### Publications:

Curran, Sara R., Chang, Chung, Wendy  
Cadge, and Anchalee Varangrat. "Boys and

Girls' Changing Educational Opportunities  
in Thailand: The Effects of Siblings,  
Migration, and Village Remoteness."  
*Review of Sociology of Education* (2004).

Curran, Sara R. and Tundi Agardy.  
"Considering Migration and Its Effects on  
Coastal Ecosystems." In Martin Beniston,  
editor, *Advances in Global Change  
Research Series*. Kluwer Academic  
Publishers: Dordrecht and Boston, 2004.

Curran, Sara R. and Estela Rivero Fuentes,  
2003. "Engendering Migrant Networks: The  
Case of Mexican Migration." *Demography*,  
40 (2): 289-307.

Curran, Sara R., Sara S. McLanahan, and  
Jean T. Knab. 2003. "Does Remarriage  
Expand Perceptions of Kinship Support  
Among the Elderly?" *Social Science  
Research*, 32 (2): 171-190.

Curran, Sara R. 2002. "Migration, Social  
Capital, and the Environment: Considering  
Migrant Selectivity and Networks in  
Relation to Coastal Ecosystems." In W.  
Lutz, A. Prskawetz, and W. Sanderson,  
Editors, *Population and Environment:  
Methods of Analysis*, Population and  
Development Review, a supplement to,  
Volume 28, pp 89-125.

### Professional Awards:

The Inaugural Graduate Student Mentoring  
Award, Princeton University, June 2002.  
The 2001 Sociologists for Women in  
Society Mentoring Award, August 2001.  
President's Standing Committee on the  
Status of Women Award, Princeton  
University, March 30, 1999.

## IM SECTION COUNCIL

### Miri Song

Senior Lecturer, School of Social Policy,  
Sociology, and Social Research,  
University of Kent, Canterbury, England  
(1995 to present)

#### Education:

B.A. Harvard University, History and  
Literature, 1986  
M.S.W., University of Wisconsin-Madison,  
1990  
Ph.D. London School of Economics, 1996

---

#### ASA Activities:

Council Member, Asia and Asian American  
section, 2000-2003

#### Publications:

*Choosing Ethnic Identity*, Polity Press, 2003  
*Helping Out: Children Labor in Ethnic  
Businesses*, Temple U. Press, 1999  
(co-editor, with David Parker)  
*Rethinking 'Mixed Race'*, Pluto Press, 2001

### Janet Salaff

Professor of Sociology, University of  
Toronto; appointed Assistant Professor in  
1970.

#### Other positions:

Honorary Visiting Scholar, Centre of Asian  
Studies, Hong Kong University, 1997-2005

#### Education:

Ph.D., 1972. University of California,  
Berkeley, Department of Sociology.  
M.A., 1966. UC, Berkeley  
B.A., 1963. UC, Berkeley

#### ASA Activities:

ASA Asian American Section, Council  
ASA Sex & Gender Council

#### Publications:

"Ethnic Entrepreneurship without the  
Enclave." (With Arent Greve, Wong Siulun ,  
Xu Li Ping Lynn). In *Approaching  
Transnationalism: Studies on Transnational  
Societies, Multicultural Contacts, and  
Imaginings of Home*, Brenda Yeoh, Michael  
W. Charney, and Tong Chee Kiong (eds.)  
Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2003.

"Singapore: Forming the Family for a World  
City." In J. Gugler (Ed). *World Cities  
Beyond the West: Globalization,  
Development and Inequality*, Cambridge:  
Cambridge University Press. 2003

"Social Networks and Entrepreneurship."  
(With Arent Greve.) *Entrepreneurship:  
Theory & Practice* 28: 1-22, Fall 2003.

"Gendered Structural Barriers to Job  
Attainment for Skilled Chinese Emigrants in  
Canada" (with Arent Greve). *International  
Journal of Population Geography*, Special  
Issue on 'Labour Migration and Household  
Relations in Asia.' 2003.

·  
"Women's Work in International  
Migration." In Esther Chow (Ed.)  
*Transforming Gender and Development in  
East Asia*. Routledge. 2002.

"Using Social Networks to Exit Hong  
Kong." (with Eric Fong and Wong Siu-lun).  
In Barry Wellman, Ed., *Networks in the  
Global Village: Life in Contemporary  
Communities*. Boulder: Westview Press,  
1999.

**Professional Awards:**

University of Toronto, Connaught Foundation Fellowship, Fall, 2003. Study of Chinese associations in Toronto.

PRC Immigration to Toronto. 3-year SSHRCC grant, 2002-2005, \$73,000. Longitudinal interviews of a cohort of 50 couples from the PRC that are immigrants to Toronto. Networks.

SSHRCC Conference research Grant, to support the organization of "Conference on Subethnicity in the Chinese Diaspora." Toronto, September 12, 2003.

Hong Kong University, Centre of Asian Studies, AoE Programme on "Hong Kong Culture and Society", research support for data collection in Hong Kong to update monograph on "Emigration from Hong Kong project," for Publication.

**Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo**

Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California. Appointed assistant professor in 1992.

**Education:**

Ph.D. in Sociology, UC Berkeley, 1990  
M.A. in Latin American Studies, UC Berkeley, 1984  
B.A. in Sociology, UCSD, 1979

**ASA Activities:**

Executive Council, Sex and Gender Section, 1999-2002  
Executive Council, Latina/o Section, 1997-2000  
Editorial Board, Contemporary Sociology, 2000-2002, 2003-2005

**Publications:**

*Gender and U.S. Immigration: Contemporary Trends* (Editor) UC Press 2003

*Domestica: Immigrant Workers Cleaning and Caring.*, UC Press 2001

*Gendered Transition: Mexican Experiences of Immigration*, UC Press 1997

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, Genelle Gaudinez, Hector Lara and Billie C. Ortiz (forthcoming 2004). "There's a Spirit that Transcends the Border': Faith, Protest and the Postnational: Challenge to Border Policies," *Sociological Perspectives*.

**Professional Awards:**

Book awards for *Domestica* include: C. Wright Mills Award, SSSP, 2001; Max Weber Award, ASA, 2002; Distinguished Book Award, PSA, 2002

**Luis Eduardo Guarnizo**

Associate Professor of Sociology, Department of Human and Community Development, University of California, Davis. Appointed as Assistant Professor in 1993. Faculty Member of the Sociology Graduate Group, University of California, Davis, since 1997.

**Education:**

Ph.D., Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1993.  
M.A., Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1989.

**ASA Activities:**

Liaison for the Caribbean, Committee on International Sociology, 1995-97.

**Selected Publications:**

"The Economics of Transnational Living."  
*International Migration Review*, 2003,  
 37(3):666-699, Fall

"Assimilation and Transnationalism:  
 Determinants of Transnational Political  
 Action among Contemporary Migrants."  
*American Journal of Sociology*, 2003, 108  
 (6): 121-148, (May), (With Alejandro Portes  
 and William Haller).

"Transnational Entrepreneurs: The  
 Emergence and Determinants of an  
 Alternative Form of Immigrant Economic  
 Adaptation." *American Sociological Review*,  
 2002, vol. 67:278-298. (With Alejandro  
 Portes and William Haller).

"On the Political Participation of  
 Transnational Migrants: Old Practices and  
 New Trends." In John Mollenkopf and Gary  
 Gerstle (eds.), *E Pluribus Unum:  
 Immigrants, Civic Culture, and Modes of  
 Political Incorporation*. New York: Russell

Sage Foundation and Social Science  
 Research Council. 2001, 213-263

*Colombia Transnacional*, Bogotá,  
 Colombia: Planeta Editores, 2004.

**Professional Awards:**

Research Grant. Danish Social Science  
 Research Council. A New Landscapes of  
 Migration: A Comparative Study of  
 Mobility and Transnational Practices among  
 Latin Americans in Europe (with Ninna  
 Nyberg Sørensen, Danish Institute for  
 International Studies) (July 2002-December  
 2005).

Guest Professor, Centre for Development  
 Research, Copenhagen, Denmark  
 (September 1999-March 2000).

Research Grant. The National Science  
 Foundation. "Transnational Communities:  
 Their Emergence and Effects among Latin  
 American Immigrants in the United States  
 (with Alejandro Portes) (July 1996-June  
 1998).

---

## **STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE**

**Chuck Spurlock**

Doctoral Candidate, Michigan State  
 University, 1996 to present.

**Education:**

Master's Degree, Sociology, University of  
 Toledo, 1996.

Bachelor's Degree, Economics, University  
 of Oklahoma, 1983.

**Presentations:**

Spurlock, Charles, "Nation States and  
 Transnationalism: a social field approach to  
 the stratification of cross border social ties,"  
 American Sociological Association, Atlanta  
 Georgia, 2003.

Spurlock, Charles, "Cultural Practices and  
 the National Border: Contested  
 Transnationalism and the Arab American,"  
 Paper presented at annual meeting, North  
 Central Sociological Association,  
 Cincinnati, OH, March 2003.

Spurlock, Charles, "Human migration  
 settlement, as transnational social fields and  
 assimilation: towards a new research  
 paradigm," Paper presented at annual  
 meeting, Michigan Sociological  
 Association, Big Rapids, Michigan 2002.

Spurlock, Charles, "Institutional Social  
 Capital and Refugee Experiences." Paper

presented at annual meeting, Michigan Sociological Association, Grand Rapids, Michigan 1999.

Spurlock, Charles, "Social Capital and Culture's Tool Kit: A Family Astride Two Worlds." Paper presented at American Sociological Association, referred roundtables, Toronto, Canada, August 1999.

### **Professional Service:**

---

#### **Charlie Morgan**

Doctoral Candidate, University of California-Irvine, 2001 to present. Graduate Research Assistant, Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), 2002 to present; National Academy of Sciences panel on "Hispanics in the United States," 2003-04; Graduate Research Assistant, University of California-Irvine, Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles, 2002-03

**Education:** M.S., Sociology, Brigham Young University (2001); B.S., Sociology and Japanese, Brigham Young University (1999)

#### **Publications and Presentations:**

"Intermarriage Theory: A Case Study of Buraku and Non-Buraku Couples in Japan." (under review).

Morgan, Charlie V., and Rubén G. Rumbaut, "Today's Twenty-Somethings: Negotiating Interethnic and Interracial Identities." Paper presented at the MacArthur Foundation Research Network

Organizer of three International Migration Panels for North Central Sociological Association, March 2003.

Abstractor, Sage Race Relations Abstract, 2002.

Organizer of International Migration Panel for Michigan Sociological Association, November 2002.

on Transitions to Adulthood, Philadelphia, December 5, 2003.

Rumbaut, Rubén G., Min Zhou, and Charlie V. Morgan, "A Tale of Two Immigrant Metropolises: Ethnicity, Generation, and Social Mobility in Los Angeles and New York." Paper presented at "The Immigrant Metropolis: the Dynamics of Intergenerational Mobility in Los Angeles and New York" Conference, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, May 22, 2003.

Morgan, Charlie V., "Intermarriage Among the Buraku People: Marriage Patterns and Trends." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, Pasadena, CA, April 3, 2003.

Morgan, Charlie V., and John P. Hoffmann, "International Marriages in Japan: A Prefecture-Level Analysis." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Anaheim, CA, August 21, 2001.

Monbusho Scholarship, Joetsu University of Education, Niigata Japan, 1997-98.



## IM ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS FOR 2004

Organizer Cecilia Menjívar has provided abstracts for the roundtable discussions at this year's ASA meeting in San Francisco. Although the final schedule is unavailable, presumably the ASA has saved the best for last and scheduled the roundtables on the final day, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

### **TABLE # 1 Generational Dynamics and Transnationalism. Presider: Douglas Massey, Princeton University**

#### *The Transnationalization of Youth Gangs: "We have people here, and we have people there"*

Smith, Robert - Barnard College

In this article, I take up a perennial issue in sociology: How and why do youth gangs form? What is the relationship of youth gangs to larger social entities -- such as the police, or community and society, and their dominant cultures -- and to larger social processes -- including stratification, racialization, or social and economic change at various levels? I propose to address these questions using unique ethnographic data gathered over a fifteen year period in New York City and towns in the southern Mexican state of Puebla, working with Mexican migrants and their children in both locations. My answers draw upon earlier understandings of why and how gangs form, but extend and go beyond them due to the emergent quality of the thing under study and my long term involvement in the community, and the use of an unusual set of theoretical lenses. I argue that we are witnessing a growing and apparently new phenomenon -- the transnationalization of youth gangs -- that is not an anomaly. Rather, they emerge in the cases I have studied as an understandable result of the processes of assimilation and migration as these have evolved over the last two decades. These changes, in turn, have transformed adolescence and masculinity for many of the growing number of teen migrants who have propelled gang growth.

#### *Transnational Identity and Behavior: An Ethnographic Comparison of First and Second Generation Latino Immigrants* Massey, Douglas, and Sanchez, Magaly - Princeton University

We present findings from ethnographic work conducted during 2002 and 2003 on the formation of transnational identities among second generation immigrants in three different urban sites in the northeastern United States: Philadelphia, New York City, and the New Jersey urban corridor connecting these two poles. The sample was compiled using chain referral methods and was recruited to represent four broad categories of immigrants: Mexicans, Central Americans, Caribbeans, and South Americans. The final sample included 160 persons. We found that at this point in their trajectory of incorporation, respondents identified themselves more as Latinos than Americans. The solidification a pan-national Latino identity in the second generation does not necessarily imply ghettoization, however, but defines an ideological space from which the second generation encounters American society and its diverse peoples: whites, blacks, Asians, and others. Two facets of the second generation, however, do not bode well for their successful incorporation into the structure of U.S. society and its economy: the common lack of documentation, and the lack of a strong sense of social solidarity, either with others in their situation or with the people in their home communities.

**TABLE # 2 Emerging Transnationalisms in Comparative Perspective. Presider: Adrian Favell, UCLA**

*Transnational Migration in the Caribbean Basin Region: An Examination of Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Dominican, and Jamaican State Policies Toward Their Emigrant Populations in Los Angeles and New York*

Popkin, Eric - Colorado College

This paper considers one aspect of transnational migration, migrant sending state efforts to integrate nationals abroad into the country of origin's national project regardless of the citizenship of these nationals, a trend that has been particularly significant for the Caribbean Basin region. To achieve this objective, these states have instituted a number of strategies involving diverse home country actors including the private sector, government ministries, and embassies and consulates in the U.S. But what conditions facilitate this process and lead to successful sending government initiatives that target their emigrant population abroad? In order to begin to address this question, I examine Guatemalan and Salvadoran State interaction with their respective immigrant communities in Los Angeles and Jamaican and Dominican collaboration with their emigrant populations based in New York relying on qualitative fieldwork conducted in those locales. Dominican state efforts benefited from a higher degree of immigrant political incorporation and more diversified nature of ethnic politics in New York than in Los Angeles. Additionally, a larger undocumented immigrant population in Los Angeles coupled with a more harsh anti-immigrant climate in that city forces the Salvadoran and Guatemalan home states to devote considerable resources to legalization campaigns, an outcome that potentially limits the breadth of these countries' policies

in relation to their emigrant populations. In spite of these limitations, the Salvadoran state has devoted more resources to working with their emigrant population than any of the other governments examined in this study. Salvadoran policy toward their emigrant population has evolved in the context of a unique process of political reconciliation following the country's civil war and as a result of the government's keen understanding of the role of remittances in their economy.

*Transnationalism in 'Trangeles'*

Komaie, Golnaz - University of California-Irvine

The literature on transnationalism suggests that immigrants continue to maintain ties with the homeland even after they settle in a new country. This paper explores the extent of transnationalism among Iranian exiles living in Los Angeles by examining the role of the sending and receiving state, the number and quality of networks in Iran, and language maintenance among the 1.5 and second-generation. I draw on the general body of literature on immigration and transnationalism, the few studies that have been done on Iranian immigrants, and short vignettes to examine the relationship between transnationalism and exile communities.

*Transnational Community in the Making: Russian-Jewish Immigrants of the 1990s in Israel*

Remennick, Larissa - Bar-Ilan University

Drawing on integrated analysis of Israeli statistics and social research (including the 2001 survey among 800 Russian Israelis), this article explores the birth of a transnational community of Russian Jews

living in Israel and in other branches of the post-Soviet diaspora. Theoretical focus of the paper is the relationship between transnationalism and immigrant integration in the host country. It is shown that due to its timing and composition, Russian Aliyah of the 1990s was readily transnational at the outset. Transnational activities among Russian Israelis lie mainly in socio-cultural realm and are intertwined with cultural separatism from the host society. During the 1990s, Russian-speakers, making 20% of the

Jewish population, have created a thriving subculture of their own. It is shown that reliance on co-ethnic networks plays a double role in the life of Israeli Russians. On one hand, it empowers the weakest and the least integrated segments of the Russian community, attenuating their dependency on the host society. Yet, at the same time, it hampers economic success and social integration of many other immigrants, and reinforces cultural conflict between the newcomers and old-timers in Israel.

**TABLE # 3—Return Migration. Presider: Prema Kurien, Syracuse University**

*The New Economics of Return Labor Migration? A Test on the Determinants of Return for Latin Americans in the U.S.*  
Riosmena, Fernando - University of Pennsylvania

In this paper, we compare the determinants of return for Puerto Rican, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Costa Rican and Mexican migrants in the U.S. using data from the Mexican and Latin American Migration Projects (MMP/LAMP). We estimate discrete-time, event-history models using Generalized Estimation Equations to calculate the likelihood of return of migrant household heads to their countries of origin in year  $t$  while controlling for a variety of individual-, household-, and macro-level characteristics in  $t-1$ . The main theoretical foundation of the paper lies on the tenets of the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM). The countries being compared present a fair degree of variation in theory-relevant traits such as the existence of well-functioning markets, the costs of (re-)migration, and familial structures. This study is thus an attempt to further test the theory regarding return in order to find its limits/qualifications while discussing how other theoretical frameworks could enrich the NELM approach.

*Return to China or Remain in the U.S.?*  
Xiao, Suowei - University of California, Berkeley

In this paper, the author explores the dynamics between gender and settlement preference among the new immigrants in the U.S. Based on her in-depth interviews with Chinese Engineering PhDs in UC-Berkeley, the author finds that employment and career achievement are the most important factor that influences their settlement preference, for most high educated independent immigrants, regardless of gender. However, men and women have different ambition towards career success. Male Chinese are more likely wanting to go on the more power-orientated managerial ladder, which requires country-specific skills, such as language efficiency, culture background and social networks; Female Chinese are more likely wanting to go on less power-orientated “speak-for-oneself” career path which is beyond national boundaries with the U.S. provides more appealing conditions. She argues that this difference in career ambition attributes to the gender ideology that “power” is associated with masculinity. Moreover, male Chinese experience a status “going down” in terms of race since migrated while female Chinese

are able to find a comparative advantage in the US as a result of the “affirmative actions” in the U.S. and open gender

discrimination in China. This gendered experience of “status gap”, she argues, also leads to different preference of settlement.

**TABLE # 4 The Importance of the Context of Reception. Presider: Patricia Fernandez-Kelly, Princeton University**

*How Contexts of Reception Matter:  
Peruvian Migrants in Japan and the U.S.*  
Takenaka, Ayumi - Bryn Mawr College

This paper examines how Peruvian migrants adapt and fare in two historically and culturally distinct host countries, Japan and the U.S., drawing upon survey conducted in both countries. Although Peruvian migrants surveyed share similar socio-economic and cultural backgrounds and migrated to both countries roughly at the same time as laborers, over time, they tend to fare better in the U.S. than in Japan. The paper concludes that Japan, like other recent countries of immigration, such as the U.K., has not quite succeeded as in the U.S. in providing immigrants with economic opportunities, due to its less diversified immigrant labor market and limited ethnic entrepreneurship.

*Ireland and Japan: Bridging the Gap  
between Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration*  
Morgan, Charlie - University of California, Irvine

This paper addresses the gap between race, ethnicity, and immigration. I combine Current Population Survey data (1998-2002) and my own family roots from Ireland and Japan to examine this gap through a sociological lens. I specifically look at factors such as time of immigration to the U.S., generation (1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, and 3rd-

plus), race, ethnicity, intermarriage, and multiethnic identities. This paper seeks to connect the “old immigration” with the “new immigration” and bridge the gap between race and ethnicity in the United States in light of the never-ending stream of immigration that continually changes how we think about race.

*Migration Patterns in Second Cities:  
Manchester and Philadelphia as Migrant-  
Receiving Regions*  
Hodos, Jerome - Franklin & Marshall College

The movement of people across national borders, whether as labor migrants, refugees, or tourists, is one of the most remarkable and visible features of globalization. In this paper I use Philadelphia (US) and Manchester (UK) as examples of what I propose to be a distinctive type of migrant-receiving city: the second city. I explore the distinctive migration patterns that distinguish second from global cities. First, sources for international migration concentrate in just a few countries. Second, internal migration is relatively more important for second cities; the proportions of internal to international migration are higher than in global cities. Furthermore, this internal migration is often rural-to-urban migration by people from an ethnically distinct background subject to substantial discrimination.

**TABLE # 5—Gender and Identity in Migratory Processes. Presider: Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California**

*Lived Experiences of Korean Military Brides: Hegemonic Forces, Resistance, and Identity Formation*

Kim, Chigon - University of Dayton, Yang, Kyejung - University of Dayton

This study examines the lived experiences of Korean immigrant women married to American servicemen. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in a Korean ethnic church and its cell group meetings, this study explores how they resist stigmatized identities and reconstruct alternative identities through narratives and religious discourses. Korean military brides share various cultural practices of resistance and identity formation pertaining to everyday life as tactic knowledge. As a result, they have a sense of self-efficacy and a feeling of empowerment. In this sense, participation in church and its cell group meetings is a source of empowerment for Korean military brides.

*Hola amiga! Identity Roles and the Experience of Gender and Culture in the Field.*

Turnovsky, Carolyn - CUNY The Graduate Center

Employing ethnographic research methods, this paper provides a description and reflection on my fieldwork with a group of men working as day laborers at a casual work site in Brooklyn, New York City. The participants are diverse across various characteristics, in particular nationality, race, and ethnicity. This paper focuses on the interactions between the fieldworker and one of the different groups working at this intersection influenced by social positions of nationality, ethnicity, race, and gender. As significant as are the persons and social action that are the focus of study in fieldwork, there are also the participants'

own interpretations of the fieldworker. I consider the participants' conceptions and thus, their social construction of the ethnographer and then go onto reflect how this experience informed and contributed to the interpretation of social meaning in the field. The overall project attempts to advance our understanding of the incorporation of new immigrants into American society, by considering the factors shaping these processes and the effects on American culture. And in this paper, the ethnographer's work in interpreting meaning reflects the multiple realities and shifting identities of the various actors, including the researcher herself.

*Gender and Skilled Migration: The Experience of Chinese Immigrant Women in Canada*

Man, Guida –York University

The Chinese have constituted the largest immigrant group entering Canada since 1987. This paper focuses on the paid work experience of Chinese immigrant women from Hong Kong and Mainland China who were highly educated, skilled professionals in their home country. It demonstrates that these immigrant women are being deskilled in Canada and this deskilling is complicated by the contradictory processes of globalization and economic restructuring, with its polarizing effects along axis of gender, race, ethnicity, class, citizenship etc. Gendered and racialized institutional processes in the form of state policies and practices, professional accreditation systems, employers' requirement for "Canadian experience", and labour market conditions marginalized these women. As a result, they are being channeled into menial, part-time, insecure positions, or become unemployed. In order for Chinese immigrant



women to become equal and active participants in Canadian society, the

provision of inclusive programs and policies is necessary.

**TABLE # 6 Entrepreneurs and Highly-Skilled Immigrants. Presider: Ivan Light, UCLA**

*As American as Apple Pie?*

Valdez, Zulema, University of Michigan

The ethnic entrepreneurship literature posits that the maintenance of the ethnic community facilitates ethnic entrepreneurship. Hence, and in contrast to classical assimilation theory, it is the preservation of ethnicity rather than its gradual loss, which provides an avenue of economic absorption. Yet, as entrepreneurs and therefore members of the capitalist class, ethnic entrepreneurs are actively engaged within the capitalist economy. From this perspective, entrepreneurial activity may indicate assimilation. Using 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census data, this research investigates hypotheses of segmented assimilation on the self-employment outcomes of White, Black, Mexican, and Korean men in the US. Predictions of segmented assimilation are tested by 1) an examination of self-employment differences as a percentage of all men by cohort and ethnicity; 2) an examination of ethnic differences in 1980-2000 changes by cohort; 3) a cohort analysis of the self-employment outcomes of these groups disaggregated by nativity and generation, and compared to US-born Whites and Blacks, separately. Findings reveal a gradual pattern of convergence to US-born White outcomes, as foreign-born Mexicans and Koreans reside in the US longer, and among US-born Mexicans and Koreans. In contrast, entrepreneurial

participation among Blacks declines as the foreign-born reside in the US longer, and among US-born Blacks.

*Silicon Dreams and American Realities: Adaptation and Identity of High Skilled Asian Indian Migrants in the Southland's Silicon Valley*

Sandhu, Sabeen - University of California, Irvine

The discourse on immigration and identity is reserved for the children of immigrants. While their arena for assimilation is the educational system where they quickly become American, studies on recent migrants are relegated to the labor market. Few scholars of international migration study the cultural adaptation of recent migrants and tend to focus on their economic situation. Hence there is a void in the immigration literature that this study attempts to fill by assessing culture and identity among members of the Skilled Speakers International Indian Professional Club in Southern California. What is the nature of culture and identity among high skilled Asian Indian migrants who are professionals and often enter the workplace directly? How is it that they become American? This study assesses precisely this through peripheral, active, and complete participant observation in a mainstream professional organization now transformed by international migration where participants engineer "the American dream."

**TABLE # 7 – Children and Generational Dynamics. Presider: Rubén G. Rumbaut, University of California, Irvine**

*Generational change and the Chaldean gender system: renegotiating patriarchy*

Spurlock, Charles - Michigan State University

The Chaldeans are an immigrant group with nearly a century long presence in the Detroit metropolitan area. Because of social pressures abroad, the group has been continuously renewed by newcomers throughout the 20th century. The result is a segmented gender experience across immigrant cohort and generation that can be followed by differences in how men and women negotiate a gender system. While research is formative at this stage (but will be complete for the ASA conference), some patterns are emerging. The second generation women, whose mothers are of the older immigrant cohort, are exploiting opportunities in education and employment that defy the experiences of their mothers or immigrant women coming in the 1980s and 1990s. These young women are benefiting from the resources generated by an ethnic economy. And with increasing familiarity with US norms and expanded employment opportunities, there has developed new expectations for how men and women will live together in the second generation. In this paper, I will interrogate the change in the Chaldean gender system as a link between community social institutions and the broader social institutions of the Detroit region. The goal is to identify how gender shapes opportunities and patterns social interactions for Chaldean men and women.

*The role of Mexican immigrant grandmothers in the family and the community*

Barros, Magdalena – CIESAS

This paper deals with the role that Mexican immigrant grandmothers play in the family and the community in the USA. I look into two kinds of grandmothers: those that came young to the USA and grew old here and those that were brought by their children to help them with their grandchildren while they work. Most grandmothers play a very important role in the family taking care of

their grandchildren while their parents work in one, two and even three jobs in an attempt to subsist in the USA. Grandmothers face several problems in their attempt to take care of their grandchildren and adjust to a different culture. For example many grandparents do not speak English while their grandchildren do not speak Spanish; this creates a communication problem and tension in the family. I explore these problems and the strategies grandmothers develop in order to face them. I also analyze the role that they play in small communities. Here I look at the activities senior citizens are involved in and what the community expects of them. This paper is part of a project called Ethnography of Migration carried out by UCSB and the Centre for Research and Postgraduate Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS) Mexico City. As part of this project I spent three months in a small town in California. During my field work I was able to work closely with grandmothers and interview their children and grandchildren. This paper is based on their experience.

*US-Born Children of Immigrants in Unmarried Families*

Padilla, Yolanda - University of Texas, Austin, Kim, Eunjeong - Keimyung University, Hummer, Robert - University of Texas-Austin, Radey, Melissa –

Background. Recent research findings have brought attention to the hardship faced by children of immigrants in the United States. Given the critical impact of parental characteristics, a variety of circumstances facing immigrants, including their lack of English proficiency, unfamiliarity with the social service system, and cultural differences are likely to pose risks for their children. Objective of the Study. In this study we focus on one aspect that may place children of immigrants at an even greater

risk, having unmarried parents, because research shows that children in single-parent families face multiple disadvantages. Methodology. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, we examine social and economic conditions of children of immigrants in married and unmarried families in comparison to children in native-born families. Findings. The data show that children of immigrants in unmarried families face a double jeopardy

because immigrant mothers who are unmarried consistently fare worse than those who are married. In addition, the disadvantage is much greater than among children of native families even when taking marital status into account. They do worse in terms of socioeconomic characteristics, living arrangements, access to assets, health, material hardship and social support, and access to health care and public assistance.

**TABLE # 8—Borders and Control. Presider: Kitty Calavita, University of California, Irvine**

*Borderlands: Contestation and Containment*  
Sang, Kil - Arizona State University

The theme of the border can have concrete or metaphorical meanings. Borders do not merely represent territorial boundaries, but also represent racial, cultural, ethnic and class boundaries to name an important few. Borders can be breached and border can also be contained. And many borders are contested. In a post 9-11 era, borders mean security but at what social and political cost? Specifically, the discourse about borders seems to shelter negative discriminations against people who are the most disenfranchised. This paper seeks to explore the continuing relevance of immigration borders and question its function beyond concrete meanings.

*Homo nationis: The Psychosocial Infrastructure of the Nation-State Order*  
Pickel, Andreas - Trent University

The central argument of this paper is that the global expansion of sovereign nation-states has been accompanied by the emergence of a particular type of modern individual, homo nationis. The general significance of this argument is that this personality type, which is either taken for granted (untheorized) or ignored, should be seen as an integral

component of modern social order. That is, in addition to the constitutional and institutional foundations of the state and its political economy, the nation-state has a psychosocial foundation – a “national habitus.” The concepts of homo nationis and national habitus underscore that modern individuals are historical individuals, i.e. they have personality structures that are unlike those of individuals in other historical epochs, and that they should be explicitly conceptualized as such, rather than as a transhistorical homo oeconomicus or homo sociologicus. Many fundamental social processes, including those discussed under globalization, can be better explained with such a conception. The historical-structural context for homo nationis is the world order of nation-states that has only recently finished formally incorporating all other social formations from tribes to the remnants of empires. The paper draws attention to the interest Durkheim and Weber had in habitual behaviour and draws on the exemplary work of Norbert Elias on national habitus to sketch its conception of homo nationis. An extended version of the paper will illustrate the significance of national culture in a variety of scholarly literatures.

**TABLE # 9—Interethnic Relations and Reactions. Presider: Carl Bankston III, Tulane University**

*Americans' Attitudes towards*

*Immigration/Immigrants and Ideologies*

Hui Wilcox, Erika Busse, Tiffany Davis,  
Dept of Sociology, University of Minnesota

Using the University of Minnesota's 2003 American Mosaic national survey data (N=2081), we explore the connection between Americans' attitudes towards immigration and immigrants and their political and ideological orientation. Multiple regression analysis shows that association with conservative ideology and identification with the conservative, punitive state predicts negative attitudes towards immigration and immigrants, while association with liberalism and multiculturalism predicts positive attitudes towards immigration and immigrants.

*Puerto Rican-Dominican Relations in New York City, 1965-Present*

Trujillo-Pagan, Nicole - University of Michigan

While Latinos are the largest ethnic group in the United States, Latinos often find themselves to be quite different from one another. While Latinos have experienced life in the United States in dramatically different ways, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans are an excellent case study for understanding the basis of Latino difference based on a sense of ethnic antagonism and solidarity. Both groups are from the Spanish Caribbean, arrived in large numbers in New York City, and entered the manufacturing sector in large numbers.

Despite these similarities, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans political agendas tend to be dissimilar. While Puerto Ricans focus significant attention on their relationship to the United States, Dominicans tend to focus

on the Dominican Republic. While Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens, many Dominicans are undocumented and transnational migrants. While Puerto Ricans arrived in a Post-WWII New York City experiencing a labor shortage in its manufacturing sector, Dominicans came during a labor surplus of low-skilled labor in New York and a dramatic decline in its manufacturing sector.

This paper will focus on New York City between 1965 and 2000. I argue that Puerto Rican and Dominican migrants have been racialized in similar ways in New York City. Thus, while a decline in low-skilled employment has intensified ethnic antagonism between Puerto Ricans and Dominicans, they intermarry at higher rates than any other inter-ethnic pairing. Ironically, Puerto Rican-Dominican intermarriage rates increased while visible political and organizational alliances decreased.

*The impact of in-group favouritism and acculturation preferences on interethnic contact.*

Bruess, Joachim - University of Bielefeld

Starting from the notion that making individuals interact across ethnic lines seems to be a major difficulty (Amir, 1976), this comparative field study offers two explanations for the differences in interethnic contacts among German, Turkish and Resettler adolescents. One assumption is based on Social Identity Theory research with its central proposition that in-group affiliation is likely to trigger out-group rejection. Thus in-group favouritism is expected to decrease the frequency of interethnic encounters. The other assumption is built on acculturation research and argues that certain dispositions towards

acculturation facilitate or inhibit interethnic contacts considerably. A preference for interaction is supposed to function as a facilitating factor whereas assimilation is likely to prevent interethnic encounters.

On the whole the findings of this field study corroborate the assumptions for in-group favouritism and acculturation preferences. Further, young men tend more

often to approve of in-group favouritism which prohibits interethnic contact, while in contrast, young women more often agree with notions of dissimulation or interaction which facilitate encounters with out-group members. Finally, subgroup analyses point to the importance of religious affiliations and their consequences for interethnic contacts under certain conditions.

**TABLE # 10 – Religion, Ethnicity and Identity. Presider: Peter Kivisto, Augustana College**

*Urban Buddhists and Protestants – The cases studies of ethnic Chinese immigrant faith groups in New York City*

Huang, Weishan - New School University

This essay tends to study the ethnic Chinese immigrant faith groups in New York metropolitan area and focus on ethnic and religious characteristics and the implication of immigrant incorporation. Through cultural action based on religious communities, the new patterns of network are emerging from below.

*Becoming Multi-cultural, Staying Mono-cultural: Korean American Churches' Attempts at Growth*

Dhingra, Pawan - Oberlin College

English Ministry churches, which serve second generation Korean Americans, plan on becoming multi-racial in order to grow. This raises questions of how organizations

change identities generally, and, in particular, how the churches plan to keep both current and new members comfortable within a multi-racial space. Pastors and members define their racial status in terms of their cultural differences, rather than in terms of inter-racial inequalities, from whites. Their interpretation of race shapes their plan for drawing in a multi-racial congregation. Pastors adopt a multicultural framework as their outreach strategy, which defines racial groups by their cultures rather than by their privileges. Yet implementing this model while satisfying Korean Americans and non-Korean Americans proves difficult. Churches strategically use distinct back stage and front stage activities to appeal to all groups, thereby creating a potential dilemma in their long-term church identity. They also further a divide between Asian Americans and other minorities through their approach to race.

**TABLE # 11 – Demographic Processes. Presider: Mehdi Bozorgmehr, CUNY**

*Desired Fertility among Mexican Immigrants in the United States*

McKinnon, Sarah - University of Texas at Austin

Objective. Mexican immigrants have one of the highest fertility rates in the US,

contributing greatly to the large population growth exhibited by Hispanics. Yet, little data are available explaining the reasons for this increased fertility. This study attempts to determine if Mexican immigrants exhibit greater fertility desire when compared to other ethnic groups. Methods. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (1995)



were analyzed to determine if Mexican immigrants demonstrate a greater desire for a(nother) child when compared to other ethnic groups. Results. Mexican immigrants with a parity of 0 or 1 exhibited elevated rates of fertility desire when compared to others. However, those with a parity of 2 or more did not display a higher desire for subsequent children. Conclusions. The large family sizes exhibited by Mexican immigrants do not appear to result from desire and may be due to other factors that necessitate further examination.

*Rural-Urban Differences in Infant/Child Morbidity and Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa.*

Kwenda, Maxwell - Bowling Green State University

This study examines the rural-urban gap in infant and child health outcomes in sub-Saharan Africa. The study uses data collected in the mid- to late 1990s from mothers in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe by the Demographic Health Survey program. The investigation employs survival, multinomial logistic regression, and decomposition analyses in order to assess whether migration does bring about better health outcomes given the proximate determinants of child survival framework. Results indicate that although there is a gap in health outcomes between rural and urban residents, this gap is a diminishing one. Rural resident children have worse off outcomes compared to their urban counterparts. The addition of migration

status to the proximate determinants framework significantly improves the model. Rural-rural and rural-urban movers have the lowest mortality risk. The traditional effects from the framework such as education, breastfeeding, and socioeconomic status all operate in predictable ways in improving the health of children. Policy recommendations that mainly advocate for the improvement of children's health are derived directly from the findings.

*Continuities and Discontinuities in the Demographic and Settlement Patterns of Mexican Migrants in California*

Trevizo, Dolores -Occidental College

On the basis of original survey data from Central and Southern California, I show that the demographic and settlement patterns among Mexican migrants have changed substantially over time. Migrants from Mexico are from a more diverse array of sending states and urban centers; they are also more likely to be female, they are slightly older, and better educated than previous cohorts. They also tend to settle in the U.S. permanently than earlier cohorts of Mexican migrants. They appear to overcome initial economic hardship and not only improve their wages over time, but also tend, in the long run, to become homeowners. I conclude that Mexico's migrants live out the "Amexican Dream" of improving their economic lot with time, and do so whether or not they had the legal right to enter the United States.

**TABLE # 12 - Citizenship. Presider: Thomas Faist, University of Applied Sciences, Bremen**

*The Double Irony of Granting Citizenship: Colonialism and Indigenous Decline as Casues of Naturalization Rates*

Janoski, Thomas - University of Kentucky, Diggs, Karen - University of Kentucky

Total and group specific naturalization rates from 1970 to 2000 in twenty industrialized countries show striking differences exist between countries on the acceptance of strangers as citizens. This study accounts

for these differences by looking at the long-term political and institutional mechanisms of naturalization in colonizing, non-colonizing, and settler countries. This political economy explanation of naturalization rates emphasizes three factors: (1) countries that colonize others for more than fifty years develop the institutions for indirect rule (e.g., conscription and bureaucratic training) that promote assimilation and integration by colonial natives who immigrate to the colonizing country; (2) countries that vastly reduce their indigenous populations create a labor shortage and security risk that they reduce by encouraging immigration by offering naturalization to citizenship; and (3) countries that neither colonize nor settle have little incentive to promote the political

integration of strangers. Colonizing countries (e.g., France, the Netherlands and the U.K.) and settler countries (e.g., Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the U.S.) have low barriers to immigration, short time requirements for naturalization, and few restrictive background checks. Non-colonizing countries (e.g., Germany, Ireland, Japan, and Switzerland) have many barriers to naturalization. In regression equations, a political economy explanation of the differences in naturalization rates for eighteen countries, based on the extent of colonization and the decline in indigenous population, substantiate these three models. In a path analysis, a barrier to naturalization index shows the mechanisms which can promote or discourage naturalization.

**TABLE # 13 – Young Immigrants and Identity in Comparative Perspective. Presider: Min Zhou, UCLA**

*Force is no/an answer: On deviant behavior of young Russian-German Immigrants in Germany*

Strasser, Hermann - University of Duisburg-Essen, Campus Duisburg

This paper discusses conditions favoring the use of force by young Russian-Germans from the former Soviet Union after their migration to Germany. The authors focus on the question of what kind of influences these young people's understanding of honor and the functions of the police has on their attitude toward force and their use of it. In addition to a presentation of the state of the art on prevalence as well as the motives of the use of force, they refer to their own empirical study of young Russian-Germans in the cities of Duisburg and Frankfurt/M., Germany. Under the conditions of great language deficits as well as bad educational and occupational opportunities, the concept of honor based upon a traditional ideal of

masculinity turns out to be an effective means of social control which guides the actions of these young people to a considerable extent.

*The Search for Home and Identity through Language Acquisition: My story of growing up as a 1.5 generation Vietnamese Chinese American*

Trieu, Monica - University of California-Irvine

Framed in a semi-autobiographical manner, this paper focuses on the topic of the new 1.5 and second generation and the role of language in the search for home through personal identity. This paper draws from autobiographical accounts that are placed into larger historical context, and substantiated by theoretical frameworks. This paper explores my search for home through the navigation of multiple ethnic and social worlds. The goal of this paper is

to create a dialogue on the issue of language and identity formation for the new 1.5 and

second generation

**TABLE # 14—Organizing Across Borders. Presider: Norma Chinchilla, California State University, Long Beach**

*Regional Transnational Political Advocacy Networks for Guatemalan and Salvadoran Migrant Rights*

Jonas, Susanne - University of California, Santa Cruz

This paper analyzes the efforts by Salvadorans and Guatemalans living and working in the U.S., many of them since the 1980s, to organize for their rights as immigrants in the U.S. -- and the potential broader consequences of their organizing. It briefly lays out the specificities of this particular generation of Central American migrants, growing out of the experiences and ideas they brought with them as a result of the coincidence of economic crises with civil wars in their home countries during the 1980s. It examines their evolving activities and perspectives during the 1990s and early 2000s. (Future generations may reflect different perspectives and goals, in some sense, less “politicized.”) The paper then locates the efforts of Guatemalan and Salvadoran advocacy organizations in the U.S. as actors in the broader regional context, including their relations with counterpart organizations in Mexico and Central America. Finally, it introduces a cross-border perspective, in order to include the worldviews coming from those key actors in Mexico and Central America.

*Two Different Worlds? Turkish Immigrant Organizations in the U.S. and Germany*  
Kilic, Zeynep - Arizona State University

Events of 9/11 have recently brought much attention to the issue of immigrants’ and naturalized citizens’ loyalties to their host

countries. A host society tries to understand immigrants by focusing on the origin culture, which is assumed to define immigrants. In contrast, this paper suggests that immigrant identity and identification with both the homeland and the host country depend not primarily on their culture of origin but instead on laws and regulations regarding immigration, citizenship and membership in the host country. We are better able to evaluate immigrant identification by looking at the ways in which legal environment defines, constrains and creates an immigrant identity. This research suggests that when there is no room for identifying with the host society alternative identities outside the nation-state are articulated. When the relationship with the homeland is also problematic, nation-state imposed identities are contested through global/transnational or regional identity articulations. When the host context allows for relatively easy incorporation into membership, defined in political terms, and the relations with the homeland is not very problematic, there is no need for articulating an identity that challenges the nation-state in the host or the home countries. Existence of supranational entities also affect immigrants responses to these challenges.

Through interviews with 2nd generation Turkish immigrant organizations in Berlin and New York, this project tackles questions of loyalty and belonging as articulated by immigrants. Total of 61 organizational in-depth, face-to-face interviews are completed in Berlin and NY. Data is analyzed with qualitative analysis software NVivo.

# SUMMER INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The second Summer Institute on International Migration will be held at UCLA from June 21-26. This year the six-day program will be sponsored by the Department of Sociology and the UCLA International Institute in collaboration with the International Migration Program of the Social Science Research Council. Scholars from UCLA, the UC system and further afield will offer a series of master classes and conference sessions open to advanced graduate students and new Ph.D.s (degree received no earlier than 2000) revising dissertations for publication. Workshops on immigration research will emphasize methods, data sources, current debates, research programs, and international comparisons. The institute will also feature short sessions on issues of professional development: getting funding; publishing papers and books; and developing links with policy makers.

Junior participants will present their own work at the conference, with senior scholars as discussants. In addition, the conference will feature keynote addresses by senior scholars and panel discussions on current issues. Applications for the workshop are now closed.

Scholars invited to serve as faculty members for the Summer Institute include: **Rafael Alarcon** (Colegio de la Frontera Norte); **Richard Alba** (SUNY-Albany); **Frank D. Bean** (UC- Irvine); **Rogers Brubaker** (UCLA); **Jose Casanova** (New School); **William Clark** (UCLA); **Jorge Durand** (Guadalajara); **Mark Ellis** (University of Washington); **Adrian Favell** (UCLA); **Donna Gabaccia** (Pittsburgh); **Ruben Hernandez-Leon** (UCLA); **Guillermina**

**Jasso** (NYU); **Philip Kasinitz** (CUNY); **Jennifer Lee** (UC-Irvine); **Robert Mare** (UCLA); **Roger Penn** (Lancaster); **George Sanchez** (USC); **Robert Smith** (Barnard); **Roger Waldinger** (UCLA); **Andreas Wimmer** (UCLA); **Henry Yu** (UCLA); **Min Zhou** (UCLA).



Susan K. Brown

*Above:* Historian Donna Gabaccia (right) converses over dinner at the first Summer Institute on Migration Research, held last June at the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California, San Diego.

*Below:* Charles Hirschman (left) from the University of Washington leads a workshop discussion in San Diego.



Jeanne Batalova



# PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES

## Call for Submissions to Contexts



Contexts, the ASA's award-winning magazine for bringing sociological research to the general public, welcomes unsolicited submissions for feature articles (as

well as contributions to other departments such as "Field Notes") in international migration. It is easy to get quick feedback on whether an idea will work; exploratory inquiries are welcome.

To start the actual submission process, would-be authors should send in a proposal of about 500 words that highlights a catchy idea and indicates the bare bones of how that idea would be developed and supported. We then work with authors to develop their ideas into successful Contexts articles. The collaboration includes matters of content, organization and writing style. Would-be authors need not present a polished product, only a proposal.

We seek feature articles that bring the "news" from sociology to the public, articles that explain to lay readers what sociologists have found out about a subject that readers would find engaging, novel, socially significant, personally important or amusing - or any combination of these virtues. (Contexts does not publish "op-ed" essays of opinion nor reports of new, unpublished research.) See our web site, [www.contextsmagazine.org](http://www.contextsmagazine.org), for the range of topics we have covered.

Contexts feature articles are peer-reviewed by the editorial board for both their scholarship and their appeal to the target audience. The process is:

1. Authors submit a proposal of a few hundred words for an article to [editor@contextsmagazine.org](mailto:editor@contextsmagazine.org). (We welcome exploratory inquiries before that, of course.) To see our preferred format for a proposal, consult [http://www.contextsmagazine.org/submissions\\_features.php](http://www.contextsmagazine.org/submissions_features.php)
2. Appropriate proposals go to members of the editorial board and in-house editors for substantive review, comments and suggestions.
3. Authors take the reviews and use them to prepare a first draft of 3,000-3,500 words.
4. First drafts go to members of the editorial board and in-house editors for substantive and stylistic review, comments and suggestions.
5. Authors use the reviews to revise.
6. Second drafts (and third drafts if needed) are edited in-house by multiple editors and then proceed to publication. Throughout, we work with authors to fashion the best Contexts article.

We are looking forward to your ideas about article topics and potential authors in your section.

Claude S. Fischer  
Executive Editor, Contexts Magazine  
[editor@contextsmagazine.org](mailto:editor@contextsmagazine.org)



## 2004 Call for Submissions To *International Migration*

*International Migration* is a refereed review of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It is a scholarly journal devoted to research and policy analysis of contemporary issues affecting international migration. The journal is edited at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) and published and distributed by Blackwell Publishing. Editors are Elzbieta M. Gozdziaik and Charles B. Keely.

### Submission Topics

In addition to submissions on all topics relevant to *International Migration*, the editors plan a number of special issues and paper clusters on the following topics and themes:

#### ***Integration of Immigrants and Immigrant Children.***

There is a great deal of literature on integration of immigrants in "traditional receiving countries," such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and more recently, Israel, and "gateway cities," such as New York, Los Angeles, or Chicago that have a long history of receiving different groups of immigrants. Less is known about immigrant integration in European countries and new settlement areas in North America, or integration of "temporary" migrants. The editors call for papers on integration issues facing new immigrant groups and new settlement sites. Comparative papers or papers that raise issues about theories of integration in light of experiences in new settlement countries are welcome, as are manuscripts analyzing particular integration issues (language acquisition, educational attainment, labor force participation, ethnic community development) or papers on integration of particular immigrant groups (children, the elderly, women).

***Trafficking of Human Beings.*** There is a great interest in trafficking of human beings

and much policy and program development to address the topic. The editors call for papers that report empirical research on trafficking of women, children, and men for sexual and labor exploitation, with careful attention to methods and sampling. In addition, papers on the policy making process, the use of data in policy making, and program evaluation are desired. The editors are interested in papers based on empirical research rather than commentary. ***Migration and Security.*** Since the terrorist at-tacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, there has been much policy and programmatic emphasis on the nexus of international migration and security. The editors call for papers on the development of policy, the effects of policy changes, and the policy import of further "securitization" of immigration. Comparative articles are especially welcome.

***Migration and Development.*** Scholars have found both positive and negative links between international migration and development on such topics as the effects of remittances, movement of intellectual capital to and from the developing world, and migrants and export development. The editors call for papers based on empirical research on the relationships of migration and development, including policy development.

#### ***Migration and International Trade.***

Migration provisions are included in many bilateral, regional, and international trade agreements. International migration policy making is being incorporated into trade negotiations. The editors call for papers on the process of developing negotiating positions on migration in trade discussions, comparative analysis of migration provisions and their impacts, and implementation of migration provisions in trade agreements. Economic and

demographic analysis of the impact of migration provisions are also welcome.

***Psycho-social Well-being of Migrants.*** The effects of migration, particularly forced migration, have raised a host of theoretical and program issues about appropriate responses to stresses of migration. There is a highly developed literature about different approaches and their theoretical underpinnings. The editors call for empirical papers on the measurement of psycho-social well-being of migrants, refugees, torture and trafficking survivors, with and without treatment interventions, and evaluation of the feasibility and effectiveness of different interventions and treatment modalities. The objective is to further the discussion by testing the claims of approaches already developed in the literature.

***Return Migration.*** The editors call for empirical papers on the process of return of migrants, whether they thought of themselves as temporary or permanent, voluntary or forced. Theoretical comparison on the basis of empirical work with immigrant integration is encouraged.

***Diasporas.*** The term diaspora is widely used to describe immigrant populations. The editors are interested in theoretical treatment of the concept, its definition and measurement, as well as empirical work based on conceptual clarity about diaspora populations, and the similarities and differences between different diasporas and other migrant populations. The analyses of impacts of diaspora populations versus other international migrants on policy, especially foreign policy, are encouraged.

***Labor Migration.*** After a hiatus in research on “guest workers” in Europe and then the Middle East, discussion is re-emerging on lower-skilled migration, empirical work on the size of movements, the functions in the labor force, the relation to aging and filling personal service jobs, structural dependence, and comparative research among countries

in the insertion and functions of lower-skilled workers. Papers on these topics are of particular interest.

***Immigrant Scholars.*** More immigrant and refugee scholars (“native researchers”) are studying international migration issues, including those in their own communities. The editors are interested in papers exploring theoretical, methodological, and ethical issues and challenges faced by “native scholars.” Auto-ethnographies of one’s migration journeys are also welcome.

***Data and Statistics.*** The editors encourage papers analyzing the quality of data on international migration, collection methods, use of estimation techniques, comparability, and other issues affecting international migration statistics. They especially call for papers on ethical considerations about the collection, storage, and use of statistical data on migration or data used to force migration of populations.

### **Additional Information**

In addition to scholarly articles based on empirical research, the editors encourage submission of policy analysis articles, commentary on contemporary policy issues, and historical essays analyzing archived policy issues. The editors welcome manuscripts from seasoned and up-and-coming scholars, including graduate students, as well as policy makers and practitioners. They also welcome submission of articles for the Emerging Research section, which details new projects on international migration.

### **Submission Guidelines**

Author guidelines are available at: [www.blackwellpublishing.com/journals/imig](http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journals/imig). Once your manuscript conforms to the journal’s guidelines, you may email it to Monica Hincken, associate editor, at [mah36@georgetown.edu](mailto:mah36@georgetown.edu).

## New Editor of *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography* Seeks Papers

Scott A. Hunt is the editor-elect for the *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*. JCE publishes theoretically, methodologically, and substantively significant studies based upon participant-observation, unobtrusive observation, intensive interviewing, and contextualized analysis of discourse as well as examinations of ethnographic methods. Submissions from all substantive areas and theoretical perspectives are welcomed. Email manuscript submissions (in Word or

WordPerfect format) may be sent to [sahunt00@uky.edu](mailto:sahunt00@uky.edu). Hardcopy submissions and all other correspondence should be sent to Scott A. Hunt, Editor, *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0027. A processing fee of U.S. \$10 must be submitted via a check or money order made payable to the *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*.

## Joe R. Feagin to Edit New Book Series On Multiracial America

Rowman & Littlefield, publishers, has appointed Joe Feagin editor of a new book series, *Perspectives on Multiracial America*. He is looking for good book manuscripts

that might fall within that rubric, broadly construed. If you have a manuscript that you would like for him to consider for the series, email him at [Feagin@ufl.edu](mailto:Feagin@ufl.edu).

## ***STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AWARD 2004***

The section on International Migration invites nominations and submissions for its annual graduate student paper competition. All papers on the topic of international migration (broadly defined) authored by graduate students during 2002, 2003, and the spring of 2004 are welcome. Papers co-authored with faculty members cannot be considered.

We urge members to send nominations and submissions. Please send a brief letter of

nomination and a copy of the paper to the two judges:

Roger Waldinger  
Department of Sociology, UCLA  
264 Haines Hall  
Los Angeles, CA 90095

Jennifer Lee  
Department of Sociology, UCI  
3151 Social Science Plaza  
Irvine, CA 92697-5100

The deadline is **May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2004.**

***World On The Move* welcomes your submissions. Please send electronic submissions to Susan K. Brown, Newsletter Editor, at [swierz@uci.edu](mailto:swierz@uci.edu). Announcements may also be mailed to her at the following address:**

Department of Sociology  
University of California, Irvine  
3151 Social Science Plaza  
Irvine, CA 92697-5100

## NEW BOOKS

### **Remaking the American Mainstream Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration**

*By Richard Alba and Victor Nee*  
*Harvard University Press*  
2003, \$39.95

In this age of multicultural democracy, the idea of assimilation – that the social distance separating immigrants and their children from the mainstream of American society closes over time – seems outdated and, in some forms, even offensive. But as Richard Alba and Victor Nee show in the first systematic treatment of assimilation since the mid-1960s, it continues to shape the immigrant experience, even though the geography of immigration has shifted from Europe to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Institutional changes, from civil rights legislation to immigration law, have provided a more favorable environment for nonwhite immigrants and their children than in the past.

Assimilation is still driven, in claim, by the decisions of immigrants and the second generation to improve their social and material circumstances in America. But they also show that immigrants, historically and today, have profoundly changed our mainstream society and culture in the process of becoming Americans.

Surveying a variety of domains--language, socioeconomic attachments, residential patterns, and intermarriage--they demonstrate the continuing importance of assimilation in American life. And they predict that it will blur the boundaries among racially defined populations, as nonwhites and Hispanics are increasingly incorporated into the mainstream.



**Richard  
Alba**



**Victor  
Nee**

*Alba and Nee have written a carefully theorized, thoughtfully argued, and empirically well-grounded book. They demonstrate persuasively that the so-called "new" immigration is not terribly different from previous ones, and that most of the descendants of today's Hispanic, Asian, and other newcomers are assimilating in much the same way as the children and grandchildren of the European immigration.*

--Herbert J Gans, author of *Democracy and the News*

*Assimilation is dead, long live assimilation! Alba and Nee are fully aware of the flaws and biases in the old model of the "melting pot," but they rehabilitate it with elegant theory, persuasive facts, and careful attention to its continued racial and class-based failings. The idea of assimilation may be unfashionable, but it has the singular virtue of fitting the case -- for many Americans, at any rate -- more than other trendier theories do. Remaking the American Mainstream shows us how, why, and to what end.*

--Jennifer L. Hochschild, co-author, *The American Dream and the Public Schools*

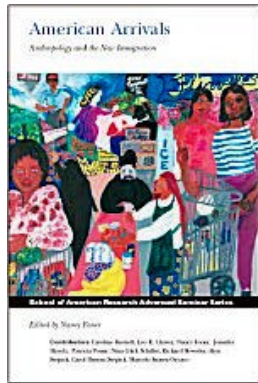
*Alba and Nee have accomplished a tour de force. They have an important story to tell and they've told it with great verve and skill, using prose that will allow this book to be widely read.*

--Roger Waldinger, author of *Still the Promised City?: African-Americans and New Immigrants in Postindustrial New York*

## American Arrivals Anthropology Engages the New Immigration

*Edited by Nancy Foner*

*SAR Press, 2003, \$60 cloth, \$24.95 paper*



American Arrivals highlights the insights of anthropology for the field of migration studies. The authors reflect on anthropological approaches, methods, and theories and seek to develop a research program. Placing

contemporary immigration in the perspective of globalization and transnational social fields, their essays demonstrate the importance of gender and urban contexts to understanding immigrants' lives. Addressing issues of health care, education, and cultural values and practices among Mexicans, Haitians, Somalis, Afghans, and other newcomers to the United States, the authors illuminate the complex ways that immigrants adapt to life in a new land and raise serious questions about the meaning and political uses of ideas about cultural difference.

*Anthropology has long had much to bring to the field of migration studies, but it has often been...overshadowed by sociology, economics, political science, and sometimes geography. This volume...will serve to bring anthropological insights squarely into migration studies.*

—Steven Vertovec, Oxford University

*“These excellent essays touch on a crucial point that every scholar should think about—the politics of doing research and how research is used (and misused) to advance political agendas. . . . This is a major*

*contribution from anthropology that should be recognized by everyone interested in the field of immigration.”*

Cecilia Menjívar, Arizona State University

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction: Anthropology and Contemporary Immigration to the United States: Where We Have Been and Where We Are Going  
(Nancy Foner)
2. Right Moves? Immigration, Globalization, Utopia, and Dystopia  
(Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco)
3. Anthropology and the Engendering of Migration Studies  
(Patricia R. Pessar)
4. The Centrality of Ethnography in the Study of Transnational Migration: Seeing the Wetlands Instead of the Swamp  
(Nina Glick Schiller)
5. Becoming American: Immigration, Identity, Intergenerational Relations, and Academic Orientation  
(Alex Stepick and Carol Dutton Stepick)
6. Bringing the City Back In: Cities as Contexts for Immigrant Incorporation  
(Caroline B. Brettell)
7. Immigration and Medical Anthropology  
(Leo R. Chavez)
8. Anthropologists, Migrants, and Health Research: Confronting Cultural Appropriateness  
(Jennifer S. Hirsch)
9. The Moral Challenge in Cultural Migration  
(Richard A. Shweder)



---

**Becoming Asian American  
Second-Generation Chinese and Korean  
American Identities**

*By Nazli Kibria*

*Johns Hopkins University Press*

*2003, \$19.95 paperback*

In *Becoming Asian American*, Nazli Kibria draws upon extensive interviews she conducted with second-generation Chinese and Korean Americans in Boston and Los Angeles who came of age during the 1980s and 1990s to explore the dynamics of race, identity, and adaptation within these communities. Moving beyond the frameworks created to study other racial minorities and ethnic whites, she examines the various strategies used by members of this group to define themselves as both Asian and American.

In her discussions on such topics as childhood, interaction with non-Asian Americans, college, work, and the problems of intermarriage and child-raising, Kibria finds wide discrepancies between the

experiences of Asian Americans and those described in studies of other ethnic groups. While these differences help to explain the unusually successful degree of social integration and acceptance into mainstream American society enjoyed by this "model minority," it is an achievement that Kibria's interviewees admit they can never take for granted. Instead, they report that maintaining this acceptance "requires constant effort on their part." Kibria suggests further developments may resolve this situation—especially the emergence of a new kind of pan-Asian American identity that would complement the Chinese or Korean American identity rather than replace it.

*"Through Kibria's wonderful interviews, we hear very interesting meditations on ethnic identity. She also does a good job of raising important sociological questions about race and immigration. This book may very well become a landmark in the field."*

--John Lie, University of Michigan

---

**Transnational Peasants:  
Migrations, Networks, and Ethnicity in  
Andean Ecuador**

*By David Kyle*

*Johns Hopkins University Press*

*2003, new paperback edition, \$18.95*

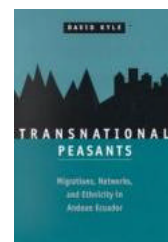
Why do two groups from the same country pursue radically different economic strategies of transnational mobility? David Kyle examines the lives of people from four rural communities in two regions of the Andean highlands of Ecuador. Migrants from the southern province of Azuay shuttle back and forth to New York City, mostly as undocumented laborers. In contrast, an indigenous group of Quichua-speakers from the northern canton of Otavalo travel the

world as handicraft merchants and musicians playing Andean music. In one village, Kyle found that Otavalans were migrating to 23 different countries and returning within a year.

*Transnational Peasants* provides an intriguing historical and sociological exploration of a contemporary migration mystery.

*"Transnational Peasants significantly extends our base for theoretical and empirical generalization on international migration. It is a brilliant study that I recommend to all students of international migration."*

—Douglas Massey, Princeton University



---

## Muslims in the United States:

### The State of Research

By Karen Isaksen Leonard

Russell Sage Foundation

2003, \$17.95 paperback

As the United States wages war on terrorism, the country's attention is riveted on the Muslim world as never before. While many cursory press accounts dealing with Muslims in the United States have been published since 9/11, few people are aware of the wealth of scholarly research already available on the American Islamic population. In *Muslims in the United States: The State of Research*, Karen Isaksen Leonard mines this rich vein of research to provide a fascinating overview of the history and contemporary situation of American Muslim communities.

Leonard describes how Islam, never a monolithic religion, has inevitably been shaped by its experience on American soil. American Muslims are a religious minority, and arbiters of Islamic cultural values and jurisprudence must operate within the framework of America's secular social and legal codes, while coping with the ethnic differences among Muslim groups that have long divided their communities. Arab Muslims tend to dominate mosque functions and teaching Arabic and the Qur'an, whereas South Asian Muslims have often focused on the regional and national mobilization of Muslims around religious and political issues. By the end of the 20th century, however, many Muslim immigrants had become American citizens, prompting greater interchange among these groups and bridging some cultural differences.

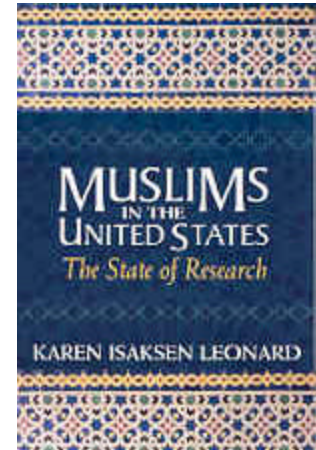
African American Muslims remain the most isolated group – a minority within a minority. Many African American men have

converted to Islam while in prison, leading to a special concern among African American Muslims for civil and religious rights within the prison system. Leonard highlights the need to expand our knowledge of African American Muslim movements, which are often not regarded as legitimate by immigrant Muslims. Leonard explores the construction of contemporary

American Muslim identities, examining such factors as gender, sexuality, race, class, and generational differences within the many smaller national origin and sectarian Muslim communities – including secular Muslims, Sufis, and fundamentalists.

*Muslims in the United States* provides a thorough account of the impact of September 11th on the Muslim community. Before the terrorist attacks, Muslim leaders had been mostly optimistic, envisioning a growing role for Muslims in U.S. society. Afterward, despite a brave show of unity and support for the nation, Muslim organizations became more open in showing their own conflicts and divisions and more vocal in opposing militant Islamic ideologies.

By providing a concise summary of significant historical and contemporary research on *Muslims in the United States*, this volume will become an essential resource for both the scholar and the general reader interested in understanding the diverse communities that constitute Muslim America.



---

## **The Children of NAFTA** **Labor Wars on the US/Mexico Border**

*By David Bacon*

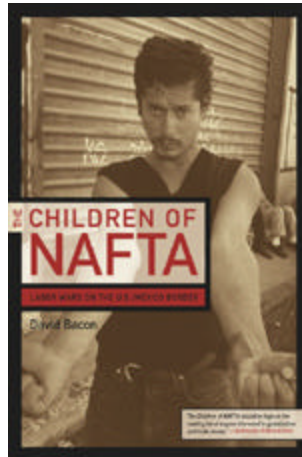
*University of California Press*

*2004, \$27.60 cloth, \$12.95 digital*

Food, televisions, computer equipment, plumbing supplies, clothing. Much of the material

foundation of our everyday lives is produced along the U.S./Mexico border in a world largely hidden from view.

Based on gripping firsthand accounts, this book investigates the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on those who labor in the agricultural fields and maquiladora factories on the border. Journalist David Bacon paints a powerful portrait of poverty, repression, and struggle, offering a devastating critique of NAFTA in the most pointed and in-depth examination of border workers published to date.



Bacon has more than a decade's experience reporting at the border, and he has developed sustained relationships with scores of workers and organizers who have entrusted him with their stories. He describes child labor in the Mexicali Valley, the deplorable housing outside factories in cities such as Tijuana, and corporate retaliation faced by union organizers. He finds that, despite the promises of its backers, NAFTA has locked in a harsh neoliberal economic policy that has swept away laws and protections that Mexican workers had established over decades. More than a showcase for NAFTA's victims, this book traces the emergence of a new social consciousness, telling how workers in Mexico, the United States, and Canada are

beginning to join in a powerful strategy of cross-border organizing as they search for economic and social justice.

*"David Bacon reminds Americans of something we often forget: that NAFTA is meant to be a multilateral agreement, and that it was supposed to bring huge benefits to Mexico. Did it? Bravo to David Bacon for his tough-minded, unsparing portrait of working life at globalization's ground zero."*

--Ray Suarez, senior correspondent, The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer

*"Built from vivid, firsthand accounts, this is an extraordinary mural portrait of a border that few North Americans know anything about: of a working class fighting for survival on the unequal playing ground of NAFTA, where labor rights are almost always dishonored and where activists often end up blacklisted, jailed, or even desaparecido. Bacon wonderfully conveys the passion, urgency and historical importance of the daily struggles to humanize the cold ultra-capitalist world of NAFTA."*

--Mike Davis, author of *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*

*"David Bacon has put a human face on the devastating impact of NAFTA on workers here and abroad. Our economic future as a nation depends on the knowledge contained in this book. A must read! ¡Si Se Puede!"*

--Dolores Huerta, Co-founder, United Farm Workers Union

*"David Bacon represents the fine old tradition of American working-class journalism at its best. He's gone everywhere--from tiny Mexican villages to the baking hot fields of California agribusiness--to get the real lowdown on NAFTA's effects on the blue collar people who hardly ever get a hearing in the mainstream press."*

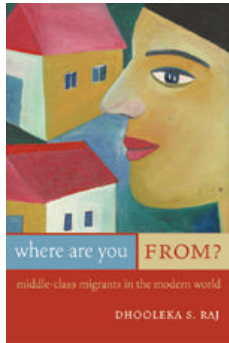
--Barbara Ehrenreich, author of *Nickel and Dimed*

## **Where are You From? Middle Class Migrants in the Modern World**

By Dhooleka S. Raj

University of California Press

2003, \$55 cloth, \$21.95 paperback



Dhooleka S. Raj explores the complexities of ethnic minority cultural change in this incisive examination of first- and second-generation middle-class South Asian families living in London. Challenging

prevalent understandings of ethnicity that equate community, culture, and identity, Raj considers how transnational ethnic minorities are circumscribed by nostalgia for culture.

*Where Are You From?* argues that the nostalgia for culture obscures the complexities of change in migrant minority lives and limits the ways the politics of diversity can be imagined by the nation. Based on ethnographic research with Indian migrants and their children, this book examines how categories of identity, culture, community, and nation are negotiated and often equated.

*"A new insight into the ethnic conflicts and cultural nostalgia of middle-class migrants in the modern age."--India Today*

*"Dhooleka Raj takes us into the Punjabi Hindu world in London in a very personal way, throwing light on the development of heightened religious identities in the diaspora and on Indian immigrant concerns with racial, national, and transnational identities. This engaging ethnography will enable better analytical comparisons across the Indian diasporic world."*

--Karen Leonard

Author of *The South Asian Americans*

"A trenchantly written, closely observed account of the complexities that lurk behind the innocent-sounding question that frames this revelatory book. In *Where Are You From?*, Raj brings the situated engagement of the committed ethnographer to bear critically on fashionable simplifications about diaspora, identity, and the nation-state. She challenges, in a no-nonsense and grounded fashion, both our own theoretical pontifications and official platitudes about what constitutes 'British' and 'Asian' identity. In unraveling an exclusionary rhetoric of culture, she shines a much-needed searchlight onto the mutually supportive hypocrisies and uncured sores of postcolonial sensibility, and does so right at the heart of one of their major historical and cultural sources."

--Michael Herzfeld, author of *Cultural Intimacy: Social Poetics in the Nation-State*

*"A critical and insightful ethnographic study on a timely and consequential topic. Where Are You From? is an important and original contribution both to the anthropology of ethnicity and to critical studies of multiculturalism."*

--James Ferguson

Author of *Expectations of Modernity*

*"An inventive, insightful, discerning look at what it means to live transnationally, sometimes without ever crossing a border. In this compelling account of global connection, multicultural politics and migration stories relate back to histories of dislocation, nation-states, 'new racism,' and communities made in the moment, rather than a 'homeland' in any simple sense. By freeing ethnicity from the trope of loss and the trap of cultural nostalgia, Raj encourages readers to think afresh about why difference can be experienced so very differently."*

--Kath Weston, author of *Gender in Real Time and Families We Choose*



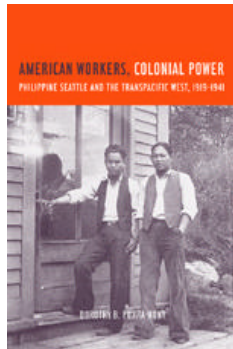
## **American Workers, Colonial Power Philippine Seattle and the Transpacific West, 1919-1941**

*By Dorothy B. Fujita-Rony*

*University of California Press*

*2002, \$54.95 cloth, \$21.95 paperback*

Historically, Filipina/o Americans have been one of the oldest and largest Asian American groups in the United States. In this pathbreaking work of historical scholarship, Dorothy B. Fujita-Rony traces the evolution of Seattle as a major site for Philippine immigration between World Wars I and II and examines the dynamics of



the community through the frameworks of race, place, gender, and class. By positing Seattle as a colonial metropolis for Filipina/os in the United States, Fujita-Rony reveals how networks of transpacific trade and militarism encouraged

migration to the city, leading to the early establishment of a Filipina/o American community in the area. By the 1920s and 1930s, a vibrant Filipina/o American society had developed in Seattle, creating a culture

whose members, including some who were not of Filipina/o descent, chose to pursue options in the U.S. or in the Philippines.

Fujita-Rony also shows how racism against Filipina/o Americans led to constant mobility into and out of Seattle, making it a center of a thriving ethnic community in which only some remained permanently, given its limited possibilities for employment. The book addresses class distinctions as well as gender relations, and also situates the growth of Filipina/o Seattle within the regional history of the American West, in addition to the larger arena of U.S.-Philippines relations.

*"An immensely ambitious book, American Workers, Colonial Power is a regional history with ever widening spatial and social circles, each one layered and complex. Filipina/o Seattle, this study shows, reflects and exemplifies much of the American West and U.S., and affirms the mutually influential relationship, especially in terms of culture, between the U.S. and the Philippines. This is a work of deep scholarship and broad significance."*

*--Gary Y. Okihiro, author of Common Ground: Reimagining American History*

---

## **Culture, Class, and Work Among Arab-American Women**

*By Jen'nan Ghazal Read*

*LFB Scholarly Publishing*

*2004, \$55*

Jen'nan Ghazal Read's work shows that Arab cultural values on family life influence women's labor force decisions and contribute to low rates of labor force participation among the foreign-born.

Read examines the labor force activity of Arab-American women, a group whose work experiences provide an exception to accepted theories. The employment rates of Arab immigrant women rank among the

lowest of any immigrant group, while the rates of native-born Arab-American women resemble those of U.S.-born white women. These differences cannot be explained by Arab-American women's human capital characteristics or family resources, but are due to traditional cultural norms that prioritize women's family obligations over economic activity and to ethnic and religious social networks that encourage traditional gender roles. Read's findings challenge assumptions about variations in ethnic women's labor force participation. Arab cultural values play an important role in determining the position of women of Arab descent in American society.

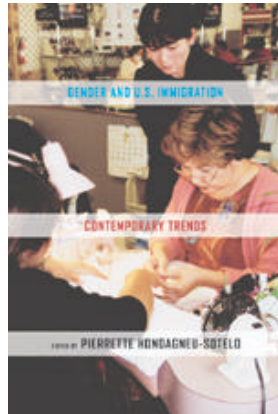


---

## Gender and U.S. Immigration Contemporary Trends

*Edited by Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo*  
*University of California Press*  
*2003, \$55 cloth, \$21.95 paperback*

Resurgent immigration is one of the most powerful forces disrupting and realigning everyday life in the United States and elsewhere, and gender is one of the fundamental social categories anchoring and shaping immigration patterns. Yet the intersection of gender and immigration has received little attention in contemporary social science literature and immigration research. This book brings together some of the best work in this area.



### Table of Contents

#### PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. [Gender and Immigration](#): A Retrospective and Introduction Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo
2. Engendering Migration Studies: The Case of New Immigrants in the United States  
Patricia R. Pessar
3. Strategic Instantiations of Gendering in the Global Economy  
Saskia Sassen

#### PART TWO: GENDER AND EMPLOYMENT

4. The Global Context of Gendered Labor Migration From the Philippines to the United States  
James A. Tyner
5. Gender and Labor in Asian Immigrant Families  
Yen Le Espiritu
6. The Intersection of Work and Gender: Central American Immigrant Women and Employment in California  
Cecilia Menjivar

7. Israeli and Russian Jews: Gendered Perspectives on Settlement and Return Migration  
Steven J. Gold

#### PART THREE: ENGENDERING RACIAL AND ETHNIC IDENTITIES

8. Gendered Ethnicity: Creating a Hindu Indian Identity in the United States  
Prema Kurien
9. Disentangling Race-Gender Work Experiences: Second-Generation Caribbean Young Adults in New York City  
Nancy Lopez
10. Gendered Geographies of Home: Mapping Second- and Third-Generation Puerto Ricans' Sense of Home  
Maura I. Toro-Morn and Marixsa Alicea

#### PART FOUR: GENDER, GENERATION, AND IMMIGRATION

11. De madres a hijas: Gendered Lessons on Virginity Across Generations of Mexican Immigrant Women  
Gloria González-López
12. Raising Children, and Growing Up, Across National Borders: Comparative Perspectives on Age, Gender, and Migration  
Barrie Thorne, Marjorie Faulstich Orellana, Wan Shun Eva Lam, and Anna Chee
13. "We Don't Sleep Around Like White Girls Do": Family, Culture, and Gender in Filipina American Lives.  
Yen Le Espiritu

#### PART FIVE: GENDER, CITIZENSHIP, AND THE TRANSNATIONAL

14. Engendering Transnational Migration: A Case Study of Salvadorans  
Sarah J. Mahler
15. "I'm Here, but I'm There": The Meanings of Latina Transnational Motherhood  
Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo and Ernestine Avila
16. Gender Status and the State in Transnational Spaces: The Gendering of Political Participation and Mexican Hometown Associations  
Luin Goldring
17. "The Blue Passport": Gender and the Social Process of Naturalization Among Dominican Immigrants in New York City  
Audrey Singer and Greta Gilbertson

---

## **Buddha Is Hiding**

### **Refugees, Citizenship, the New America**

*By Aihwa Ong*

*University of California Press*

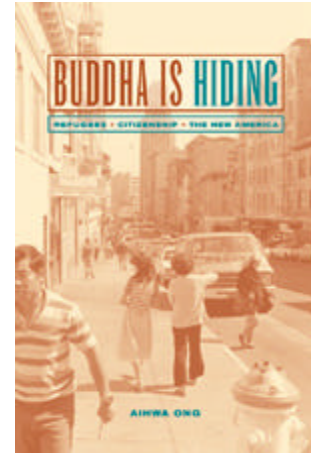
*2003, \$55 cloth, \$21.95 paperback*

Fleeing the murderous Pol Pot regime, Cambodian refugees arrive in America as at once the victims and the heroes of America's misadventures in Southeast Asia; and their encounters with American citizenship are contradictory as well. Service providers, bureaucrats, and employers exhort them to be self-reliant, individualistic, and free, even as the system and the culture constrain them within terms of ethnicity, race, and class. *Buddha Is Hiding* tells the story of Cambodian Americans experiencing American citizenship from the bottom-up. Based on extensive fieldwork in Oakland and San Francisco, the study puts a human face on how American institutions – of health, welfare, law, police, church, and industry – affect minority citizens as they negotiate American culture and reinterpret the American dream.

In her earlier book, *Flexible Citizenship*, anthropologist Aihwa Ong wrote of elite Asians shuttling across the Pacific. This parallel study tells the very different story of "the other Asians" whose route takes them from refugee camps to California's inner-city and high-tech enclaves. In *Buddha Is Hiding* we see these refugees becoming new citizen-subjects through a dual process of being-made and self-making, balancing religious salvation and entrepreneurial values as they endure and undermine, absorb and deflect conflicting lessons about welfare, work, medicine, gender, parenting, and mass culture. Trying to hold on to the values of family and home culture, Cambodian Americans nonetheless often

feel that "Buddha is hiding."

Tracing the entangled paths of poor and rich Asians in the American nation, Ong raises new questions about the form and meaning of citizenship in an era of globalization.



*"In this impressive and substantial work, Ong brings together rich ethnographies of Southeast Asia immigrants with a conceptually deft and poignant analysis of the human technologies of citizen-making. At stake is no less than a radical rethinking of the conditions of life, the meaning of the human, and a conception of power beyond the confines of traditional sovereignty."*

--Judith Butler, author of *The Psychic Life of Power: Theories of Subjection*

*"Ong's vivid ethnography, filtered through her astute theoretical gaze, transforms and enlarges our understandings of immigration and citizenship in an increasingly multicultural nation. Ong closely follows the everyday lives of Cambodian refugees in California, as they struggle to make sense of, selectively embrace, and talk back to American demands for personal autonomy, narcissism, greed, and materialism, which fly in the face of Cambodian values of compassion, community, and reciprocity. Like her subjects' lives, this book is a marvelous and remarkable achievement."*

--Nancy Scheper-Hughes,  
Author of *Death without Weeping*

---

## **This Land Is Our Land Immigrants and Power in Miami**

*By Alex Stepick, Guillermo Grenier, Max  
Castro and Marvin Dunn*

*University of California Press*

*2003, \$49.95 cloth, \$19.95 paperback*



For those opposed to immigration, Miami is a nightmare. Miami is the de facto capital of Latin America; it is a city where immigrants dominate, Spanish is ubiquitous, and Denny's is an ethnic restaurant.

Are Miami's immigrants representative of a trend that is undermining American culture and identity?

Drawing from in-depth fieldwork in the city and looking closely at recent events such as the Elián González case, *This Land Is Our Land* examines interactions between immigrants and established Americans in Miami to address fundamental questions of American identity and multiculturalism. Rather than focusing on questions of assimilation, as many other studies have, this book concentrates on interethnic relations to provide an entirely new perspective on the changes wrought by immigration in the United States. A balanced analysis of Miami's evolution over the last 40 years, *This Land Is Our Land* is also a powerful demonstration that immigration in America is not simply an "us versus them" phenomenon.

*"This well-written and compelling story of immigrant resident relations in Miami will*

*be read and enjoyed by lay people and scholars, and will no doubt produce stimulating discussions in classrooms throughout urban America."*

--Jacqueline Hagan, author of *Deciding to Be Legal: A Maya Community in Houston*

*"Stepick and his colleagues provide a richly-textured and highly-nuanced account of how immigrants are remaking Miami--a city that, in one generation, has been transformed by the influx of Latin American and Caribbean newcomers. Based on long-term direct observation, This Land Is Our Land puts relations between immigrants and established residents on center stage--showing how both have changed as they encounter each other in schools, workplaces, and business and commerce. This well-written book is a must-read for anyone wanting to understand how immigration is changing America."*

--Nancy Foner, author of *From Ellis Island to JFK: New York's Two Great Waves of Immigration*

*"A path-setting study that explores power, context, and diversity in the culturally heterogeneous, economically vibrant, and politically dynamic city of Miami. Unpacking the complexities of race, ethnicity, and class, this lucidly written work takes the reader on rugged journeys as immigrants of different national origins strive to become American at their own pace and on their own terms. It provides fresh insight into the long-standing American ambivalence toward immigration, making a fine contribution to the burgeoning literature on immigration and inter-racial dynamics. "*

--Min Zhou, co-author of *Growing Up American: How Vietnamese Children Adapt to Life in the United States*

## Host Societies and the Reception of Immigrants

*Edited by Jeffrey G. Reitz  
Center for Comparative Immigration  
Studies, UC San Diego  
2003, \$25.95 paperback.*

*Context matters. This is the primary lesson from this significant collection of essays on immigration and immigrants in the United States, Canada, and other societies. The chapters in this volume explain why and how the history, demographic composition, labor markets, institutions, and social fabric of cities and countries shape the experiences and adaptation of immigrants and their children. Jeffrey Reitz and his co-authors have laid the groundwork for new advances in the development of a comparative theory of immigrant incorporation.*

-- Charles Hirschman, University of Washington

## Table of Contents

Host Societies and the Reception of Immigrants:  
Research Themes, Emerging Theories, and  
Methodological Issues

Jeffrey G. Reitz

The Sociology of Immigration: Second  
Thoughts and Reconsiderations

Roger Waldinger

Immigrants and African Americans:  
Comparative Perspectives on the New York  
Experience across Time and Space

Nancy Foner

Becoming Americans/Becoming New Yorkers:  
Immigrant Incorporation in a Majority Minority  
City

Philip Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf,  
and Mary C. Waters

Educational Attainments of Immigrant  
Offspring: Success or Segmented Assimilation?

Monica Boyd

Residential Inequality and Segregation in an  
Immigration Era: An Analysis of Major U.S.  
Metropolitan Regions in 1990

Richard D. Alba, John R. Logan,  
and Brian J. Stults

Educational Expansion and the Employment  
Success of Immigrants in the United States and  
Canada, 1970–1990

Jeffrey G. Reitz

The Cost of Not Being Christian: Hindus, Sikhs,  
and Muslims in Britain and Canada

Suzanne Model and Lang Lin

Human versus Social Capital: Immigrant Wages  
and Labor Market Incorporation in Japan and the  
United States

Takeyuki Tsuda, Zulema Valdez,  
and Wayne A. Cornelius

Undressing the Garment Industry: Immigrant  
Entrepreneurship in Seven Cities

Jan Rath

Welfare Reform and Immigrant Participation in  
Welfare Programs

George J. Borjas

Human Capital and Earnings of Female  
Immigrants to Australia, Canada, and the United  
States

Heather Antecol, Deborah A. Cobb-Clark,  
and Stephen J. Trejo

Institutions, Ethnic Leaders, and the Political  
Incorporation of Immigrants: A Comparison of  
Canada and the United States

Irene Bloemraad

Immigration and Housing Shortage in Los  
Angeles, 1970–2000

Ivan Light

Transnational Communities: A New Form of  
Social Relations under Conditions of  
Globalization?

Stephen Castles

Mexican Workers and U.S. Agriculture: The  
Revolving Door

Philip Martin

Triangular Human Capital Flows: Empirical  
Evidence from Hong Kong and Canada

Don J. DeVoretz, John Ma, and Kenny Zhang  
Institutional Change and Immigrant  
Assimilation in the United States

Victor Nee

To Farms or Cities: A Historical Tension  
between Canada and Its Immigrants

Harold Troper