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IN THIS ISSUE…

FALL FEATURE

Gendering Migration—it’s not for feminists only
By Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION PRESENTS
2004 AWARDS:

Distinguished Career Award
Conference, Calls for Papers and Proposals Pages 15-19

Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award
Career Opportunities Pages 19-25

Distinguished Student Scholarship Award

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

CALL FOR PAPERS:

International Migration Section Sessions,
ASA Meeting 2005, Philadelphia, PA

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Recent Publications in Migration

Pages 25-34
A glance at the main journals, and at recent edited volumes on American immigration and international migration reveals that basic concepts such as sex, gender, power, privilege, and sexual discrimination are regularly absent from the vocabulary and research design of immigration research. This is puzzling. Gender is one of the fundamental social relations anchoring and shaping immigration patterns, and immigration—as most readers of this newsletter will agree—is one of the most powerful forces disrupting and realigning everyday life. I recently published an edited volume, Gender and U.S. Immigration (2003)* that seeks to spur a wider conversation about immigration and gender. It includes cutting-edge work by young scholars and essays by pioneers in the field. Here, I suggest why this research endeavor is important, and I provide a retrospective on how the field has developed over time.

During the 1980s and 1990s, the social sciences experienced major transformations, and among the most notable was the growth in feminist-oriented scholarship. Earlier feminist approaches had emphasized the ways in which institutions and privileges in society are socially constructed in ways which tend to favor men. Since then, we have witnessed a shift away from the premise of a unitary notion of “women” or “men” to an increasingly accepted perspective which acknowledges how the multiplicities of masculinities and femininities are interconnected, relational and importantly, enmeshed in relations of class, race and nation. Along the way, we discovered that globalization, immigration, transnationalism are significant sites for contemporary inquiries of gender. Distinct approaches and areas of concern, which correspond to different stages of development, have characterized the gender and immigration scholarship. While the periodization is not nearly as linear as I present it below, glancing back at these legacies allows us to better situate the contemporary research agenda on gender and immigration.

**First Stage: Remedying the Exclusion of Women in Research**

The first stage of feminist scholarship emerged in the 1970s and early 1980s, and might be labeled "women and migration." This early phase of research sought to remedy the exclusion of women subjects from immigration research, and to counter sexist as well as androcentric biases. It seems inconceivable to us today, but several very highly regarded immigration studies had relied entirely on survey or interview responses from men only, but based on this, made claims purported to be representative of the entire immigrant population. In some instances, men were asked to report for their wives and female kin. In other projects women were assumed to automatically follow male
migrants as “associational” or dependent migrants. The first stage of research thus set about the task of actually taking women into account.

In retrospect, this stage is sometimes retrospectively seen as consisting of a simplistic “add and stir” approach; women were "added" as a variable and measured with regard to, say, education and labor market participation, and then compared with migrant men's patterns. What does this approach miss? It fails to acknowledge that gender is about power. Gender informs different sets of social relations that organize immigration and social institutions (e.g., family, labor markets, etc.) in immigrants’ place of origin, place of destination and in transnational spheres. Other research projects of this era focused exclusively on migrant women. Paradoxically, this approach further marginalized immigrant women into a segregated subfield, separate from the major social dynamics of immigration.

These early efforts were often informed by some variant of sex role theory. Here, women’s migration is explained with respect to “sex role constraint,” generally understood to be a set of stable, free-standing institutional practices and values, rather than as a fluid and mutable system which intersects with other social institutions. In the sex role paradigm, separate spheres of public and private reign, and men's and women's activities are seen as complementary and functional, while the manner in which these are relational, contested and negotiated, and imbued with power, privilege and subordination is glossed over.

In retrospect, we can see that the immigrant "women only" and “add and stir” approach limits our understanding of how gender as a social system shapes immigration processes for all immigrants, men and women. Only women, not migrant men, are marked as “gendered,” and institutions with which they interact—family, education, and employment, etc.—are presumed to be gender neutral. The preoccupation with writing women into migration research and theory stifled theorizing about the ways in which constructions of femininities and masculinities organize migration and migration outcomes.

An exciting body of feminist migration research appeared in the early-to-mid 1980s, and although not centered on U.S.-bound migration, it has left an indelible mark on the field. It focused on the recruitment of poor, young, mostly unmarried women from peasant or agrarian backgrounds for wage work in the export processing plants owned by multinational firms in the Caribbean, along the U.S.-Mexico border and Asia. These studies alerted us to the linkages between deindustrialization in the U.S. and emergence of new “feminized” global assembly line. Case studies from around the globe explored the relationship between young women workers’ migration, the shifting gender and generational dynamics in their family relations, and their incorporation into new regimes of production and consumption. This moment (as exemplified by the early 1980s research of Saskia Sassen, Patricia Fernandez-Kelly and others) marks a significant switch from “women only” and “sex role constraints” approach to one which looks more broadly at how gender intersects with corporate globalization strategies and the state. Here, political economy meets the gendered migration of young, female migrant workers.
Second Stage: From "Women and Migration" to "Gender and Migration"

But what about the men? A distinctive second phase of research emerged in the late 1980s and early 1990s, displacing an exclusive focus on women with recognition of gender as a set of social practices that shapes migration for men as well as women. This perspective also took seriously the notion that through migration processes and new negotiations, migrant women and men were remaking themselves. Prompted in part by the disruption of the universal category "women" in feminist scholarship, by heightened awareness of the intersectionality of race, class and gender relations, by the observation that men possess, display and enact a variety of masculinities, and by the recognition of the fluidity of gender relations, this research focused on two aspects: the gendering of migration patterns and the way migration reconfigures new systems of gender inequality for women and men.

Among this crop of gender and migration studies are Sherri Grasmuck and Patricia Pessar's study of Dominican migration to New York City, much of which is reported in the book Between Two Islands: Dominican International Migration (University of California Press 1991), Nazli Kibria’s Family Tightrope: The Changing Lives of Vietnamese Americans (Princeton University Press, 1993), and my own research on Mexican undocumented migration to California, reported in Gendered Transitions: Mexican Experiences of Immigration (1994). All of these studies take as their launching point a critique of "household strategies," a model explicitly and implicitly used by many migration studies of that period. The critiques put forth in these three books, informed and driven by feminist insights, particularly those from Third World contexts, counter the image of a unitary household undivided by gender and generational hierarchies of power, authority and resources. Families and immigrant social networks, these studies underscore, are highly gendered institutions. In this research, power and conflict are emphasized. This focus was the result of a strong feminist lens on the look out for evidence of patriarchy and male domination and methodological reliance on interviews and ethnography. The second stage research is also notable for this innovation: drawing attention to the ways in which men’s lives are constrained and enabled by gender, and also for discussions of the ways in which men’s gender status changes through the processes of migration.

One of the weaknesses of these second stage research projects is that these relied on the assumption that gender resides almost exclusively in meso-level social institutions, such as family, households, community institutions or social networks. In retrospect, this meso-focused approach seems myopic and faulty, and my own work (published in 1994) exemplifies this oversight. The problem with this approach is that it ignores how other institutions are gendered. Let’s take work as an example. We live in a post-industrial society where occupational sex segregation stubbornly prevails in the labor force, and consequently, this shapes labor demand and migration. We know that today immigrant women trek around the globe for work as nurses, nannies, janitors, house cleaners and sex workers, and hence, we need to acknowledge in our research that societies create particularly gendered labor demands. In much of the second stage research, work and
employment were generally only studied in so far as women’s earnings or job schedules affect gender relations in families and households. Just because we can “see” gender most saliently in face-to-face institutions such as families and households does not mean that gender is not critical to the constitution of other institutions and processes.

A primary weakness of the second stage research is that it allocated too much attention to the level of family and household, suggesting that gender is somehow enclosed within the domestic arena. Consequently, many other important arenas and institutions—jobs, work places, and labor demand, notions of citizenship and changing immigration policy, public opinion, immigration and refugee policies, state agencies, sites of consumption, and media, to name a few—were ignored by feminist research and appeared then as though they were devoid of gender.

**Third Stage: Gender as a Constitutive Element of Migration**

The third stage of feminist scholarship in immigration research is now emerging, and here the emphasis is on looking at gender as a key, constitutive element of immigration. Here, research looks at the extent to which gender permeates a variety of practices, identities and institutions implicated in immigration. Even sites normally thought of as gender-free—U.S. citizenship, the rise of xenophobic social movements, the dynamics of transnational hometown associations, or the transition from school to work for second generation youth, for example—are analyzed in ways that bring gender to the foreground. Themes previously assumed to be beyond the purview of sociological analysis, such as sexual identities and practices, are shown to be linked to social constructions of gender and immigration processes and policies. These topics, and more, are explored by various authors in the edited volume, *Gender and U.S. Immigration*.

Should every sociological study of migration pursue a gendered analysis? Of course not! That would be fascistic, and not even I want to pursue a gendered analysis in every research endeavor. Social worlds are rich in complexity, and gender is not always the most salient or urgent theme to study. Nevertheless, I hope this short segment will prompt immigration scholars to recognize the significance of gender, to see that it is lurking even in institutions and practices where it is not obvious, and to consider the possibility of designing research that acknowledges the gendered social world in which we live. You don’t have to be a feminist to see that gender is a key part of the way our society is organized, and similarly, you don’t have to be a feminist to ask research questions about gender and migration.

*These comments are adapted from the “Introduction,” by P. Hondagneu-Sotelo in *Gender and U.S. Migration: Contemporary Trends* (University of California, 2003).*
The ASA Section on International Migration recognized Herbert J. Gans and Nathan Glazer for their lifetime contributions to the sociology of international migration and awarded them both the 2004 Distinguished Career Award.

During the IM Section Reception in San Francisco this August, Steven J. Gold honored this year’s recipients and read excerpts from Rubén G. Rumbaut’s letter on behalf of Herbert J. Gans and Philip Kasinitz’s nomination of Nathan Glazer.

The World on the Move is honored to print the nomination letters for these two award winners. The World on the Move thanks Rubén G. Rumbaut and Philip Kasinitz for sharing their tributes with section members.

I write to nominate our esteemed colleague, Herbert J. Gans, for the 2004 Distinguished Career Award of the International Migration Section of the American Sociological Association. Educated at the University of Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania, and currently the Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, where he has taught since 1971, Herb Gans has made seminal and sustained contributions for more than half a century not only to our field but to several others as well, compiling an extraordinarily distinguished record that richly merits the recognition bestowed by our section’s career award.

At the age of 11, Herb got out of Nazi Germany on the last day of 1938, lived in England through the London blitz, and arrived in the United States in 1940. As do most of us who have lived the immigrant experience, he still vividly recalls his first night in America: “We were put up at a Times Square hotel and I, being the only English speaker in the family, was sent down to buy food in the nearest grocery. I was a 13-year-old wearing shorts still (I had no long pants yet) and remember all those Americans staring at me.” That was 64 years ago, and Herb has been staring right back at Americans ever since, becoming a keen, inquisitive, and sagacious observer and interpreter of the American scene—and of its people and culture, identities and institutions. The titles of two of his books tip us broadly to the twin poles of his sociological stare: On the Making of Americans (1979, co-edited with Nathan Glazer), and Making Sense of America (1999).

Indeed, his career has focused in good measure on what happens once
immigrants and refugees arrive in American urban places and start on their "bumpy" road to ethnic America—"bumpy" (an adjective he once used famously to qualify “straight-line” notions of assimilation), that is, both in terms of the transforming processes that immigrants themselves undergo and of the contexts that absorb them in complex ways. He has written trenchant essays and books dealing with poverty (and its uses and functions), racism, diversity and homogeneity in American life, ghettos and suburbs, urban planning and policy, the news media and mass communications, popular and high culture, political participation, education and inequality, symbolic identities and symbolic religiosity—including his prescient 1979 essay on “Symbolic Ethnicity: The Future of Ethnic Groups and Cultures in America”—and a widely-cited 1992 article on “Second-Generation Decline: Scenarios for the Economic and Ethnic Futures of the post-1965 American Immigrants” that catalyzed the “buzz” of scholarship on the new second generation.

Herb has also critically examined our own field, as in his thoughtful and thorough stock-taking, “Filling in Some Holes: Six Areas of Needed Immigration Research,” published in Immigration Research for a New Century... much as he has examined our discipline’s “Sociological Amnesia: The Non-Cumulation of Normal Social Science” (1992) and the “Uses and Misuses of Concepts in American Social Science Research” (1997), as well as his own work along the way: from his early essay on “The Participant Observer as a Human Being: Observations on the Personal Aspects of Field Work” (1968), to “Relativism, Equality and Popular Culture” (in Authors of Their Own Lives, 1990), and most recently “My Years in Antipoverty Research” (in Our Studies, Ourselves, 2003).

An insider and an outsider both (who writes with the perspicacity that comes with marginality), Herb has written on such varied themes as “‘Yinglish’ Music in American-Jewish Popular Culture” and “The Future of American Jewry,” “The History of Italian Migration and the Nature of Historical Research,” The Urban Villagers: Group and Class in the Life of Italian-Americans and The Levittowners: Ways of Life and Politics in a New Suburban Community (his first two books, written in the 1960s). His first-published paper, "Park Forest: Birth of a Jewish Community," which appeared originally in Commentary in 1951 and was widely reprinted thereafter (as have so many of his publications), remains as fresh and insightful today as when some of us read it as undergraduates in the 1960s—in the familiar Bobbs-Merrill social science reprint series—but it also points to the coherent evolution of his sociology of acculturation and assimilation, as elaborated in recent reflections such as “Toward a Reconciliation of ‘Assimilation’ and Pluralism” and “The American Kaleidoscope, Then and Now.”

Herb Gans has also exemplified the role of a public sociologist—the theme of this year’s ASA meeting—throughout his career, and over the course of a life that has spanned explosive times. His recent articles in Footnotes on the subject of “Public Intellectuals and Public Sociologists” and “Public Action not Public Policy” are perhaps still fresh in our minds (after all, his “More of Us
Should Become Public Sociologists” was a direct challenge). Many of us may be familiar with his 1988 Presidential Address to the ASA, "Sociology in America: The Discipline and the Public,” and with his books Deciding What’s News (1979), People, Plans and Policies: Essays on Poverty, Racism and Other National Urban Problems (1991), The War Against the Poor: The Underclass and Antipoverty Policy (1995), and Democracy and the News (2003). But perhaps few know that Herb was the author of chapter 9 (“Comparing the Immigrant and Negro Experience”) of the definitive 1968 Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, or that he also prepared an analysis of “The Ghetto Rebellions” for the Kerner Commission… or of his work for many civil rights, anti-poverty and planning agencies… or of his service on the boards of many organizations, including scholarly journals… or that for a decade in the 1970s he was even a film critic!

A former president of the Eastern Sociological Society and of the ASA, elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Sociological Research Association, and much more, Herb’s career is one long distinction. Honoring him honors us.

Best regards,

Rubén G. Rumbaut
Professor of Sociology and Co-Director, Center for Research on Immigration, Population, and Public Policy
University of California, Irvine

I would like to nominate Professor Nathan Glazer of Harvard University for the ASA International Migration Section’s distinguished career award. Thinking about it, I surprised we have not given it to him already. Professor Glazer is one America’s leading social scientists and has been an important voice on the questions of immigration, ethnicity and race in American society for more than half a Century. It is particularly appropriate that we recognize his contributions in a year in which the theme of the ASA’s annual meeting is “public sociologies.” There is probably no one in our Profession who has done as much to bridge the world of academic research and public discussion on issues of ethnicity and the incorporation of immigrants in American Society.

Professor Glazer’s intellectual contributions are far too numerous for me to do justice to in this letter, and in any event are well known. I will thus mention only a few key points. Starting in the 1950’s Glazer, already justifiably famous a co-author of The Lonely Crowd, was one of the first scholars to turn his attention to the changing meaning of Jewish identity in the United States. This work was a major contribution to the sociology of ethnicity and religion, and marked Professor Glazer as a leading member of the post war generation of US- born American Jewish intellectuals who resisted both the assimilationist urge to avoid Jewish topics and temptation to become “ethnic” spokesmen. He later expanded his work on continuing salience of ethnicity and race in American Society in his the classic study with Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Beyond the Melting Pot. This work represented a major step forward in both recognizing that the children and grandchildren of
immigrants were being structurally and politically incorporated into American life, while at the same time remaining ethnically distinct—indeed, Glazer and Moynihan argued that, far from constituting a threat to cultural and politically unity, ethnic groups in New York City were key a component of the local political culture and social structure; in effect, interest groups.

Writing in 1963 Glazer and Moynihan saw this “ethnic” route to incorporation as offering an viable alternative not only important for the children of immigrants, but also, with some caveats, for New York’s “racial” minorities—African American and Puerto Ricans-- as well. Yet one of the hallmarks of Professor Glazer’s scholarship is his willingness to revisit, question and revise his conclusions—and in 1970’s he and Moynihan, reflecting on the racial turmoil of the late 1960’s, wrote a long new introduction to Beyond the Melting Pot, questioning the books cautious optimism on the subject of race. He would continue to revisit this theme and explore the nature of ethnically plural societies over the decades, most recently in his 1997 marvelous We are all Multiculturalists Now. In should also note two edited collections that have particularly important in development of the sociology of ethnicity and immigration. Ethnicity: Theory and Experience (edited with Moynihan in 1975) remains a central touchstone for theoretical discussion of the nature of ethnicity. Clamor at the Gates (1985) was an important early assessment of the impacts of the post 1965 immigration, indeed one of the first important collections to recognize the renewed importance of immigration as a social and cultural as well as a demographic issue in the United States.

I could go on and on. I have not even mentioned Glazer’s many contributions to urban sociology, to American political theory, and his work on social policy, his role as an editor at Commentary and The Public Interest, etc. but you get the idea. Glazer has never been afraid to be controversial and to take strong positions. Yet even when I have strongly disagreed with him, I have always found his positions well reasoned, learned and compellingly argued. And despite his having been associated with numerous intellectual “movements” and political tendencies, he has never argued a party line, a fact that frequently leads him to positions that dismay former comrades and colleagues. Yet, through it all, Glazer has remained a true intellectual, always engaged in vigorous political debate yet always committed to the highest standards of scholarship. It is a combination we rarely see anymore, and we should celebrate when we do. I thus feel he is an ideal candidate for the Distinguished Career Award of the International Migration Section.

Yours,

Philip Kasinitz
Philip Kasinitz
Professor and EO
Doctoral Program in Sociology
CUNY Graduate Center

The Thomas and Znaniecki Book 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 Eric Fong’s presentation of the award:

On behalf of the Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award Committee, it is my pleasure and honor to announce this year's Award. The 2004 Award committee consisted of Ewa Morawska (U of Penn) as the Chair of the Committee, Cecilia Menjívar (Arizona State University), and myself, Eric Fong (University of Toronto). We had 15 books submitted for consideration for the Award.

The winner of the 2004 Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award is Remaking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration by Richard Alba and Victor Nee, published by the Harvard University Press. The committee agrees that the book is both theoretically informative and empirically well-grounded. The book revisits the theory of assimilation, provides a clear discussion on the theory, and reviews empirical findings to show how groups gradually improve their social and economic situations. The book should generate discussions on the topic for years to come.
In addition, the honorable mention goes to two books. The first is *Beyond Smoke and Mirrors: Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration* by Douglas Massey, Jorge Durand, and Nolan Malone, published by Russell Sage Foundation. The book explores the impacts of US immigration policies on Mexico, the US, and the migration process. The book presents a powerful argument on the effects of the militarization of the border and discusses policy in a contemporary perspective and context. This book presents an exemplary case of how social science research can help us understand policies and their implications.

The second honorable mention goes to *How the Other Half Works: Immigration and Social Organization of Labor* by Roger Waldinger and Michael I. Lichter, published by University of California Press. This well-researched book provides important information about the micro-level structures of hiring, firing and paying in the postindustrial economy. At the same time, it answers the question of why unskilled immigrants find jobs more easily than do inner-city African-Americans.

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Mark Leach
*Wins the 2004 Graduate Student Paper Award*

Mark Leach (University of California, Irvine) won the 2004 Graduate Student Paper Award. Jennifer Lee, shared the following about Mark’s paper, “Linking the Present to the Past: Mexican Migration to New Destination States.”

While Mexican migration to the United States is neither new nor understudied, Mark Leach’s paper, “Linking the Present to the Past: Mexican Migration to New Destination States,” illustrates that Mexican migration is no longer a regional phenomena, isolated in the Southwestern United States and several neighborhoods in Chicago. Mexican migrant communities have sprouted up in new destination cities across the country such as New York, Salt Lake City, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and even some rural areas. Based on Census data
from 1970 to 2000, Mark examines the factors that lead to the rapid growth of new Mexican migrant communities across the United States.

Mark finds that the first Mexican migrants to settle in new destinations are those who have been in the United States for many years, gained valuable job skills, and potentially even advanced into management positions. Once these migrants accumulated enough savings, they chose to move away from the traditional immigrant urban centers in search of more affordable housing and better schools for their children. What is theoretically interesting about this finding in particular is that it debunks the oft-held myth that Mexican immigrants come to the United States purely for labor related reasons and have no intention of incorporating into their new host society.

However, there is yet another twist to the story. Mark’s analysis also shows that once a Mexican migrant community becomes established in a new locale, these communities begin to attract newer migrants with less experience once word about jobs and housing eventually spreads to relatives and friends in Mexico. Hence, the second wave of Mexican migrants to these newer destinations come directly from Mexico and transform the migration stream into one predominantly driven by the availability of jobs rather than quality-of-life decisions.

Driven by a strong theoretical framework and thoughtful analysis, Mark’s paper sheds new light on patterns of Mexican migration to the United States.

THE THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI BOOK AWARD

The Thomas and Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award is given annually to the outstanding book or research monograph in the sociology of immigration published during the preceding two years. Named after the authors of the landmark classic, The Polish Peasant in Europe and America, the award will be given in August for works published in 2003 and 2004. Please send the name and publisher of the book you are nominating to Steven Gold, the committee chair, by February 1st, 2005. A letter nominating the book must be sent by March 1st, 2005. All section members are urged to submit their own nominations for what they consider to have been the most outstanding book or books published in the field in 2003 or 2004 to:

Steven J. Gold
Department of Sociology
316 Berkey Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1111,
DISTINGUISHED STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

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 2003, 2004 and the spring of 2005 are welcome. Maximum length is 50 pages. 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: Jennifer Lee by May 15, 2005.

Jennifer Lee  
University of California, Irvine  
Department of Sociology  
3151 Social Science Plaza  
Irvine, CA 92697-5100  
TEL: (949) 824-7637  
FAX: (949) 824-4717  
jenlee@uci.edu

DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD

The Section on International Migration invites nominations for the 2005 Distinguished Career Award. The award recognizes a lifetime of contribution to the field of the sociology of international migration. The first award was given to Alejandro Portes in 1998. The letter of nomination should include a statement of the lasting significance of the research conducted by the nominated scholar over the course of her or his career. The nomination should also include a copy of the scholar's curriculum vitae, and an assurance that the nominee has given her or his permission for the nomination for the award. To be eligible for the Distinguished Career Award, scholars must be members of the American Sociological Association and the Section on International Migration at the time of the receipt of the award (not required at the time of nomination). Officers and members of the Section Council are not eligible to be nominated while they are in office. All nominated candidates will remain active for at least two rounds of the award. Nominations will be evaluated by the voting members of the Council of the Section. Please submit all nominations by March 15, 2005, to:

Ewa Morawska  
Department of Sociology  
University of Essex  
Wivenhoe Park
Section on International Migration invites submissions to the following sessions:

(1) Multiple Transnational Migrations
Peter Kivisto Augustana College
sokivisto@augustana.edu

(2) Study of International Migration in Different World Regions: A Comparative Assessment
Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo University of Southern California
sotelo@usc.edu
Ewa Morawska University of Essex
emorawsk@essex.ac.uk

(3) Roundtables (one-hour).
Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University Menjivar@asu.edu
Steven Gold, Michigan State University gold@msu.edu
Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, University of Southern California sotelo@usc.edu
Nancy Foner Hunter College, City University of New York nfoner@spec.net
Jacqueline Carrigan, California State University Sacramento carrigan@csus.edu

All submissions for the 2005 program must be made by January 18th, 2005 via the online system on the ASA website:
CALL FOR PAPERS
37th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology

"Territorial Mobilities: Control, Order, Counterstrategies"
A proposed panel for the 37th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology
Deadline for abstract submission: November 30, 2004

Increasing global mobilities of people -- whether migrant workers, tourists, refugees, undocumented, or business travelers -- do not necessarily imply that territorial boundaries have been weakened. For some types of mobilities, boundaries have been made invisible and their movements easy. For other mobilities, boundaries are reinforced and recreated. Out of this movement across territories and institutions that endeavor to regulate it arise simultaneously practices of differential control and ever new strategies to confront, negotiate, or avoid this control. Theoretical and empirical papers from any perspective are welcome. Those interested should send an abstract of no more than one page to:
Vida Bajc: vbajc@ssc.upenn.edu

For more information on the World Congress see below
http://www.scasss.uu.se/IIS2005

ABOUT THE WORLD CONGRESS:
The Congress will allow social scientists from different parts of the world to exchange ideas and to establish long-term collaborative relationships. The plenary and semi-plenary sessions will focus on the frontiers of sociology. Some sessions will focus on cutting-edge research in sociology while others will focus on the relationship between sociology and its neighboring disciplines. These sessions will include prominent representatives from a range of different disciplines such as anthropology, economics, history, law, political science, psychology, and statistics.

Plenary and Semi-plenary speakers include:
Andrew Abbott  Roy Bhaskar  John Goldthorpe
Jeffrey C. Alexander  Fred Block  Peter Gärdenfors
Margaret Archer  Raymond Boudon  Nilüfer Göle
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Johann P. Arnason  Karen Cook  Peter Hedström
Jens Beckert  Paula England  Gudmund Hernes
Eliezer Ben-Rafael  Ernst Fehr  Danièle Hervieu-Leger
Thora Margareta Bertilsson  David Freedman  Hans Joas
Stockholm is one of the world's ten most popular international convention venues. It offers an array of cosmopolitan attractions and is surrounded by the magnificent Stockholm archipelago, with over 24,000 islands and islets. The Stockholm summer nights are long, light, and enjoyable.

Call for Papers, Abstracts, and Submissions

**Submission Deadline:** February 1, 2005

Sponsored by:
East West Council for Education
Asia-Pacific Research Institute of Peking University
University of Louisville - Center for Sustainable Urban Neighborhoods

The 4th Annual Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences will be held from June 13 (Monday) to June 16 (Thursday), 2005 at the Waikiki Beach Marriott Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii. The conference will provide many opportunities for academicians and professionals from social sciences related fields to interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines.

For more information visit or e-mail:

[http://www.hicsocial.org](http://www.hicsocial.org)
social@hicsocial.org

For more information about submissions see:
[http://www.hicsocial.org/cfp_ss.htm](http://www.hicsocial.org/cfp_ss.htm)
NPR SERIES ON IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA

National Public Radio broadcast a remarkable series on “Immigrants in America” October 7th through 9th, 2004. If you missed any part of the series, please visit http://www.npr.org

Topics include: National Identity, results from a Recent Survey on Immigration, Illegal Immigration, Mexican Immigration, Religion and Assimilation, Chasing the “American Dream,” Becoming Americanized, and Non-Immigrant Whites and African Americans.

POVERTY CENTER

Call for proposals:
Small Grants - Race/Ethnicity, Immigration, and Poverty

The NPC seeks proposals that will broaden our understanding of the relationships between race, ethnicity, immigration, and poverty. NPC anticipates funding up to 5 proposals, up to a maximum of $20,000 per award. Drafts of funded research will be presented at a conference in Ann Arbor in late January 2006. Grantees will also be invited to attend a larger NPC-produced research conference on race/ethnicity, immigration, and poverty. Researchers who earned their doctoral degrees within the previous six years are especially encouraged to apply.

Details, application instructions, and past recipients can be found at http://www.npc.umich.edu/

DEADLINE: February 15, 2005

Conference on Religion and Social Justice for Immigrants

A conference, "Religion and Social Justice for Immigrants," sponsored by the Center for Religion and Civic Culture at the University of Southern
California, will be held at USC on February 4-5, 2005.

For more information, contact Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo at: sotelo@usc.edu

THE CENTER FOR COMPARATIVE IMMIGRATION STUDIES at the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

Visiting Research Fellowships

CCIS will offer a limited number of Visiting Research Fellowships at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels for the 2005-06 academic year. These awards are to support advanced research and writing on any aspect of international migration and refugee flows, in any of the social sciences, history, law, and comparative literature. Due to funding constraints, CCIS will be able to award fellowships for the 2005-06 academic year only to scholars who have a current or former affiliation to a University of California campus (as a student, faculty member, or researcher). Non-stipend Guest Scholars are not required to have a UC affiliation. CCIS fellowships must be held in residence at UCSD (commuting arrangements from outside of San Diego cannot be permitted).

Visiting Research Fellows are provided with shared office space and a computer, as well as full access to all UCSD academic, institutional, and recreational resources. They benefit from interaction in a supportive, interdisciplinary community of scholars and have multiple opportunities to present their research at seminars and participate in writer's and academic professionalization workshops.

Predoctoral applicants are expected to finish writing their dissertations during their fellowship tenure. Recent postdoctoral applicants can request support to turn a dissertation into a publishable manuscript or to prepare shorter publications based on the dissertation project. More senior scholars can propose any major research or writing project. The duration of the fellowship is usually 9-10 months, although shorter stays may also be possible. No summer-only fellowships will be awarded.

For the current academic year, stipends are $2,250 per month for predoctoral fellows and $3,000 - $4,000 per month for recent postdoctoral fellows (Ph.D. received within the last 6 years) depending on seniority. Stipends for more senior scholars are negotiable. Fellows will also receive full UCSD employee benefits. CCIS fellowships may be supplemented with compensation from other fellowships, research grants, sabbatical leaves, or other sources. Some CCIS fellows may be requested to teach a one-quarter (10-week) course in a UCSD department.

Application forms and guidelines can be downloaded in Microsoft Word or PDF. All application materials must be received no later than January 15, 2005 for fellowships to
be held during the 2005-06 academic year. Candidates will be evaluated by a committee of CCIS faculty research associates and finalists will be interviewed by CCIS academic staff. Final decisions will be made by early March.

Scholars whose work deals with Mexican migration to the United States can apply jointly to CCIS and the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (application forms and guidelines can be downloaded from the USMEX website at www.usmex.ucsd.edu). They should submit separate applications to each Center.

Individuals with their own extramural funding may apply to become CCIS Guest Scholars. The application form is the same as for a Visiting Research Fellowship and may be submitted at any time. Guest Scholars receive the same privileges as Visiting Research Fellows.

If you have any questions about the Visiting Research Fellows Program, please contact Gaku Tsuda, Associate Director of CCIS (tel.#: 858 822-0526).

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**C A R E E R  O P P O R T U N I T I E S**

The University of San Francisco invites applications for Assistant Professor of Sociology

The Department of Sociology at the University of San Francisco invites applications for a tenure-track position in Sociology at the Assistant Professor level anticipated to begin in Fall 2005. We seek candidates with specializations in any area of Asian American studies. Candidates with an interest in teaching courses on critical race theory and/or people of mixed descent would be especially attractive. Closes October 15, 2004.

Normal teaching load is two courses per semester for tenure-track appointments and three courses per semester for term appointments.

Please see USF Web site for complete job descriptions and application guidelines: http://www.usfca.edu/hr/employment/faculty.index.html.

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TWO OPPORTUNITIES AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FOR TENURE-TRACK ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Princeton University is especially interested in candidates specializing in non-US areas, and are encouraging minorities and/or women to apply.

The Department of Sociology seeks to hire a tenure-track assistant professor in the field of sociology of culture (including, but not restricted to, work in such subfields as cognitive sociology and the sociologies of ideas, knowledge, language, art, law, religion, and science). Successful candidates will be expected to teach in the undergraduate and graduate programs, be available to advise students, and conduct research in their areas of interest.

Send Curriculum Vitae, three letters of reference, and a sample of written work to:

Recruitment Committee Culture Search
c/o Blanche E. Anderson
Department of Sociology
106 Wallace Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544-2091

The Department of Sociology also seeks to hire a tenure-track assistant professor with a special interest in non-U.S. societies or broadly international themes. We are particularly interested in those specializing in regions not currently represented in the department (Africa, Middle East, South Asia, South-East Asia). The substantive field of specialization is open. Successful candidates will be expected to teach in the undergraduate and graduate programs, be available to advise students, and conduct research in their areas of interest.

Send Curriculum Vitae, three letters of reference, and a sample of written work to:

Recruitment Committee International Search
c/o Blanche E. Anderson
Department of Sociology
106 Wallace Hall
Princeton University,
Princeton, NJ 08544-2091.


Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply.

Princeton University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. For information about applying to Princeton, please visit the following link:

http://www.web.princeton.edu/sites/dof/ApplicantsInfo.htm
MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY
Extends Application Period to November 5, 2004
For Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology

Assistant Professor, full-time, tenure-track beginning January or August 2005.

Teach and develop courses in racial and ethnic inequality and/or relations, participate in the interdisciplinary programs African American Studies and/or Latina Studies, also teach introduction to sociology, as well as one or more of the following: sociology of the family, medical sociology, urban sociology, sociology of aging, complex organizations, or any other curriculum area consistent with meeting the needs of the department.

Required: PhD in Sociology, or a PhD in a field of ethnic studies with teaching experience in sociology, is required by time of appointment. Evidence of ability to teach courses in racial and ethnic inequalities and/or relations, to participate in African-American Studies and/or Latin@ Studies program(s), to teach introduction to sociology, as well as one or more other courses that meet the needs of the department. Evidence of successful college teaching experience and ability to be professionally active in the discipline as well as a commitment to mentor and advise students.

A portfolio must be submitted that will be used to assess the above noted qualifications and should include the applicant's best teaching syllabi and publications, papers or dissertation chapters. Must have a successful interview, teaching demonstration, and scholarship presentation. Preferred: Ability to integrate multi-media technology into teaching. Members of under-represented groups are particularly encouraged to apply.

Full consideration will be given to all applications received by November 5, 2004.

Send letter of application addressing qualifications, Curriculum Vitae, copies of all transcripts (undergraduate and graduate), portfolio, three current letters of recommendation, and any other relevant supporting materials to:

Henry Fischer
Search Committee Chair
Department of Sociology & Anthropology/ASA0704
Millersville University of Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 1002, Millersville, PA 17551-0302

Department of Sociology/Anthropology invites applications for one tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level, beginning August 2005. A Ph.D. in Sociology by August 2005 is required; ability to teach within a merged sociology/anthropology curriculum and experience in a liberal arts setting are desirable.

As one of three sociologists in a six-person department, candidates should have strengths in research methods and contemporary theory and should be qualified to teach quantitative data analysis. Candidates should show evidence of an active macro/ comparative sociological research agenda and have interests in some combination of the following: organizations, community and urban sociology, population/migration, environmental sociology, technology, or cross-national work in East Asian or European nations.

Denison is a selective residential liberal arts college of 2000 students located in central Ohio 25 miles from Columbus, and offers generous start-up benefits for new tenure-track faculty and a pre-tenure sabbatical program.

Denison is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Ethnic minorities and women are encouraged to apply.

Candidates should send a cover letter, c.v., and the names and addresses of three references to:

Mary Tuominen
Chair, Sociology/Anthropology
Denison University
Granville, OH 43023

Deadline: Wednesday, December 1, 2004
Inquiries can be sent to Mary Tuominen at tuominen@denison.edu

Assistant Professor in Women’s Studies Sought at Arizona State University

The Women's Studies Program at Arizona State University invites applications for a full-time tenure track position (beginning Aug. 16, 2005) at the assistant professor level, with
specialization in social change, structural inequality, or social justice. Potential areas of focus include poverty, violence, immigration, law, or human rights.

Requirements for the position include a PhD at the time of appointment in a relevant social science or interdisciplinary field and a demonstrated research agenda focused on contemporary U.S. women's issues. External funding potential is highly desirable. Successful candidates must be committed to interdisciplinary teaching and will teach the introductory survey, upper-division courses, and graduate courses. ASU is an EO/AA employer.

For more information about our program visit: http://www.asu.edu/clas/womens_studies

Please submit curriculum vita, one sample syllabus, two writing samples, three letters of recommendation, and a letter of application detailing research agenda and teaching experience to:

Professor Rose Weitz, Chair, Search Committee, Women's Studies Program, PO Box 873404, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-3404.

Application file must be complete before review.

**Deadline: October 29, 2004; if not filled, weekly thereafter until search closed.**

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ASSISTANT OR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ARABS OR MUSLIMS IN THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT AT USC

The Program in American Studies and Ethnicity of the University of Southern California announces one position in the area of Arabs or Muslims in the United States at the assistant or associate rank. Preference will be given to those whose academic work focuses on Arab and/or Muslim populations both in the United States and outside of U.S. borders. Special attention will be given to applicants who could hold joint appointments with departments of History, International Relations, Religion, or Sociology. Applicants should have a PhD in hand by June 2005.

Please submit application, including letter, vita, names of three referees, and a 10-15 page writing sample to:

Professor Leland Saito
Search Committee Chair
Program in American Studies and Ethnicity
WPH 303
USC
Los Angeles, CA 90089-4033.

We will begin to read applications on November 1 until the position is filled.
USC is an AA/EOE employer.

Associate or Full Professor in African Diaspora & Migration
Michigan State University

The Department of Sociology at Michigan State University is seeking applications for a senior-level tenure-stream faculty position in the comparative international or global systems study of African diaspora and migration. This will involve examination of African diasporic groups (African origin), their identities, cultural forms, economic and political ties, social organization as well as post-national and transnational processes/movements.

We seek a sociologist with secondary areas of expertise in race, ethnicity, gender and/or urban studies. This position will play a critical role in developing the new department theme B Global Transformations, and the focus area of urban, race and migration. The faculty candidate will teach undergraduate and graduate courses in race and ethnicity and migration. Preference will be given to candidates who can teach classical or contemporary social theory, comparative research methodology or sociology of globalization. Relevant language skills are desirable. Candidates with regional areas of interest in Africa, Asia, and/or Latin America and the Caribbean are preferred. The candidate will share leadership and provide direction for the MSU African Diaspora Research Program.

This is an academic year appointment. Michigan State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution. Candidates should submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae and names of four references to:

Dr. Steven Gold
Search Committee Chair
316 Berkey Hall
Department of Sociology
East Lansing, MI, 48824-1111

For additional information please contact Dr. Steven Gold at (517) 353-6352 or gold@msu.edu

Initial review of applications will begin November 1, 2004 and will continue until a suitable candidate is identified. Position available August 15, 2005.
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN SOCIOLOGY

The Department of Sociology invites applications for a tenure-track position to commence Fall semester 2005. We expect to make an appointment at the assistant professor level, although more senior candidates may be considered. We are seeking applicants deeply committed both to the education of academically-oriented undergraduates and to basic research in one or more of the following fields: Sociologies of Law, Science, Medicine, Education, the Professions, Social Control, Criminology/Deviance, Social Psychology, Small Groups, Family, Gender, Migration/Immigration, Urban Sociology. While teaching some combination of the above as determined by the successful candidate's unique synthesis of special interests, he/she will also be expected to help teach our staff-taught Introduction to Sociology on a regular basis, to teach our Research Methods course on a rotating basis, and to advise senior thesis research in a mentoring relationship with individual students. Demonstrated competence in quantitative methods is required.

Applicants should send: (1) a cover letter, (2) curriculum vitae, (3) names of references, (4) a sample of written work and/or a description of current research, (5) a description of teaching experience including course syllabi, and (6) if available, a summary of student evaluations. Letters of recommendation from at least three references should be sent under separate cover. Send to:

Chair, Sociology Search Committee, Reed College, 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd, Portland, Oregon 97202-8199


RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN MIGRATION

International Migration
Prospects and Policies in a Global Market

Edited by Douglas S. Massey and J. Edward Taylor
Oxford University Press

This study offers a comprehensive, up-to-date survey of global patterns of international migration and the policies employed to manage the flows. It shows that international migration is not rooted in poverty or rapid population growth, but in the expansion and consolidation of global markets. As nations are structurally transformed by their incorporation into global markets, people are displaced from traditional livelihoods and become international migrants. In seeking to work abroad,
they do not necessarily move to the closest or richest destination, but to places already connected to their countries of origin socially, economically, and politically. When they move, migrants rely heavily on social networks created by earlier waves of immigrants, and, in recent years, professional migration brokers have become increasingly common.

Developing countries generally benefit from international migration because migrant savings and remittances provide foreign earnings to finance balance of payments deficits and make productive investments. Some developing nations have gone so far as to establish programs or ministries dedicated to the export of workers. Developed nations, in contrast, focus more on the social and economic costs of immigrants and seek to reduce their numbers, regulate their characteristics, and limit their access to social services. Over time, receiving nations have gravitated toward a similar set of restrictive policies, yielding undocumented migration as a worldwide phenomenon.

Globalization also creates infrastructures of transportation, communication, and social networks to put developed societies within reach. In the latter, ageing populations and segmenting markets create a persistent demand for immigrant workers. All these trends are likely to intensify in the coming years to make immigration policy a key political issue in the twenty-first century.

Crossing the Neoliberal Line: Pacific Rim Migration and the Metropolis
by Katharyne Mitchell
Temple University Press

As wealthy immigrants from Hong Kong began to settle in Vancouver, British Columbia, their presence undid a longstanding liberal consensus that defined politics and spatial inequality there. Riding the currents of a neoliberal wave, these immigrants became the center of vigorous public controversies around planning, home building, multiculturalism, and the future of Vancouver. Because of their class status and their financial capacity to remake space in their own ways, they became the key to a reshaping of Vancouver through struggles that are necessarily both global and local in context, involving global-real estate enterprises, the Canadian state, city residents, and others.

In her examination of the story of the integration of transnational migrants from Hong Kong, Katharyne Mitchell draws out the myriad ways in which liberalism is profoundly spatial, varying greatly depending on the geographical context. In doing so, Mitchell shows why understanding the historically and geographically contingent nature of liberal thought and practice is crucial, particularly as we strive to understand the ongoing societies’ transition to neoliberalism.
Latino Crossings: Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and the Politics of Race and Citizenship
By Nicholas De Genova and Ana Yolanda Ramos-Zayas
Routledge

Despite being lumped together by census data, there are deep divisions between Mexicans and Puerto Ricans living in the United States. Mexicans see Puerto Ricans as deceptive, disagreeable, nervous, rude, violent, and dangerous, while Puerto Ricans see Mexicans as submissive, gullible, naïve, and folksy. The distinctly different styles of Spanish each group speaks reinforces racialized class differences. Despite these antagonistic divisions, these two groups do show some form of Latinidad, or a shared sense of Latin American identity. Latino Optics examines how these constructions of Latino self and otherness interact with America's dominant white/black racial consciousness. Latino Optics is a striking piece of scholarship that transcends the usually rigid boundary between Chicano/Mexican and Puerto Rican studies.

The New Americans: Immigrants and Transnationals at Work
By Enrique (Henry) T. Trueba
Rowman and Littlefield Publishers

*The New Americans* describes the life of immigrants and transnationals in the Lower Rio Grande Valley where poverty is the "training ground" for people's resilience and capacity to adapt to different social and economic settings. At the heart of their ability to survive and succeed is their ability to form a strong personal and ethnic identity that allows them to accommodate new life styles without losing their self-respect. Trueba shows how the resilience and diverse cultural experiences of transnationals and immigrants enable them to succeed in school and in their work and communities. Trueba articulates Paulo Freire's critical pedagogy with the sociohistorical school of psychology led by Vygotsky, theories that are complementary and enhanced by the analysis of instructional activities. The book is enriched by exercises suggested at the end of each chapter, by a glossary, and by questions for final examinations that permit instructors to measure student proficiency.

Immigrant Faiths: Transforming Religious Life in America
Edited by Karen Leonard, Alex Stepick, Manuel Vasquez, and Jennifer Holdaway
The Social Science Research Council's International Migration Program & AltaMira Press
Recent immigration is changing American religion. No longer only a Protestant, Christian, or even Judeo-Christian nation, the United States is increasingly home to religious traditions from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. The history, spirit, and institutions of Protestantism often shape the beliefs and practices of new immigrants and their societies of faith. But immigrants are also creating their own unique religious communities within existing denominations or developing hybrid identities that combine strands of several faiths or traditions. These changes call for new thinking among both scholars of religion and scholars of migration. Immigrant Faiths responds to these changes with fresh thinking from new and established scholars from a wide range of disciplines. Covering groups from across the U.S. and a range of religious traditions, Immigrant Faiths provides a needed overview to this expanding subfield. Edited by Karen Leonard, Alex Stepick, Manuel Vasquez, and Jennifer Holdaway, Immigrant Faiths presents research conducted by scholars who won predoctoral and postdoctoral Religion and Migration Research Fellowships through a national competition organized by the Social Science Research Council in 2000.

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European Migration
What Do We Know?
Edited by Klaus F. Zimmermann
Oxford University Press

Developed countries, especially in Europe, face a number of issue related to migration: social and economic disruptions caused by the declining demand for unskilled labour and resulting unemployment, a shortage of skilled labour in many professions, increasing international competition for highly qualified human capital, radical demographic changes, and the forthcoming expansion of the European Union, which will trigger further immigration into major European countries and create new market opportunities in Central and Eastern Europe. This suggests a need for a deeper knowledge of the causes and consequences of increased labour mobility. This is especially important when it is associated with tension and fears among native populations. This book brings together analyses of migration issues in major European countries, and compares evidence with more countries that have traditionally seen the most immigration. First, it studies migration streams since World War II, and reviews major migration policy regimes. Second, it summarizes the empirical evidence measuring wages, unemployment, and occupational choices. Third, it investigates how migrants affects the labour markets of their host countries, and evaluates econometric studies into the wage and employment consequences of immigration. Surprisingly, there is wide evidence that immigration is largely beneficial for receiving countries. There might be phases of adjustment, but there is no convincing evidence that natives' wages are depressed or unemployment increases as a consequence of migrant inflow. However, there is a growing impression that migration does serve less and less the needs of the labour market. This suggests a stronger focus on economic channels of immigration, for which the book provides a conceptual basis and the required empirical facts and institutional background.
This is a definitive assessment of the current situation regarding migration in a comprehensive range of European countries with chapters on the USA, Canada, and New Zealand for purposes of comparison. Each country study is written by a local expert and the book as a whole is edited by one of Europe's leading scholars in the economics of migration.

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**Beyond the Immigrant Enclave: Network Change and Assimilation (New Americans)**

By Susan K. Brown (*Wierzbicki*)

LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC.

Wierzbicki's work shows that even when immigrants settle outside their social networks remain in the ethnic community.

Immigrant communities—even poor ones—are often portrayed as solidary and supportive. Wierzbicki examines the presence and homogeneity of ties among the foreign- and native-born of different ethnic groups. She finds that the foreign-born consistently report fewer ties than the native-born, in part because of less education or shorter duration of residence.

The foreign-born also have more ethnically homogeneous ties, even when they live outside enclaves and in wealthier areas. This finding has implications for theories of assimilation or incorporation. For lack of network data, previous examination of assimilation has often relied on patterns of residential settlement rather than actual social ties. This study indicates that the foreign-born may assimilate spatially but not socially.

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**The Impact of Immigration on African Americans**

Edited by Steven Schulman

Transaction Publishers

Immigration has significant consequences for all Americans, but especially for African Americans. The sheer magnitude of immigration—it is the primary factor driving population growth—is so large that it directly or indirectly affects the economic, political, social, and environmental circumstances of most Americans. But the geographic concentration of immigrants in urban areas, and the economic concentration of immigrants in the low-wage sector of the labor market, have special consequences for African Americans since they are especially likely to live in urban areas and to be low-
Immigration has sharply increased the supply of labor into the low-wage sector of the labor market, which tends to reduce wages and employment opportunities for low-wage native workers. Employers may prefer hiring immigrants, who are perceived to be hard working and uncomplaining, to hiring African Americans. Immigrants can also increase the competition for scarce public services (especially education) on which African Americans depend. Yet immigration can also stimulate economic growth and urban revitalization, which can increase job opp. This volume presents research and analysis that reflects and advances the debates about the economic and political consequences of immigration for African Americans. The contributors include Gerald Jaynes (Yale University), Vernon Briggs (Cornell University), Frank Bean and Jennifer Lee (University of California, Irvine), Robert Cherry (Brooklyn College), Manuel Pastor (University of California, Santa Cruz) and Enrique Marcelli (University of Massachusetts, Boston), Steven Camarota (Center for Immigration Studies), Frank Morris (University of Texas, Dallas), Steven Shulman (Colorado State University) and Hannes Johannsson (Office of the Comptroller of the Currency), and Lisa Catanzarite (University of California, Los Angeles).

**Asian American Youth: Culture, Identity, and Ethnicity**

*Edited By Jennifer Lee and Min Zhou*

*Routledge*

People of Asian origin are the fastest growing ethnic group in the U.S. As of 2000, this group constitutes 4 percent of the total U.S. population, roughly 12 million. As a result, Asian American youth are quickly growing into their own subculture and carving out their own identity in American culture.

This first-rate collection is one of the first to address the important topics concerning Asian American youth as a distinctive group apart from other groups such as Latinos and African Americans. The essays examine such timely topics as immigration, assimilation, intermarriage, socialization, sexuality, and ethnic identification.

This groundbreaking work fills a significant absence in the existing literature on youth culture while providing a broad look at Asian American youth culture across different Asian ethnic groups.

**The Migrant’s Table: Meals and Memories in Bengali-American Households**

*By Krishnendu Ray*

*Temple University Press*

To most of us the food that we associate with home—our national and familial homes—is an essential part of our cultural heritage. No matter how open we become to other cuisines, we regard home-cooking as an
intrinsic part of who we are. In this book, Krishnendu Ray examines the changing food habits of Bengali immigrants to the United States as they deal with the tension between their nostalgia for home and their desire to escape from its confinements.

As Ray says, "This is a story about rice and water and the violations of geography by history." Focusing on mundane matters of immigrant life (for example, what to eat for breakfast in America), he connects food choices to issues of globalization and modernization. By showing how Bengali immigrants decide what defines their ethnic cuisine and differentiates it from American food, he reminds us that such boundaries are uncertain for all newcomers. By drawing on literary sources, family menus and recipes for traditional dishes, interviews with Bengali household members, and his own experience as an immigrant, Ray presents a vivid picture of immigrants grappling with the grave and immediate problem of defining themselves in their home away from home.

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**Becoming New Yorkers: Ethnographies of the New Second Generation**
Edited by Philip Kasinitz, John H. Mollenkopf, Mary C. Waters
Russell Sage

Almost two-thirds of New Yorkers under the age of 18 are the children of immigrants. This second generation shares with previous waves of immigrant youth the experience of attempting to reconcile their cultural heritage with American society. In Becoming New Yorkers, noted social scientists Philip Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf, and Mary Waters bring together in-depth ethnographies of some of New York's largest immigrant populations to assess the experience of the new second generation and to explore the ways in which they are changing the fabric of American culture. Becoming New Yorkers looks at the experience of specific immigrant groups, with regard to education, jobs, and community life. Exploring immigrant education, Nancy Lopez shows how teachers' low expectations of Dominican males often translate into lower graduation rates for boys than for girls. In the labor market, Dae Young Kim finds that Koreans, young and old alike, believe the second generation should use the opportunities provided by their parents' small business success to pursue less arduous, more rewarding work than their parents. Analyzing civic life, Amy Forester profiles how the high-ranking members of a predominantly black labor union, who came of age fighting for civil rights in the 1960s, adjust to an increasingly large Caribbean membership that sees the leaders not as pioneers but as the old-guard establishment. In a revealing look at how the second-generation views itself, Sherry Ann Butterfield and Aviva Zeltzer-Zubida point out that black West Indian and Russian Jewish immigrants often must choose whether to identify themselves alongside those with similar skin color or to differentiate themselves from both native blacks and whites based on their unique heritage. Like many other groups studied here, these two groups experience race as a fluid, situational category that matters in some contexts but is irrelevant in others. As immigrants move out of gateway cities and into the rest of the country, America will increasingly look like the multicultural society vividly described in
Becoming New Yorkers. This insightful work paints a vibrant picture of the experience of second generation Americans as they adjust to American society and help to shape its future.

Crossing the Border: Research from the Mexican Migration Project
by Jorge Durand, Douglas S. Massey
Russell Sage

Discussion of Mexican migration to the United States is often infused with ideological rhetoric, untested theories, and few facts. In Crossing the Border, editors Jorge Durand and Douglas Massey bring the clarity of scientific analysis to this hotly contested but under-researched topic. Leading immigration scholars use data from the Mexican Migration Project - the largest, most comprehensive, and reliable source of data on Mexican immigrants currently available - to answer such important questions as: Who are the people that migrate to the United States from Mexico? Why do they come? How effective is U.S. migration policy in meeting its objectives? Crossing the Border dispels two primary myths about Mexican migration: First, that those who come to the United States are predominantly impoverished and intend to settle here permanently, and second, that the only way to keep them out is with stricter border enforcement. Nadia Flores, Ruben Hernandez-Leon, and Douglas Massey show that Mexican migrants are generally not destitute but in fact cross the border because the higher comparative wages in the United States help them to finance homes back in Mexico, where limited credit opportunities make it difficult for them to purchase housing. William Kandel's chapter on immigrant agricultural workers debanks the myth that these laborers are part of a shadowy, underground population that sponges off of social services. In contrast, he finds that most Mexican agricultural workers in the United States are paid by check and not under the table. These workers pay their fair share in U.S. taxes and - despite high rates of eligibility - they rarely utilize welfare programs. Research from the project also indicates that heightened border surveillance is an ineffective strategy to reduce the immigrant population. Pia Orrenius demonstrates that strict barriers at popular border crossings have not kept migrants from entering the United States, but rather have prompted them to seek out other crossing points. Belinda Reyes uses statistical models and qualitative interviews to show that the militarization of the Mexican border has actually kept immigrants who want to return to Mexico from doing so by making them fear that if they leave they will not be able to get back into the United States. By replacing anecdotal and speculative evidence with concrete data, Crossing the Border paints a picture of Mexican immigration to the United States that defies the common knowledge. It portrays a group of committed workers, doing what they can to realize the dream of home ownership in the absence of financing opportunities, and a broken immigration system that tries to keep migrants out of this country, but instead has kept them from leaving.
The legal institutions of overt racism in the United States have been eliminated, but social surveys and investigations of social institutions confirm the continuing significance of race and the enduring presence of negative racial attitudes. This shift from codified and explicit racism to more subtle forms comes at a time when the very boundaries of race and ethnicity are being reshaped by immigration and a rising recognition that old systems of racial classification inadequately capture a diverse America. In The Changing Terrain of Race and Ethnicity, editors Maria Krysan and Amanda Lewis bring together leading scholars of racial dynamics to study the evolution of America's racial problem and its consequences for race relations in the future. The Changing Terrain of Race and Ethnicity opens by attempting to answer a puzzling question: how is it that so many whites think racism is no longer a problem but so many nonwhites disagree? Sociologist Lawrence Bobo contends that whites exhibit what he calls "laissez faire racism," which ignores historical and structural contributions to racial inequality and does nothing to remedy the injustices of the status quo. Tyrone Forman makes a similar case in his chapter, contending that an emphasis on "color blindness" allows whites to be comforted by the idea that all races are on a level playing field, while not recognizing the advantages they themselves have reaped from years of inequality. The book then moves to a discussion of the new ways that Americans view race. Eduardo Bonilla-Silva and Karen Glover argue that the United States is moving from a black-white divide to a tripartite system, where certain light-skinned, non-threatening minority groups are considered "honorary whites." The book's final section reexamines the theoretical underpinnings of scholarship on race and ethnicity. Joe Feagin argues that research on racism focuses too heavily on how racial boundaries are formed and needs to concentrate more on how those boundaries are used to maintain privileges for certain groups at the expense of others. Manning Marable contends that racism should be addressed at an institutional level to see the prevalence of "structural racism" - deeply entrenched patterns of inequality that are coded by race and justified by stereotypes. The Changing Terrain of Race and Ethnicity provides an in-depth view of racism in modern America, which may be less conspicuous but not necessarily less destructive than its predecessor, Jim Crow. The book's rich analysis and theoretical insight shed light on how, despite many efforts to end America's historic racial problem, it has evolved and persisted into the 21st century.

Not Just Black and White: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity in the United States
Edited by Nancy Foner, George M. Fredrickson
Russell Sage

Immigration is one of the driving forces behind social change in the United States, continually reshaping the way Americans think about race and ethnicity. How have various racial and ethnic groups—including immigrants from around the globe, indigenous
racial minorities, and African Americans—related to each other both historically and today? How have these groups been formed and transformed in the context of the continuous influx of new arrivals to this country? In "Not Just Black and White," editors Nancy Foner and George M. Fredrickson bring together a distinguished group of social scientists and historians to consider the relationship between immigration and the ways in which concepts of race and ethnicity have evolved in the United States from the end of the nineteenth century to the present.

"Not Just Black and White" opens with an examination of historical and theoretical perspectives on race and ethnicity. The late John Higham, in the last scholarly contribution of his distinguished career, defines ethnicity broadly as a sense of community based on shared historical memories, using this concept to shed new light on the main contours of American history. The volume also considers the shifting role of state policy with regard to the construction of race and ethnicity. Former U.S. census director Kenneth Prewitt provides a definitive account of how racial and ethnic classifications in the census developed over time and how they operate today. Other contributors address the concept of panethnicity in relation to whites, Latinos, and Asian Americans, and explore socioeconomic trends that have affected, and continue to affect, the development of ethno-racial identities and relations. Joel Perlmann and Mary Waters offer a revealing comparison of patterns of intermarriage among ethnic groups in the early twentieth century and those today. The book concludes with a look at the nature of intergroup relations, both past and present, with special emphasis on how America’s principal non-immigrant minority—African Americans—fits into this mosaic.

With its attention to contemporary and historical scholarship, "Not Just Black and White" provides a wealth of new insights about immigration, race, and ethnicity that are fundamental to our understanding of how American society has developed thus far, and what it may look like in the future.