From the Chair…

Peggy Levitt

Dear Members,

It is an honor and privilege to serve you this year as Chair. It is an exciting time for our community. Thanks to the hard work of prior section officers, we’ve grown considerably, and there are many new, young faces among us. It’s a very positive move forward.

This year’s Council members have set forth several goals. The first is to make the section more accessible to graduate students and young scholars. Many want to participate in our activities but don’t know how. We have several initiatives in mind to address this. One is the organization of a mentoring event for graduate students to be held at next year’s ASA meeting. The idea is to give students the opportunity to talk with faculty members in an informal, small-group setting about their intellectual concerns, research, and professional development. We’re hoping to help demystify things like job searches and publishing. We’ve received positive feedback from students who have attended these kinds of events in the past.

Another goal is to add our voice in some way to the immigration debates raging in our country. Those of you who attended last year’s business meeting know there was a great deal of concern about the policy dimensions of our work. In response, we hope to organize a special session with immigration practitioners and policymakers at next year’s meeting in New York.

Clearly, interest in our area is growing—people who saw themselves solely as sociologists of the economy, politics, or racial and ethnic relations now want to be identified as immigration scholars as well. We all bring important ideas, resources, and energy to the table. Please help me in sustaining our momentum and moving forward. Write soon—and often—about your ideas for how to make our community even stronger and more vibrant.

I look forward to working with you.

Peggy Levitt
This year, 18 books were nominated for the Thomas and Znaniecki Award. The committee (Yen Le Espiritu, Chair; Steve Gold; and Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo) has selected as the 2006 winner of the Thomas & Znaniecki Award:

**Mexican New York: Transnational Lives of New Immigrants**

By Robert Courtney Smith

With unanimity, the committee found the multisided ethnography *Mexican New York* to be a major theoretical and methodological contribution to our understanding of the transnational life of the country’s largest immigrant group. We appreciate the longitudinal and team approach to ethnography, the thoroughness and attention to detail, and the incorporation of race and gender throughout the book. Drawing on more than fifteen years of research in both New York City and Ticuani, Mexico, and upon intense and long-term contact with his subjects in two nations, Smith provides us with an intimate and vivid view of globalization as it is lived by Mexican immigrants and their children who move back and forth between New York and their home village in Mexico. Focusing on community politics, gender relations, and the assimilation experiences of teenage students and gang members, Smith shows with considerable detail how relations across borders change people’s lives, and how they borrow from and contribute to both communities as they forge new gender roles; new strategies of social mobility, race, and even adolescence; and new brands of politics and egalitarianism.

Especially helpful is Smith’s treatment of gender as a key organizing principle of transnational life. Smith also deftly expands his theoretical scope by engaging related theories of migration, politics, adolescence, gender, and generation; and in so doing, he convincingly shows that transnational life has concrete consequences in all of the areas of life studied. In numerous ways, *Mexican New York* systematically advances our comprehension of the concept of transnationalism to a new point, beyond its currently embattled status, wherein the idea is simultaneously venerated as a groundbreaking innovation and condemned as lacking in explanatory power.

Perhaps even more important than the book’s numerous theoretical and conceptual offerings, Smith emphasizes that the universal search for recognition and respect is a topic of major concern for the subjects of this study, be they celebrated community leaders, marginalized...
gang members or men and women trying to cope with the changing contexts of life in the US and Mexico.

Sewing Women: Immigrants and the New York City Garment Industry

By Margaret M. Chin

Sewing Women is a sensitive and incisive portrait of today’s garment industry in New York City. Chin skillfully weaves together a wide array of sociological categories – gender, class, nationality, citizenship, neighborhood, family, and union – as she compares the circumstances surrounding the city’s Korean and Chinese garment manufacturers. Drawing on extensive fieldwork with Korean and Chinese shop owners and their Chinese and Latino workers, and attending to macro structural factors as well as the personal habits and relationships that shape the lives of her respondents, Chin’s work illuminates the way that economic activities and ethnic communities function in diverse, multiethnic societies. By considering the relations among various ethnic groups, Chin’s scholarship provides a considerable advancement over the limited scope of much of the existing literature on patterns of ethnic cooperation that focuses on relations within a single population. By linking the experience of gender, family and citizenship, to involvement in an ethnically dominated, globalized industry, Chin’s refines what we know about migrant women. Her ability to simultaneously contribute to both fields of research – ethnic economic life and gendered migration -- is especially impressive. Sewing Women’s clear yet comprehensive discussions of relevant theories and of the history of the New York garment industry make it accessible to undergraduates who lack a background in the sociology of immigration and economic life. At the same time, its refined analysis makes it a valuable resource for specialists in immigration, gender and ethnic economies.

See Announcements

For details on the 2007 Thomas & Znaniecki Award!
Education, Skills, and U.S.
Immigration Policy

Testimony for the U.S. Senate
Committee on Health, Education,
Labor, and Pensions

September 14, 2006

Douglas S. Massey
Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs
Princeton University

There is nothing wrong with creating an immigration system that takes into account and rewards the human capital characteristics of immigrants. After all, as markets for goods, services, products, information, and financial capital have globalized, so have markets for human capital. Human capital refers to the skills, knowledge, and abilities gained by people as a result of education and experience, both formal and informal.

Indeed, the U.S. has such a system. The United States currently reserves around 40% of its numerically limited visas for workers judged to be priority in the nation’s economy; those with professional credentials, needed skills, or special talents; and those whose presence is deemed likely to create American jobs. However, the share of employment-based migrants actually runs at around 20% of total immigration because the U.S. does not attempt to limit the entry of spouses, children, and parents of American citizens who, by themselves, constitute something over 40% of the total.

Given the large size of the U.S. immigration system, even a total percentage of around 20% means that we take in 150,000 to 200,000 skilled workers each year as permanent residents, and the United States generally does quite well in attracting human capital away from its competitors in the OECD. After all, it is the world’s largest and most dynamic economy and it has an unparalleled infrastructure for investment, research, and innovation. It is no wonder that we attract the lion’s share of the world’s skilled immigrants.

In order to complete with the United States, smaller countries such as Australia and Canada have created visa allocation systems that give relatively greater weight to education, skills, and abilities than to family connections in the allocation of immigrant visas. In recent years, close to 40% of Australia’s immigrants arrived in skilled or professional categories, compared to around 55% of Canada’s. A skill-focused immigration system gives these countries some hope of competing with the colossus in the world economy that is the United States.

I would not advocate a similar emphasis on skilled immigration in the United States, for several reasons. First and foremost—we don’t really need to. As already mentioned, the United States does very well in the global market for human capital. In my home department at Princeton
University, for example, 30% of the faculty is foreign born, more than double the rate in the nation as a whole. Moreover, the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not foresee any dire shortages of skilled and educated workers looming in the future. Over the next decade, the largest single category for job growth, at 33%, will be health care service workers, an unskilled category that will become increasingly important as the U.S. population ages. Although demand for computer scientists, programmers, and mathematicians is also expected to increase by 30%, in absolute terms the demand for health service workers will be greater; and given the shift toward outsourcing in high-tech fields, there are few complaints about shortages of programmers and engineers.

"...to the extent that the United States has problems in human capital...Cherry picking talent from abroad is a stopgap measure that doesn't solve the problem."

More common are complaints about the number of jobs being shipped overseas than the number of immigrants arriving to fill them here.

Moreover, to the extent that the United States has problems in human capital formation—that is, the inculcation of skills and education among its citizens—cherry picking talent from abroad is a stopgap measure that doesn’t solve the problem. In the long run, the primary source of America’s stock of skills, talents, and education must come from investments made in its own human capital—by funding the acquisition of education and training and the promotion of basic and applied research at home. According to data from the National Center for Educational Statistics, we spend only 3.8% of our GDP on primary and secondary education, including both public and private institutions; a level of educational funding that is well behind competitors as Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Not only is immigration a poor substitute for investments in the education and training of Americans, it is much less reliable as source of human capital. Immigrants are, by definition, mobile, and they can depart as easily as they arrive. Within Australia, for example, in any given year the arrival of immigrants is offset by a 25% rate of emigration by former immigrants; and of those who depart a very disproportionate share, around 56%, are professionals. Indeed, in a recent analysis I did of newly arrived immigrants to the United States, I found that relatively high levels of dissatisfaction with life in the United States that went up sharply as education rose. Whereas one-third of all immigrants said they were somewhat or very dissatisfied with the life in United States after one year in the country, the figure rose to more than two-thirds among immigrants with advanced degrees. Those with the highest earnings were least likely to want to naturalize to American citizenship.

In many ways, immigration is more difficult for those with education, professional skills, and credentials. Admitting immigrants simply because they possess skills without regard for whether and how those skills might be used in the receiving countries can create more problems that it solves. Although Canada admits more skilled immigrants as a percentage of its to-
tal than any other country, it is hardly a model of success. Unsuccessful integration by skilled immigrants is common and is now recognized as a serious policy concern; and the principal reason for failed integration is the inability of a household breadwinner to gain meaningful employment in his or her chosen profession or trade.

As a result of the gap between the number of skilled immigrants arriving in Canada and the ability of the country to absorb them, immigrants there have an exceedingly high rate of poverty. According to data from Statistics Canada, 36% of immigrants who arrived in the prior five years earn poverty level wages, a percentage that rises to 45% among migrants from East Asia and 51% among immigrants from South Asia. The high rate of poverty and the dashed hopes that it implies helps to explain growing resentment and rising attraction to radical Islam in Canada’s Muslim community. In Canada, 41% of the children of immigrants live in poverty, compared with 18% of native children. By way of comparison, the rate of poverty among immigrants in the United States is just 18%, compared with 11% among natives.

Not only does a policy weighted disproportionately toward the skilled and educated not suffice as human capital development policy, it doesn’t make sense as immigration policy. Immigration policies balance many competing issues, only one of which is skills and education for input into the economy. Although nations such as Australia may emphasize skills to compete with the United States, that country still retains special provisions for entry from neighboring nations such as New Zealand and it continues to admit 28% of immigrants in family categories and 10% in humanitarian categories. Even in Canada, 25% of immigrants enter as family mem-
bers, 11% as refugees, and 9% in other categories.

In neither of these countries, moreover, has the emphasis on skills and education in the system of legal admission been sufficient to deal with labor demand in less skilled categories. Canada, for example, imports some 90,000 temporary workers each in largely unskilled categories such as agricultural laborers and private household workers, and the nation currently houses an illegal population estimated to be in the neighborhood of 200,000. Australia’s undocumented population is estimated to be on the order of 50,000. Although these numbers may seem small by American standards, they pertain to much smaller countries.

In summary, provisions that favor the entry of skilled and educated workers constitute a valuable component of a balanced immigration policy, but care must be taken not to over-sell their virtues. Skilled immigration is not a substitute for national investment in human capital through education, training, and research, nor does the simple importation of more skilled and educated workers provide an easy pathway to national development, as Canada’s experience increasingly shows. Finally, a skills-based policy cannot by itself accomplish everything an immigration policy needs to do, as even Australia and Canada have realized. In addition to needs for skilled and educated workers are needs for family reunification and humanitarian relief, not to mention the need to accommodate population movements stemming from broader processes of regional economic integration, a fact nowhere more obvious than within the zone covered by the North American Free Trade Agreement.

— Doug Massey
Perhaps it might seem presumptuous for me to attempt to speak on behalf of the more than 12 million undocumented immigrants now living in the United States. But, today more than ever, waves of discrimination have been directed against those of us in this group. In the face of these sentiments, my story may serve as an example of what can happen when our government legalizes undocumented immigrants who have been good citizens since they arrived here.

As a teenaged mother, I dropped out of high school in Mexico and migrated illegally from Mexico in search of a better life in the United States. After a few years, I was able to qualify for citizenship under the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986. Thanks to that opportunity, I was able to move out of the shadows, to continue to learn English, and to get an education. I have climbed the educational ladder, earning a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and am now an assistant professor at a major research institution, Texas A&M University. Today, I am a naturalized citizen of my adopted country.

But before I accomplished these achievements, when I was undocumented, I held several jobs -- cleaning houses, working as a restaurant hostess, waitressing. Finally, I secured a job as a Receptionist in a medical office. After receiving my green card, I quit my job in the medical office to continue my education, “working” as a fulltime student for the next 12 years. During this period, my husband was able to get his green card through me, get a good job, and become the sole breadwinner, supporting our entire family during those 12 years.

I began my educational journey at a community college, studying English in order to learn it well enough to continue with my education. Then, for three months, I attended the Learning Center of Long Beach City College and worked hard to finish my high school diploma. After receiving my associate of arts degree from Long Beach City College, I transferred to the University of California, Irvine where I earned a bachelor’s degree in social sciences, graduating with honors. I then received a four-year fellowship from the Mellon Foundation to attend the University of Pennsylvania, earning a master’s degree in demography and a Ph.D., in sociology.

In my current work as an assistant professor at Texas A&M University, I carry out research about immigration and about how people develop solidarity through the migratory process. I have interviewed hundreds of immigrants, learning about their struggles and the reasons they came to America illegally.

I am sure that without the opportunity to become a legal resident of America, I never could have accomplished everything I’ve done thus far. Of course, life has not always been easy for me and my family. Getting an education while raising three children was hard work; then, one year before finishing my Ph.D., I found myself pregnant.
with twins! But even that did not stop me from finishing my doctorate and entering the national job market. And my success has become a family affair: my husband has also become a naturalized U.S. citizen, and he is preparing to open his own Mexican restaurant in Bryan, Texas.

The strong demand in the United States for low-skilled workers, combined with limited opportunities for their legal entry, has created a population of millions of undocumented immigrants, mostly from Latin America. These immigrants live in the shadows, sometimes for decades. Most are hard working; they are often professionals in their own countries; like me, they came to America in a search of a better future. Offering them legalization would increase their opportunities to succeed. Proposals for immigration reform now being discussed in the House and Senate must consider the potential of these immigrants and the contributions that can be made by people just like me, when they are given the opportunity to fulfill the American Dream. - Nidia Flores

**El Mojado** (Ricardo Arjona & Intocables)
Empaco un par de camisas, un sombrero,
su vocación de aventurero,
6 consejos, 7 fotos, mil recuerdos.

Empaco sus ganas de quedarse,
su condición de transformarse
en el hombre que soñó y no ha logrado.
Dijo adiós con una mueca disfrazada de sonrisa.
Y le suplico a su dios crucificado en la repisa
Dijo adiós con una mueca disfrazada de sonrisa.

Si la luna suave se desliza
por cualquier cornisa sin permiso alguno.
Porque el mojado precisa
comprobar con visas que no es de neptuno.

Mojado.
Sabe a mentira tu verdad,
sabe a tristeza la ansiedad
de ver un freeway y soñar con la vereda que conduce hasta tu casa.

Mojado.
Mojado de tanto llorar
sabiendo que en algún lugar
te espera un beso haciendo pausa
Desde el día en que te marchaste.

Si la visa universal se extiende el día en que nacemos
y caduca en la muerte.
Porque te persiguen mojado,
si el cónsul de los cielos
ya te dio permiso.

**The Wetback**
Packed up two shirts and a hat,
his thrill of adventure, six recommendations, seven pictures,
and a thousand souvenirs.

Packed up his desire to stay, his condition to transform,
to the man he always dreamed of becoming but was not able
to become.

Said good bye with a n expression faked as a smile.
And asked his God crucified on the wall to look after his fam-
ily and to perforate the Border any way he could.

If the moon can smoothly move through space
without asking for permission,
why does the wetback need a visa
to prove he is not from Neptune?
The wetback wants to dry himself. Wet from tears of nostal-
gia.

The wetback, the undocumented.
Carries the weight that the legal one won’t and isn’t obliged
to.
The punishment of a paper has made him a fugitive.
He is not from here because his name does not appear in the
official records, nor from there because he left.

Wetback.
Your truth tastes like a lie, tastes like a sadness,
A dream of seeing a road that can lead you home.

Wetback.
Wet with crying
knowing that far away
someone is waiting for you with a kiss
since the day you left.

If the universal visa is given when we are born
and it expires when we die,
Why do they pursue you,
when the consul of heaven
already gave you permission?
José Can You See?

Op-Art Contributor
by Douglas S. Massey

The cover of the March/April issue of Foreign Policy magazine was provocatively entitled “José Can You See?” and it contained an article by Harvard Professor Samuel P. Huntington entitled “The Hispanic Challenge.” In it he argued that “the single most immediate and most serious challenge to America’s traditional identity comes from the immense and continuing immigration from Latin America, especially from Mexico.” For him, one index foretold a somber future: José had replaced Michael as the most popular name for male babies in Texas and California. This is a challenge that “we ignore at our peril” because “Mexican immigrants and their offspring simply do not appear to identify primarily with the United States.”

According to online data published by GlobalSecurity.org, some 2457 American service personnel have been killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom by Flag Day 2006. A simple inspection of first and last names of the fallen indicates that at least 314 of the casualties were of Hispanic origin and that 19 were, in fact, named José. Although U.S. citizens of Hispanic origin comprise only 9.8% of the U.S. population, they are responsible for 12.8 percent of fatalities in Iraq. Among the dead, there are 12 named Perez, 12 Martinez, 8 Gonzalez, and 7 Ramirez, along with 8 Garcias, 6 Torres, and 5 Reyes.

Although there were six soldiers with the first name Samuel among the fallen there were none named Huntington; and one of the six Samuels was Hispanic. The rendition of the American flag prepared here is composed entirely of the names of Latinos who have given their lives in the service of the United States since the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The field of stars contains all those named José and the stripes contain the other 295 Hispanic heroes who have made the supreme sacrifice.

[Image of a rendition of the American flag with names of Hispanic soldiers who have fallen in Iraq]
UPCOMING SECTION SESSIONS:

I. IMMIGRATION THROUGH A GENDER LENS

Organizer: Sara Curran
Associate Professor, International Studies & Public Affairs
University of Washington
400 Thomson Hall
Seattle, WA 98195
scurran@u.washington.edu
tel: 206.543.6479

III. ASSIMILATION AND TRANSNATIONALISM

Organizer: Peggy Levitt
Chair and Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass 02481
plevitt@wellesley.edu
tel: 781.283.2186

II. MIGRANT’S POLITICS AND THE POLITICS OF MIGRATION

Organizer: Irene Bloemraad
Assistant Professor, Sociology
University of California, Berkeley
442 Barrows Hall, MC 1980
Berkeley, CA 94720-1980
bloemr@berkeley.edu
tel: 510-642-4287

x ROUNDTABLES

Organizer: David Cook
NSF Postdoctoral Scholar
UCI - School of Social Ecology
Social Ecology II
Irvine, CA 92697-7080
cookd@uci.edu
tel: 310.470.0465

Next year’s Annual Meeting is Saturday-Tuesday, August 11-14, 2007, in New York City. The Call for Papers will be posted this month (www.asanet.org), and the online submission site will open around Thanksgiving. The deadline for paper submissions will be January 17, 2007.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOMINATIONS FOR THE THOMAS & ZNANIECKI AWARD

The Thomas & Znaniecki Award is given annually for outstanding social science scholarship in the field of international migration to a book published within the previous 2 years. This year’s Thomas & Znaniecki Award committee (Robert Courtney Smith, Chair) invites nominations of books published in 2006 and 2007 that would be suitable candidates for this award. Recent winners have included: Richard Alba and Victor Nee, Rethinking the American Mainstream: Assimilation and Contemporary Immigration (Harvard, 2003) and Alejandro Portes and Rubén G. Rumbaut, Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation (University of California Press, 2001).

Please send your nominations by March 30th, 2007 to:

Robert Courtney Smith
Baruch College/CUNY
School of Public Affairs
One Bernard Baruch Way, Box D-0901
New York, NY 10010

Email: Robert_Smith@baruch.cuny.edu

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD

The International Migration Section’s Graduate Student Paper Award Committee (Maritsa Poros, Chair; Jon Fox and Eileen McConnell, Members) invites nominations and submissions for its annual graduate student paper competition. All papers on the topic of international migration (broadly defined) written by graduate students during 2006 and the spring of 2007 are welcome. Papers co-authored with faculty members cannot be considered. Please send a brief letter of nomination and a copy of the paper by May 1st, 2007 to:

Maritsa Poros
Department of Sociology
Hunter College (CUNY)

Email: mporos@ccny.cuny.edu

Jon Fox
Department of Sociology
University of Bristol

Email: Jon.Fox@bristol.ac.uk

Eileen Diaz McConnell
Department of Transborder Chicano/a and Latino/a Studies
Arizona State University

Email: Eileen.Diaz.McConnell@asu.edu
DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD NOMINATIONS

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2007 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; recent award winners include Tamotsu Shibutani (2004), Edna Bonacich (2005), and Lydio F. Tomasi (2005).

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 of 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 nominations). 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 Distinguished Career Award committee (Peggy Levitt, Chair; Nancy Foner and Sara Curran, members). Please submit all nominations by March 15, 2007, to:

Peggy Levitt  
Sociology Department  
Wellesley College  
Email: plevitt@wellesley.edu

Nancy Foner  
Sociology Department  
Hunter College (CUNY)  
Email: nfoner@hunter.cuny.edu

Sara Curran  
International Studies and Public Affairs  
University of Washington  
Email: scuran@u.washington.edu
GRANTEES AND AWARDEES

Cecilia Menjivar, Associate Professor
Arizona State University

Victor Agadjanian (Principal Investigator), Cecilia Menjivar and Scott Yabiku (co-PIs), Arizona State University, received a 2-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (c. $300,000) for a study of the links between rural married men’s migration to South Africa and the exposure of their non-migrant female partners to HIV/AIDS risks in Mozambique. To examine the complex combination of possible direct and indirect effects of migration on HIV/AIDS risks the project will employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods: a representative survey of about 1700 married women in four rural districts of southern Mozambique and a series of in-depth interviews with a sub-sample of survey respondents.

Jen’nan Ghazal Read,
University of California, Irvine

Has been named a 2006 Carnegie Scholar. The award carries a $100,000 fellowship that she will use to research Muslim American political incorporation over the next two years.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

IPIA Institute of Public & International Affairs
Senior Scholar Position - International Public Policy
http://www.ipia.utah.edu/

Responsibilities
The College of Social and Behavioral Science (CSBS) at the University of Utah is launching an exciting new Institute of Public and International Affairs (IPIA) that will house numerous research, teaching, and outreach activities related to politics, public policy, governance, security, and international affairs. The University of Utah is seeking an accomplished senior scholar with expertise in international public policy who would be tenured as an associate or full professor in one of the seven departments in CSBS and hold a senior appointment in IPIA. Departments in CSBS include anthropology, economics, family and consumer studies, geography, political science, psychology, and sociology. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to core public policy teaching, undertake research projects that will advance the IPIA’s international public policy emphasis, and assist leadership in building the IPIA’s regional national and international reputation during its early, formative years.
Qualifications
We seek applications from individuals who conduct research related to international policy analysis and/or policy decision-making whose work would build on existing international and public policy strengths within the university. Preferred areas of research include but are not limited to and are not listed in priority order: (1) development, (2) the environment, (3) health, (4) inequality, and (5) security. Researchers must demonstrate an international perspective in their work. We encourage applications from individuals who are excited about working in a multi-disciplinary environment. The successful candidate must have a Ph.D., be familiar with current international public policy issues, have effective interpersonal skills, and an established, nationally visible, extramurally funded research program.

Application Deadline and Start Date
Applications should be received by November 13, 2006. The search committee may consider applications received after this time until the position is filled. This is a new position with an expected starting date of approximately July 1, 2007.

Contact Person
Inquiries should be made to the IPIA International Public Policy; Search Committee, c/o Jenny Robinson, 801-585-3048 or robinson@cppa.utah.edu. Applications should include a letter of interest, CV, a sample of published work, and contact information for three references. Applications should be mailed to: Chair, IPIA International Public Policy Search Committee, c/o Jenny Robinson, University of Utah, 260 S Central Campus Dr Rm 214, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

The University of Utah is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer, and encourages nominations and applications from women and minorities, and provides reasonable accommodation to the known disabilities of applicants and employees.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LATINO/A STUDIES
The American Studies Program at the University of Kansas seeks an Assistant Professor whose primary research focuses on U.S. Latina/o Studies and who will hold a Ph.D in the social sciences, in an interdisciplinary program (e.g. American Studies, Ethnic Studies, Latina/o Studies), or in history. Areas of research might include, but are not limited to: Latina/o identity and politics, environmental or social justice, immigrant politics and immigration policy, health policy, Latinos and foreign policy, local or urban politics, voting behavior, labor movements, gender and Latino politics, queer Latino/a politics, anti-racism and ethnoracial politics, citizenship, civil rights and human rights, civil society, etc.

The individual appointed would be expected to 1) contribute to the sequence of interdisciplinary core courses in the American Studies graduate and undergraduate programs, 2) offer specialized courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels on topics in Latina/o social movements, politics, and/or policy, broadly defined 3) serve on departmental, college, and university committees, and 4) actively contribute to the workings of the university commu-
nity and participate in transdisciplinary, university-wide conversations on issues such as Latinos in the U.S., public policy, race and ethnicity, transnationalism, and immigration.

Application Procedures/Contact:
Applicants should submit curriculum vitae; a letter addressing qualifications for the position, including current and future research and teaching interests, experience, methodologies and ability; a writing sample; teaching evaluation summaries if applicable (please do not send the actual sets of teaching evaluations); and three letters evaluating scholarship, teaching, leadership abilities, and collegiality to:

Professor Marta Caminero-Santangelo, Latino/a Studies Search Committee Chair
American Studies Program, The University of Kansas
1440 Jayhawk Blvd., Room 213
Lawrence, KS 66045-7574.
camsan@ku.edu; (785) 864-2529

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Sociology
The University of Minnesota Department of Sociology invites applications for a sociologist doing research on immigration, internal migration, and/or human mobility broadly defined. The appointment will begin no earlier than August 27, 2007 and will be at the rank of tenure-track assistant professor, associate professor with tenure or professor with tenure, depending upon qualifications and consistent with Collegiate and University policy. The search is being conducted in partnership with ethnic studies units and the Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) as part of a diversity initiative in the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Minnesota. Candidates will be expected to participate in both the undergraduate and graduate curricula, maintain an active research agenda, and contribute service appropriate to the appointment rank. Teaching and service contributions with partner units will be negotiated at the time of appointment. Salary is competitive. We will favor candidates whose dossiers demonstrate scholarly distinction and record of publication. Tenured scholars may apply by submitting a cover letter, current vita, and samples of written work; in addition to these materials, tenure-track candidates should also include evidence of teaching effectiveness or a commitment to teach, and three letters evaluating the applicant's potential for scholarly distinction.

Priority will be given to completed applications received by October 15, 2006; later applications may be reviewed as needed. Applications may be faxed (612-626-0155), e-mailed <socdept@soc.umn.edu>, or mailed to:

Professor Douglas Hartmann
Immigration Search
Department of Sociology
University of Minnesota
267 19th Avenue South, Room 909
The Department of Sociology strives to provide a productive work environment for women and men from varying racial, ethnic, social, and national backgrounds. Applications from scholars of color are strongly encouraged. Applicants at the tenured level must have a Ph.D. in sociology or a related field. Applicants at the tenure-track level must have a Ph.D. completed or be ABD in sociology or a related field. Applicants may be appointed as Instructor, with expectation for completion and award of Ph.D. by May 25, 2008.

**The Public Policy Institute of California**

**RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS**

The PPIC is an independent, nonpartisan, non-profit research institution based in San Francisco. The institute informs policymaking by producing and disseminating high-quality, objective research on a range of public policy issues. Details are available at: [http://www.ppic.org/main/opportunities.asp](http://www.ppic.org/main/opportunities.asp). Applicants should hold a Ph.D. in Economics, Political Science, Public Policy, Sociology, Urban Planning, or a closely related discipline. Applications reviewed as they come in until positions are filled.

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ONLINE: WEBSITES, REPORTS, JOURNALS**

**ONLINE JOURNAL: GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT**

**JOURNAL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION**

In this issue, “The Universe of Hometown Associations in the United States”


**ONLINE JOURNAL: RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Available at: [http://www.researchandpractice.com](http://www.researchandpractice.com)

**ONLINE REPORT: INVISIBLE NO MORE: MEXICAN MIGRANT CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN THE U.S.**


In Spanish: Available at: [http://www.wilsoncenter.org/news/docs/Al%20Fin%20Visibles1.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/news/docs/Al%20Fin%20Visibles1.pdf)
ONLINE REPORT: LATINOS AND THE CHANGING FACE OF AMERICA
by Rogelio Saenz

This report is one of several in the new series The American People, which sets the results of Census 2000 in context and collectively provides a portrait of the American people in a new century. Each report is written by an author or team of authors selected for their expertise with the data and their broad understanding of the implications of demographic trends. Reynolds Farley and John Haaga are the series editors. For information on The American People, go to www.prb.org/AmericanPeople. The full report Latinos and the Changing Face of America is available through the PRB online store.  http://www.prb.org/PrintTemplate.cfm?Section=PRB&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=11337

ONLINE REPORT: PEW HISPANIC CENTER RELEASES LATINO LABOR REPORT, 2006

The Pew Hispanic Center today released its report on labor market trends for Latino workers in 2005-06. The analysis, based on regional data from the federal government, concludes that Hispanic workers made important gains. The report includes a section on the construction industry, a prime employer of Hispanic workers. The report is available at the Pew Hispanic Center’s website, www.pewhispanic.org. The Pew Hispanic Center is a non-partisan, non-advocacy research organization based in Washington, D.C. and funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

ONLINE REPORT: IMMIGRATION AND AMERICA’S FUTURE: A NEW CHAPTER

The Migration Policy Institute has just released Immigration and America’s Future: A New Chapter, the final report of the Independent Task Force on Immigration and America’s Future. The task force is a bipartisan, diverse panel of noted public servants and officials, policy experts, and business, union, and advocacy leaders convened by the Migration Policy Institute to rethink the fundamentals of what most people agree is a broken immigration system.

Immigration and America’s Future: A New Chapter views illegal immigration as a symptom of the failures of the current system. It articulates a vision that promotes U.S. global competitiveness in the context of post-9/11 security imperatives while grappling with many of the technical details that are frustrating reform efforts. The report argues that the nation’s current laws, dating back to the 1950s, are unsuited to the economic, social and demographic realities of the 21st century. For more information and to read the Executive Summary in English or Spanish, please visit: www.migrationpolicy.org.

ONLINE REPORT: STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2006: A PASSAGE TO HOPE; WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
Produced in tandem with the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, this report recognizes the reality that women constitute almost half of all international migrants worldwide—95 million. The report emphasizes the positive impacts that women migrants have had on reducing poverty through remittances that feed, clothe and educate children, provide health care and generally improve living standards for loved ones left behind. At the same time it warns that millions of female migrants face hazards in the form of trafficking and other types of exploitation. It critiques weak multilateral cooperation and the failure to establish, implement and enforce policies and measures designed to protect migrant women from exploitation and abuse.

Issues covered in the report include: remittances and development, the exploitation of domestic workers, refugees and asylum seekers, repatriation, integration and resettlement, impacts on receiving countries, protecting the human rights of migrants.

SSRC WEB FORUM ON IMMIGRATION
Available at: http://borderbattles.ssrc.org/

CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION (CREAM)
Available at: http://www.econ.ucl.ac.uk/cream/

BERKELEY INTERDISCIPLINARY IMMIGRATION WORKSHOP
AND THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Available at: http://www.iir.berkeley.edu/immigration/index.html.

The website is designed to provide researchers, instructors and interested citizens with substantive content pertaining to immigration issues, including resources for studying and researching immigration, teaching courses with immigration content and providing easy access to news stories on immigration in the US and abroad. This website includes: statistical information, archives, journals that publish on immigration, think tanks, and course syllabi. Comments welcomed! — Irene Bloemraad

MIGRES WEBSITE
European University Institute
The website offers descriptions and links for national and international institutions working with immigration, a list of journals on immigration, a selection of syllabi kindly contributed by various professors from different fields as well as a directory of scholars from both Europe and North America who currently work with immigration. Available at: http://www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/MIGRES/
Meetings,

29th Annual North American Labor History Conference, October 18-20, 2007, Wayne State University. Theme: “Labor and Freedom in Global Perspective.” Proposals for papers and sessions are now being accepted. Sessions are encouraged that address the theme from the perspectives of gender, race, ethnicity, and sexuality. Submit panel and paper proposals, including a 1- to 2-page abstract and brief curriculum vitae or biographical statements for all participants by March 1, 2007. Contact: Janine Lanza, Dept. of History, 3094 faculty Administration Building, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-2525; fax (313) 577-6987; ao1605@wayne.edu.

Southwestern Sociological Association 8th Annual Meetings, March 14-17, 2007, Albuquerque, NM. Submissions for paper proposals are invited. Paper proposals may be submitted to the program chair at Robyn Driskell@Baylor.edu or directly to session chairs available on the SSA website at www.swsociology.org. Deadline: October 15, 2006.

Publications,

The Journal of Social and Ecological Boundaries invites submissions for two special issues. The first call for papers is for “Immigration: Crime, Victimization, and Representation,” Judith Ann Warner and Claudia San Miguel (eds.), submission deadline: December 1, 2006. Send manuscripts electronically to jwarner@tamiu.edu and csanmiguel@tamiu.edu. The second call for papers is for “Muslim Integration in France, Germany and the United States,” submission deadline: January 15th, 2007. Send manuscripts electronically to PJackson@ric.edu and jwarner@tamiu.edu.

Internationalizing Sociology in the Age of Globalization, 3rd Edition. If you have a syllabus on internationalizing sociology, the global age, the global environment, course unit assignments, film suggestions, electronic resources, or other useful materials you would be willing to share with the profession, send it to us at abdallah.badahdah@und.edu or kathleen.tiemann@und.edu. Include your contact information and attachments of your submission.
Call for Papers and Conference Announcement

University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO).

The Third Cumbre* of the Great Plains
*Cumbre means summit.
Understanding Immigration and the Changing Communities of the Americas:
Lessons from New Destinations across the Globe

April 26-29, 2007
Embassy Suites
Omaha, Nebraska
Proposals Due October 30, 2006
Registration will begin January 12, 2007

The conference brings together scholars, policy-makers, NGOs and community representatives interested in exchanging views about the failures and successes of immigration policy reforms as well as immigrant integration efforts across the country and around the globe.

While the focus of this year’s Cumbre continues to be on Latino/Latin American populations, we have placed increased emphasis on presentations that contribute to the comparative and transnational understanding of these burning issues across receiving and sending nations, localities, history and population groups (e.g. Latin Americans, Africans or Arabs in Europe).

In addition, we wish to spotlight Latin American and other sending countries and the manner in which government policies, relations with receiving countries, and economic and political realities contribute to migration and its impact on local communities here and there.

A major goal of the conference is to publish, along with selected papers, a clear set of policy recommendations directed at various levels of policy makers, researchers, institutions, local governments and community organizations.

This year’s Cumbre will consist of a combination of panel, plenary and thematic sessions and feature a number of national and international speakers. The program will include special events such as a local tour, art, and welcoming reception.

Please address questions to Colleen Wester, (Conference Coordinator) cwester@mail.unomaha.edu Or Call: 402-554-3835

Instructions follow on pg. 21
**Instructions for Paper or Presentations Submissions**

*Cumbre 2007: April 26-29. Omaha, Nebraska.*

We will be accepting original papers (in English or Spanish) as well as special presentations from policymakers, NGOs or practitioners. Sessions will be conducted in English and authors must specify the need for Spanish-English translation (not guaranteed).

**Thematic Areas**

1. **Immigration Policy Across the Globe: Is There a Good Model Out There?**
   - The Reality of circular and unauthorized migration: Can guest-worker programs respect immigrant rights? How are countries of dealing (or not) with returnees? With unauthorized migrants?
   - Managing international migration and human rights in a global economy — Best and worse approaches. Case studies from the Americas and beyond.
   - Relationship between Latin American and other sending countries’ political and economic realities and migration — case studies and suggestions for change.

2. **Immigrant Integration and the Role of Governments, Communities, Institutions.**
   - Approaches, definitions, policies and case studies across U.S. localities and around the globe.
   - The second generation: assessing their opportunities and risks – identifying best practices for successful Latino youth integration.
   - The role of the church and schools in immigration and integration.

3. **The New “Immigration Enforcement Regime.” Criminalization and Social Exclusion of Ethnic Minorities, Transnational Labor and Latinos in New Destinations.**
   - Border security and interior enforcement: intersections with “the wars” on drugs, gangs, human smuggling, civil rights and labor rights.
   - Restrictionist policies and anti-immigrant discourses in new destinations, who favors them and why.
   - Short- and long-term impacts of criminalization on women, youth, and families.

4. **Immigrants, Economic Impact, and Wealth Creation in Sending and Receiving Countries.**
   - Latino/Immigrant businesses and the new middle class.
   - Remittances and cheap labor as substitutes for development.
   - Gender and the economic incorporation of Latino/a immigrants.
   - Immigrants and public Benefits: policies, myths and realities

5. **Immigrants and the Demise of Rural Economies in Receiving and Sending Countries.**
   - Rural restructuring: implications for labor mobility, migration and quality of life in receiving and sending communities.
   - Immigrants: peasants and small farmers then and now; at home and abroad.

6. **Immigrants’ identities and political mobilization: transnational, comparative & historical Perspectives.**
   - Changing notions of identity, citizenship and civic engagement.
   - Forms and intensity of immigrant political mobilization across the globe
   - Immigrants’ voting behavior, political ideologies and party membership trends.

*The deadline for paper proposals is October 30, 2006. Interested participants will submit their proposals via email attachment in Word format to UNOcumbre2007@mail.unomaha.edu. Proposals must be between 500-800 words in length and indicate thematic area of preference as well as author’s name, institutional affiliation, contact information, and a short biographical sketch (250 words maximum). Final papers should be received by March 26, 2007. OLLAS will cover lodging, conference meals and registration for a selected number of out of town presenters. Final Paper is required by deadline in order to receive support. Please indicate if your attendance is contingent upon such support so we can save funds for those most in need.*
As we saw recently in marches across the nation, immigration issues are debated heatedly in legislative and policy circles. The conference is intended to bring cool rationality to this debate by convening some of the most prominent thinkers in political theory to elucidate the normative dimensions of immigration policy and national identity. The focus will be principally on the US but also on other nations and on transnational concerns. We will also have key figures from fields outside of political theory (such as economics, sociology, history, public policy, and philosophy) for an interdisciplinary dimension.

Some of the questions that will animate the discussion are: what does it mean to be an American citizen? Is our world a post-national one? Do we have special obligations to foreigners seeking admission to the US, or do we have special obligations to our compatriots? Should immigrants become American citizens, and if so, should they espouse particular values? How should we treat undocumented aliens/illegal immigrants or refugees? How is national identity shaped by the influx of immigrants of different ethnic groups? How is national security affected by immigration? How should African-Americans respond to recent developments? What is the European perspective on these issues?


This is not a call for papers.


SPECIAL ISSUE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW

“GENDER AND MIGRATION REVISITED”

Guest Editors
Katharine M. Donato, Donna Gabaccia, Jennifer Holdaway, Martin Manalansan, IV, Patricia R. Pessar

This volume surveys the development of gender analysis historically and across some important disciplines in migration studies. Prior studies on women, gender, and migration has progressed through several stages. Researchers have attempted to fill in the gaps that resulted from decades of research based predominantly on male migrants and immigrants. Recent studies have taken the next, crucial step and sought to reformulate migration theory in light of the anomalous and unexpected findings. The essays in this volume suggest that future breakthroughs from gender analysis will be the product of heightened collaboration across disciplines and innovative ways of combining quantitative and qualitative methods that understand gender to be relational and contextual, power-laden and also dynamic.

Collectively the essays presented in this special issue make possible a number of broad observations about the field of migration studies and the place of gender analysis within it. First, the recent explosion of interest in gender analysis cannot be attributed, as it sometimes is, to the emergence of post-modernist philosophy and the methodological linguistic turn in the late 1980s. On the contrary, our authors suggest that social scientists in their respective disciplines turned toward gender analysis largely as an intellectual strategy for ending the marginalization of the women-centered work perceived and described in the 1984 IMR special issue. Contributors also document the rising importance of interdisciplinary dialogue in scholarship on gender; indeed many found they could not draw exclusively on authors from their own disciplines because research in other disciplines (notably sociology and anthropology) so often crossed over into their own.

Taken together, the articles in this issue reveal how migration studies, like other interdisciplinary fields, can function as a powerful site of scholarly creativity. Still, disciplinary boundaries are not likely to disappear any time soon, and even the most casual reader of these articles will note wide variations in the practice and acceptance of gender analysis across, and sometimes also within, disciplines. These variations can be attributed to sharp disciplinary differences about epistemology, theory, and method. Our authors show, for example, that anthropologists and sociologists have often led the way in creating interdisciplinary dialogue, while psychologists and political scientists have been more hesitant to engage in discussions of gender, both within or across disciplinary lines.

Collectively the essays suggest why some disciplines have been more receptive to gender analysis than others. Among gender and migration scholars, guiding concepts and analytical frameworks have been drawn more frequently from anthropology and qualitative sociology than from the otherwise more influential body of knowledge produced by quantitative sociologists. Although we view the contributors’ reports of, as well as calls for, increased borrowing, collaboration, and elaborations across disciplinary divides as healthy developments in the project of migration studies, we suggest that future developments must explore, first, how to better navigate the divide between quantitative and qualitative methods, and second, how to fruitfully assemble a multidisciplinary team to study broad-ranging migration topics.
Social Justice, a journal on conflict and world order, has published a special issue on "Immigration Rights and National Insecurity" (Volume 33, No. 1, 2006). The issue features essays by section member Susanne Jonas and other contributors on the future implications of the great immigration battle of 2006, the deportation phenomenon in Europe and the Caribbean, pro-immigrant social movements, and the relationship of the war on drugs to the control of immigrant communities. It is available from Social Justice, P.O. Box 40601, San Francisco, CA 94140 ($12.95 per issue, plus postage).

Jonas' article is available online at www.socialjusticejournal.org, where secure orders for the issue may be placed. Earlier issues focusing on immigration include: Gatekeeper’s State: Immigration and Boundary Policing in an Era of Globalization (Vol. 28, No. 2, 2001); Immigration: A Civil Rights Issue for the Americas in the 21st Century (Vol. 23, No. 3, 1996); and Resisting Militarism and Globalized Punishment (Vol. 31, Nos. 1 and 2, 2004).

SPECIAL ISSUES: JOURNAL OF ETHNIC AND MIGRATION STUDIES

✧“MIGRATION AND HEALTH IN SOUTH AFRICA”

May 2006, 32(4)

Guest-editor Robin Cohen

✧“AFTER SEPTEMBER 11: TV NEWS AND TRANSNATIONAL AUDIENCES”

August 2006

Guest-editor Marie Gillespie

✧“OLDER MIGRANTS IN EUROPE: EXPERIENCES, EXCLUSION AND CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOMMODATION”

November 2006

Guest-editors Anthony Warnes and Allan Williams
Ruth Milkman

L.A. Story: Immigrant Workers and the Future of the U.S. Labor Movement

The Russell Sage

Sharp decreases in union membership over the last fifty years have caused many to dismiss organized labor as irrelevant in today’s labor market. In the private sector, only 8 percent of workers today are union members, down from 24 percent as recently as 1973. Yet developments in Southern California—including the successful Justice for Janitors campaign—suggest that reports of organized labor’s demise may have been exaggerated. In L.A. Story, sociologist and labor expert Ruth Milkman explains how Los Angeles, once known as a company town hostile to labor, became a hotbed for unionism, and how immigrant service workers emerged as the unlikely leaders in the battle for workers’ rights.

L.A. Story shatters many of the myths of modern labor with a close look at workers in four industries in Los Angeles: building maintenance, trucking, construction, and garment production. Though many blame deunionization and deteriorating working conditions on immigrants, Milkman shows that this conventional wisdom is wrong. Her analysis reveals that worsening work environments preceded the influx of foreign-born workers, who filled the positions only after native-born workers fled these suddenly undesirable jobs. Ironically, L.A. Story shows that immigrant workers, who many union leaders feared were incapable of being organized because of language constraints and fear of deportation, instead proved highly responsive to organizing efforts. As Milkman demonstrates, these mostly Latino workers came to their service jobs in the United States with a more group-oriented mentality than the American workers they replaced. Some also drew on experience in their native countries with labor and political struggles. This stock of fresh minds and new ideas, along with a physical distance from the east-coast centers of labor’s old guard, made Los Angeles the center of a burgeoning workers’ rights movement. Los Angeles’ recent labor history highlights some of the key ingredients of the labor movement’s resurgence—new leadership, latitude to experiment with organizing techniques, and a willingness to embrace both top-down and bottom-up strategies. L.A. Story’s clear and thorough assessment of these developments points to an alternative, high-road national economic agenda that could provide workers with a way out of poverty and into the middle class.

Arno Tanner

The Future of International Migration Governance

A survey of subject priorities in a new organizational model

What aspects of the many-faceted international migration are most in need of enhanced international cooperation? What types of international migratory cooperation are there, and which have proven more successful? Of these types, what would best serve the aspects in most critical need of better cooperation in the future?

“The question of how to manage migration to the benefit of all, and according to the principles of good governance, is an urgent concern of the international community. Dr. Tanner’s timely book proposes a thought-provoking typology of international organizations dealing with migration. It adds useful insight into non-state actors’ responses to a major phenomenon of our time” — Thomas Lothar Weiss, International Organization for Migration, Former Editor-in-Chief of the World Migration Report
How can societies that welcome immigrants from around the world create civic cohesion and political community out of ethnic and racial diversity? This thought-provoking book is the first to provide a comparative perspective on how the United States and Canada encourage foreigners to become citizens. Based on vivid in-depth interviews with Portuguese immigrants and Vietnamese refugees in Boston and Toronto and on statistical analysis and documentary data, *Becoming a Citizen* shows that greater state support for settlement and an official government policy of multiculturalism in Canada increase citizenship acquisition and political participation among the foreign born. The United States, long a successful example of immigrant integration, today has greater problems incorporating newcomers into the polity. While many previous accounts suggest that differences in naturalization and political involvement stem from differences in immigrants’ political skills and interests, Irene Bloemraad argues that foreigners’ political incorporation is not just a question of the type of people countries receive, but also fundamentally of the reception given to them. She discusses the implications of her findings for other countries, including Australia and immigrant nations in Europe.

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A. Aneesh

**Virtual Migration:**

The Programming of Globalization

Duke University Press 2006

This study explores the rapidly growing, but little researched, practice of on-line labor-flows from India to the United States, and compares it to the corresponding physical migration of programmers called body shopping -- a practice of bringing programmers from India to the United States, and arranging work visas for them to work onsite in the US. In the words of Saskia Sassen: "Virtual Migration is an exciting, innovative, and brilliant examination of how software flows replace people flows. It joins the urgent effort now under way in the social sciences to map a new field of inquiry."
Religion and Social Justice for Immigrants

Rutgers University Press 2007

Religion has jumped into the sphere of global and domestic politics in ways that few would have imagined a century ago. Some expected that religion would die as modernity flourished. Instead, it now stares at us almost daily from the front pages of newspapers and television broadcasts. Although it is usually stories about the Christian Right or conservative Islam that grab headlines, there are many religious activists of other political persuasions that are working quietly for social justice. This book examines one segment of this group—those working for equitable treatment for immigrants in the United States.

Bringing together thirteen essays by social scientists and one theologian, this book analyzes the different ways in which organized religion provides immigrants with an arena for mobilization, civic participation, and solidarity. Contributors explore topics including how non-Western religious groups such as the Vietnamese Caodai are striving for community recognition and addressing problems such as racism, economic issues, and the politics of diaspora; how interfaith groups organize religious people into immigrant civil rights activists at the U.S.-Mexican border; and how large Catholic groups advocate governmental legislation and policies on behalf of refugees.

In an era marked by xenophobia and a new sense of nationalism that equates foreigners with terrorists, non-governmental advocates like those described here are especially crucial in fighting for the well-being of newcomers to this country. This book provides a compelling new look at this new social function of contemporary religion.

Alejandro Portes and Rubén G. Rumbaut

Immigrant America

A Portrait Third edition. Revised, Expanded, and Updated

University of California Press 2006

This third edition of the widely acclaimed classic has been thoroughly expanded and updated to reflect current demographic, economic, and political realities. Drawing on recent census data and other primary sources, Portes and Rumbaut have infused the entire text with new information and added a vivid array of new vignettes and illustrations.

Recognized for its superb portrayal of immigration and immigrant lives in the United States, this book probes the dynamics of immigrant politics, examining questions of identity and loyalty among newcomers, and explores the psychological consequences of varying modes of migration and acculturation. The authors look at patterns of settlement in urban America, discuss the problems of English-language acquisition and bilingual education, explain how immigrants incorporate themselves into the American economy, and examine the trajectories of their children from adolescence to early adulthood. With a vital new chapter on religion—and fresh analyses of topics ranging from patterns of incarceration to the mobility of the second generation and the unintended consequences of public policies—this updated edition is indispensable for framing and informing issues that promise to be even more hotly and urgently contested as the subject moves to the center of national debate.
Vilna Bashi

**Survival of the Knitted: Immigrant Social Networks in a Stratified World**  
*Stanford University Press 2007*

Using immigrants’ own words, Bashi shows how immigrants organize their networks to offer mutual financial and emotional support over the migrant’s life in the destination. While the text explores a case study of Caribbean migrants, Bashi offers an important new general model of transnational immigrant network organization, the Hub and Spoke model of immigrant social networks. In these networks, the hub (a veteran migrant, “expert” on ways of negotiating around boundaries in destination society) hoards opportunities and makes them available only selectively.

Bashi’s argument that they control the network’s social capital is different from other authors’ understanding of how social capital is accessed. Bashi also shows that these networks have effects far beyond the border crossing moment, helping to incorporate migrants into new positions in social stratification systems both locally and globally (e.g., gender-, race- and class-segregated markets for labor and housing, and racial hierarchies).

Edited by Deniz Göktürk, David Gramling, and Anton Kaes

**Germany in Transit**  
*Nation and Migration, 1955-2005*  
*Oxford University Press 2006*

This comprehensive sourcebook charts for the first time postwar Germany’s irrevocable transformation into a multiethnic immigration country. More than 200 original German texts in English translation illuminate highly contentious debates about citizenship, human rights, multiculturalism, and globalization during the past fifty years—debates that resonate far beyond the country’s borders.

The book’s eleven chapters cover incisive discussions about guest workers, foreigners in East Germany, xenophobia and racism, religion, literature, film, and everyday culture. Juxtaposing voices that range from statesmen and journalists to activists and artists, the collection chronicles utopian visions, violent setbacks, and unexpected consequences. It writes a cultural history of migration in documents. *Germany in Transit* offers an indispensable resource for the comparative study of modern Germany against the backdrop of the rise of the European Union, the end of the Cold War, and transnational migration.

The book includes a historical introduction, a chronology, a glossary, a bibliography, and a filmography. A companion website provides updated resources, additional documents, and a forum for discussion.
Edited by Yevgeny Kuznetsov

Diaspora Networks and the
International Migration of Skills:
How Countries Can Draw on Their Talent Abroad

The World Bank   2006

The migration of human capital from less to more developed economies, usually defined as “brain drain,” is a hotly debated development issue. This book examines how expatriate talent can make contribution to the development of their countries of origin. The focus is on self-organized groups of expatriates, Diaspora networks, and the critical importance of the institutions in the home country.

“For the World Bank Institute, publication of this book marks the beginning of a new agenda of promoting policy reform and institutional innovation in collaboration with Diaspora members. Actors in Diaspora networks can be crucial bridges between global state-of-the-art in policy, technological, and managerial expertise and local conditions in their home countries.” Frannie A. Léautier, Vice President, World Bank Institute.

This is a book for practitioners by practitioners. The main audience is policy makers in developing countries who are developing programs and interventions to design effective diaspora networks and transform brain drain into brain gain. The focus is on the “how to” details of such interventions. The book will also be of interest to academics working on the migration of skills and development economics. Most of the chapters are written by individuals with direct knowledge of diaspora interventions or diaspora experience.

Mike Davis and Justin Akers Chacón

No One is Illegal: Fighting Racism and State Violence on the Border

Haymarket Books

In No One is Illegal Mike Davis and Justin Akers Chacon expose the racism of anti-immigration vigilantes and put a human face on the immigrants who daily risk their lives to cross the border to work in the United States.

Countering the mounting chorus of anti-immigrant voices, No One Is Illegal debunks the leading ideas behind the often violent right-wing backlash against immigrants, revealing their deep roots in the U.S. history, and documents the new civil rights movement that has mounted protests around the country to demand justice and dignity for immigrants.
FROM THE EDITORS:

Texas A&M University’s Department of Sociology might seem an unlikely home for World on the Move. Located in central Texas (1.5 hours from Houston; 3 hours from Dallas or Austin), College Station is predominately white with a population of 73,000. Not too long ago, Texas A&M University was an all-male military institution.

Today, Texas A&M University is one of the largest universities in the country (45,000 students) and ranks among the top 20 public universities and top 5 “best values” (US News & World Report, 2005). Although change occurs slowly, the university has made a commitment to diversity, and significant steps have been taken to better reflect the rapidly changing racial and ethnic composition of Texas and the US.

The most noteworthy changes have occurred in our department. Of 30 full-time faculty, over a third list Racial and Ethnic Relations, International Migration, Latina/o Sociology, or Demography as their primary interest. In the past 2 years, 5 faculty have been hired in these areas and we expect to make 2 more hires in these areas in the coming year. Current research projects include: internal and international migration in China, Latino/a demography and new destinations, internal migration among immigrants in the U.S., ethnic entrepreneurship, and social capital among undocumented immigrants. These are exciting times at A&M!

We are so pleased to house WOM at Texas A&M University, which we see as our personal, professional, and departmental investment to our discipline and to our continuing commitment to research, teaching and training in international migration. We thank the editorial team at UC Irvine for their great work, and we look forward to working with all of you to maintain the high quality standards of WOM.

Sincerely, Zulema Valdez and Nadia Flores

Academic Building, Department of Sociology, Texas A&M University