From the Chair…

Frank D. Bean

Dear Members,

I am writing as the new Chair of the International Migration Section and would like at this point simply to make three relatively brief comments, in part because I am doing so from outside the country. First, let me extend another heartfelt round of "thank yous" to all who have served the Section in one way or another over the past academic year! This in particular includes our past Chair, Nancy Foner, who, though unable at the last minute to attend the ASA meetings in Boston because of a broken foot, did such a fantastically thorough job of advance planning and preparation for all of the Section activities that it was incredibly easy for several of us to fill in for her without missing much of a beat. Thanks again, Nancy!

Second, while our Section continues to enjoy a healthy membership, at the time I last checked (about a month ago), we had slipped slightly (dropping 20 or so members). Some of this I am sure is merely annual cyclical attrition that will be made up later, but I would nonetheless like to call on everyone to once again make a renewed and concerted effort as we have often done in the past to sign up new members from among faculty colleagues and students who have developed interests in some aspect of international migration. My own impression is that this is an ever expanding number of persons because international migration increasingly touches on the foci and concerns of other sociological areas. Whatever the case, let's all join together to try to expand our Section's membership, not only in order NOT to shrink in numbers, but also hopefully to grow enough to reach the 600 threshold that would qualify us for another session at the annual meetings. Please let me know if you have any innovative ideas about things we might do to enhance the possibility of attaining this goal.
Third, I am sending this missive from Italy, where I have recently gone to attend a comparative international migration conference outside Florence. I would like to share with you something from the conference discussions that I hadn't much thought about but that made a big impression on me, although I wouldn't be at all surprised if many of you are not way ahead of me in coming to the same realization. The focus of the meeting was on comparing immigration to the United States and Australia over the past couple of decades and into the foreseeable future. The topic that especially had an impact on me was the suggestion from a couple of the Australians that national and global responses to climate change are quickly going to have tremendous implications for international migration. These will include not only the long-run likelihood that millions of persons will have to relocate because of rising sea levels, but also the more immediate likelihood that mounting national and international efforts to alleviate carbon emissions through the development and adoption of existing and new technologies will require the concentration of high-skilled talent to a degree not previously imagined. Think 'Manhattan Project' on a larger scale. Because of the growing perception that much of this needs to be implemented within only a decade or so, the implications for global cooperation, investment and migration are substantial. For example, just this week the British government announced a major new program to develop further the country's capacity for utilizing wind power, and noted in the process that doing so would require large increases of high-skilled workers that are presently in short supply, not to mention other kinds of workers for construction. Other examples come readily to mind, all of which portend the heightened salience of international migration in the decade ahead. As always, we live in interesting times and our subject matter continues to take on new meanings!

So these are just a few thoughts from Tuscany! As we move into another academic year, I very much look forward to talking with all of you further about new ideas and issues in our field and about how we can strengthen our Section and advance our mutual intellectual interests. Arrivederci!

~ Frank D. Bean

Chancellor’s Professor
School of Social Sciences
Director, Center for Research on Immigration, Population and Public Policy
University of California, Irvine

fbean@uci.edu

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR NEWLY ELECTED CHAIR, COUNCIL MEMBERS, AND STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE!

CHAIR-ELECT: AUDREY SINGER, The Brookings Institute

COUNCIL: MARGARET CHIN, Hunter College and Graduate Center, CUNY
       ROBERT COURTNEY SMITH, Baruch College and Graduate Center, CUNY

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE: NORIKO MATSUMOTO, CUNY Graduate Center
Note: At the Business Meeting in Boston, Peggy Levitt read this statement, written by Nancy Foner (who, due to illness, was unable to attend), presenting the Distinguished Career Award to Richard Alba

I am so sorry that I am not here to present the Distinguished Career Award for 2008 to Richard Alba --- something I had been very much looking forward to since I am a great admirer of his work, because he is a friend as well as a colleague, and because, above all, he is a truly distinguished scholar in the immigration field.

As one of the nominating letters put it, Richard is one of the leading theorists of immigrant adaptation and assimilation. Or as another letter said, he is one of the most highly regarded sociologists of his generation -- and his influence is widely felt throughout the fields of international migration, race, and ethnicity. A few excerpts from the nomination letters give a sense of his stature and the importance of his work.

Richard’s early work on the declining importance of ethnicity among Italian Americans, including Ethnic Identity, was considered heretical at the time, but has now become the conventional wisdom. His careful empirical work unambiguously demonstrated that on every meaningful dimension Italians had substantially assimilated into the mainstream of American life by the 1980s and, indeed, were moving into “the twilight of ethnicity.” His many publications on residential segregation and the suburbanization of ethnic groups, with John Logan, are standard references in the field.

His book with Victor Nee, Remaking the American Mainstream, is a contemporary classic. It formalizes a new theory of assimilation that has decisively shaped the way sociologists consider racial and ethnic relations. Among the book’s strengths, it brilliantly uses historical data to make clear that, when it comes to assimilation, there is more continuity with the past than often imagined. The dynamic notion of “remaking the mainstream” emphasizes how immigrants and their children are not only changed by their move to the United States – and forces in the wider society – but are, themselves, changing the US. It may be a cliché to say that a book is essential reading – but in the case of Remaking the American Mainstream, it is really true. It’s become a fundamental work and required reading in the field of immigration and ethnic relations, appearing on virtually every course syllabus and graduate exam reading list in the area.

Recently, Richard has begun to turn his attention to studying immigration and ethnicity in Western Europe, including an edited book with German colleagues, Germans or Foreigners?, articles with French sociologists on the second generation in France, and comparisons of the incorporation process in Europe and the United States, including an important article contrasting second generation exclusion in Europe and the US through the analytic lens of bright vs. blurred boundaries.

Richard’s work is empirically grounded, theoretically innovative, and, I should add, beautifully written. His work has spanned many subfields in immigration studies—as well as time periods and continents. He has a kind of breadth – and depth – that stands out in the immigration field and would also be considered exceptional in any branch of the social sciences. His analyses and theoretical insights have enriched studies of international migration in innumerable ways. He is, in sum, one of the leading figures in immigration studies both in the US and internationally and he richly deserves the Distinguished Career Award. Congratulations!

~ The committee: Nancy Foner, chair, Frank Bean and Peggy Levitt
Deflecting Immigration:
Networks, Markets, and Regulation in Los Angeles
New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation

By Ivan Light

As international travel became cheaper and national economies grew more connected over the past thirty years, millions of people from the Third World emigrated to richer countries. A tenth of the population of Mexico relocated to the United States between 1980 and 2000. Globalization theorists claimed that reception cities could do nothing about this trend, since nations make immigration policy, not cities. In Deflecting Immigration, sociologist Ivan Light shows how Los Angeles reduced the sustained, high-volume influx of poor Latinos who settled there by deflecting a portion of the migration to other cities in the US. In this manner, the city tamed globalization’s local impact, and helped to nationalize what had been a regional issue.

Los Angeles deflected immigration elsewhere in two ways. First, the protracted network-driven settlement of Mexicans naturally drove up rents in Mexican neighborhoods while reducing immigrants’ wages, rendering Los Angeles a less attractive place to settle. Second, as migration outstripped the city’s capacity to absorb newcomers, Los Angeles gradually became poverty-intolerant. By enforcing existing industrial, occupational, and housing ordinances, Los Angeles shut down some unwanted sweatshops and reduced slums. Their loss reduced the metropolitan region’s accessibility to poor immigrants without reducing its attractiveness to wealthier immigrants. Additionally, ordinances mandating that homes be built on minimum-sized plots of land with attached garages made home ownership in L.A.’s suburbs unaffordable for poor immigrants and prevented low-cost rental housing from being built. Local rules concerning home occupancy and yard maintenance also prevented poor immigrants from crowding together to share housing costs. Unable to find affordable housing or low-wage jobs, approximately one million Latinos were deflected from Los Angeles between 1980 and 2000.

The realities of a new global economy are still unfolding, with uncertain consequences for the future of advanced societies, but mass migration from the Third World is unlikely to stop in the next generation. Deflecting Immigration offers a shrewd analysis of how America’s largest immigrant destination independently managed the challenges posed by millions of poor immigrants and, in the process, helped focus attention on immigration as an issue of national importance.

(cont’d pg. 5)
FROM THE COMMITTEE:

With a highly engaging writing style, and with great theoretical innovation and persuasive empirics, Dr. Light demonstrates that the regulation of immigration occurs at the local level, not the federal level, and in so doing challenges a major assumption underlying debates over immigration in many countries. By framing the analysis in the context of theories of international migration, including globalization, markets and network, the book offers a compelling analysis of how the settlement of immigrants has been affected and regulated by the actions of local governments as they pertain to immigration matters in the Los Angeles area. The book should become a classic in studies of immigration and elegantly sets the stage for an important line of research for many years to come by Dr. Light, himself, and the many future scholars who carefully read his work and take his ideas forward.

The Committee is pleased to announce the winner of this year’s 2008 Thomas & Zaniecki Award, **Ivan Light**, for his book *Deflecting Immigration: Networks, Markets, and Regulation in Los Angeles*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

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The committee has also selected as an honorable mention...

Becoming a Citizen: Incorporating Immigrants and Refugees in The United States and Canada (Berkeley: UC Press)
By Irene Bloemraad

Dr. Bloemraad opens her book with an unsettling puzzle: naturalization rates among immigrants in Canada are much higher than among immigrants in the United States, even when holding constant country of origin and human capital. Her carefully constructed comparative research design and her use of both demographic data and in-depth interviews of Portuguese and Vietnamese immigrants in Canada and the United States reveal that the role of the state is central to solving the puzzle. She finds that compared to the U.S. government, the Canadian government actively intervenes to integrate its newcomers. For example, the Canadian political culture recognizes immigrant groups (as opposed to race groups), thereby affording Portuguese and Vietnamese Canadians greater opportunity to be engaged in local and national politics as compared to their U.S. counterparts. Beyond empirically sound, Bloemraad’s work is also theoretically innovative since she broadens our understanding of political incorporation; she goes beyond comparing rates of naturalization to studying immigrant groups’ “engagement in the political system of the adopted country.” For all of these reasons and more, *Becoming a Citizen* will shape studies of political incorporation in the field of immigration for years to come.

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**Finalists for the Thomas & Zaniecki Book Award (in alphabetical order):**

Jody Agius Vallejo, UC Irvine
“Latina Spaces: Middle-Class Ethnic Capital and Professional Associations in the Latino Community”

Vallejo collected an impressive amount of data, employing several qualitative method strategies to examine the under-studied topic of upwardly mobile Latinas. Her cutting-edge theoretical framework, data analysis, and writing assure that this article will make an important contribution to the literature.

Honorable mention: Oluwakemi M. Balogun, UC Berkeley
"Extended Identities: Context, Life Course, and Social Networks in Second-Generation Nigerian Immigrant Identity Formation."

Balogun's paper also explored an important topic, that of identity formation for a second-generation African group. The paper unpacked the complexity of transnational meanings and ties to make an important contribution to the literature.

The Graduate Student Paper Award Committee:
Elaine Howard Ecklund (chair), Margarita Mooney, and Dae Young Kim
The Office of Latino/Latin American Studies (OLLAS) at the University of Omaha is pleased to announce its newest report titled “Nebraska’s Immigrant Population: Economic and Fiscal Impacts.” Researchers at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO) have quantified—for the first time—the multi-billion dollar effects that immigrants have on the state’s economy.

Immigrants in the workforce, the taxes immigrants pay, and immigrant spending and buying power all factored into the research findings. Christopher S. Decker, an associate professor in the UNO Department of Economics, prepared the 37-page report for the UNO Office of Latino/Latin American Studies (OLLAS), with assistance from Jerry Deichert, director of UNO’s Center for Public Affairs Research (CPAR), and Lourdes Gouveia, director of OLLAS.

It is our hope that the report contributes to informed policies and discussions among elected officials, grassroots and business leaders, educators, journalists, philanthropists, researchers, and all others who seek to understand, and are charged with, the task of responding to the challenges and opportunities brought about by the latest wave of immigrants to the state. To this end, we have produced a companion policy brief which is posted, along with the report, on the OLLAS website.

Below is the Executive Summary of the report. The entire report is available online at www.unomaha.edu/ollas For more information, call (402) 554-3835.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Immigration issues have once again assumed center stage in policy circles at every level of government in the United States, as the number of new immigrants, many undocumented and many from Latin American nations, has risen markedly in recent years. This is certainly true in Nebraska. According to US Census figures for 2000, the total immigrant population in Nebraska was estimated to be 74,638. By 2006, this figure had risen to 99,500, a 33.3 percent increase. By comparison, the total native-born population in the state grew less than 2.0 percent over the same six-year period. This study attempts to quantitatively measure the impact of the state’s immigrant population on the Nebraska economy, with some attention paid to Latin American immigrant groups. In this summary, a few key findings are highlighted. (See executive summary table, pg. 9).

- In 2006, immigrant spending resulted in $1.6 billion worth of total production (or output) to Nebraska’s economy, with a possible range from $1.5 to $1.7 billion. Moreover, this spending generated between 11,874 and 12,121 jobs in total for the state.

- The 2006 total production impact of Central and South American immigrant spending was $717 million, with a possible range between $653 million and $792 million, accounting for between 4,923 and 5,971 jobs in the state.

- The total value of production impact of immigrant spending in Nebraska’s Omaha and Lincoln areas was $1.14 billion in 2006, resulting in 8,331 jobs. The impact of immigrant spending on total production in Nebraska’s Eastern region (excluding the Omaha and Lincoln areas) was $204 million, resulting in 1,275 jobs. Finally, the impact of immigrant spending on total production in Nebraska’s Western region was $238 million, resulting in 1,896 jobs.

(Cont’d on page 8)
Nebraska’s immigrant population makes a substantial contribution to the labor force in some of the state’s key economic sectors: construction, hotel and food services, and meat, poultry, and fish processing. The immigrant labor force accounted for 9.65 percent of total employment in construction in 2006, 7.3 percent of total employment in the services sector, and 80.4 percent in meat processing.

In this study, we conducted experiments addressing what would happen if the immigrant portion of the labor force were unavailable in these key sectors. We found that total state production would fall by $13.5 billion if these immigrants were not present in these sectors, about 8.75 percent of total state production. If just the Central and South American immigrant population were removed from these sectors, the resulting loss to the state would be $11.4 billion, or 7.9 percent of total state production.

Total production losses in the state’s main, densely populated areas would be $5.4 billion. Losses would amount to $3.9 billion and $2.8 billion in the state’s Eastern and Western regions, respectively. These would represent significant losses to these regions’ employment as well. For instance, in the state’s densely populated regions, total job losses could be as high as 35,140, or about 6.5 percent of total jobs in the regions.

The state’s immigrant population contributed about $154 million in the form of property, income, sales, and gasoline tax revenue in 2006. This amounts to about $1,554 in per capita contributions. By contrast, the state’s corresponding per capita contribution from the native-born population is about $1,944.

In terms of government costs, the immigrant population in Nebraska accounted for $144.78 million from food stamps, public assistance, health, and educational expenditures in 2006. This amounts to about $1,455 per capita. By contrast, the corresponding per capita costs from the native born population are about $1,941.

While the contribution to cost ratio is 1.0 for the native population, the corresponding ratio for the immigrant group is 1.07, indicating that this group “pays in” about 7 percent more of what it uses in terms of governmental support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Summary Table</th>
<th>Production Generated ($ millions)</th>
<th>Employment Generated (x jobs)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Impact of Immigrant Spending</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>State of Nebraska</td>
<td>$1,643.32</td>
<td>12,447.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tri-City (Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster Counties)</td>
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<td>8,330.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Region of Nebraska</td>
<td>$203.94</td>
<td>1,275.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Region of Nebraska</td>
<td>$238.32</td>
<td>1,895.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Impact of Removing Immigrant Employment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State of Nebraska</td>
<td>$13,461.60</td>
<td>-78,070.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tri-City (Douglas, Sarpy, and Lancaster Counties)</td>
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<td>Eastern Region of Nebraska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Region of Nebraska</td>
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<td><strong>Fiscal Contributions and Costs to Nebraska</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions per capita ($)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costs per capita ($)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ratio of contributions to costs</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: See text

Technical Note about the foreign born included in this report. For purposes of this report, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic, among others, are included under the “Central and South American” category. The total foreign born category includes both those from Central and South American as well as the rest of the world. Table A4, in Appendix A, identifies the country of origin for the destinations used in this study.

The entire report is available online at www.unomaha.edu/ollas For more information, call (402) 554-3835.
REGULAR SESSION: IMMIGRATION

Organizer: Zulema Valdez, Texas A&M University

SECTION SESSIONS:

I. THE IMMIGRATION EXPERIENCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Organizer: Norma E. Fuentes-Mayorga, Fordham University

II. IMMIGRANT GROUP INCORPORATION

Organizer: Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Irvine

III. THE CITY, COMMUNITIES & IMMIGRATION

(jointly sponsored with City & Urban Sociology)

Organizer: Eric Fong, University of Toronto

x ROUNDTABLES

Mark Your Calendar for 2009!

Next year’s Annual Meeting is August 8-11, 2009, in San Francisco. The 2009 Call for Papers will be posted October 30, and the online paper submission site will be open December 1.
DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD NOMINATIONS

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2009 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: Richard D. Alba (2008), Edna Bonacich (2005), Lydio F. Tomasi (2005), and Tamotsu Shibutani (2004). 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.

THE 2009 THOMAS & ZNANIECKI AWARD


THE GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD

The International Migration Section's Graduate Student Paper Award Committee invites nominations and submissions for its annual graduate student paper competition. Students from any discipline may submit papers about any topic related to international migration broadly conceived. Papers must not yet be published at the time of submission and should be written during the 2008-2009 academic year. Papers must be single authored and no more than 10,000 words including abstract and references.

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NOMINATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED SOON...UPDATES VIA THE IMS LISTSERV!
AWARDS

Mindelyn Buford, II (Johns Hopkins University) has received an NSF Dissertation Improvement Grant for her project "Social Class, Migration, and Assimilation," under the direction of her advisor Professor Lingxin Hao. Ms. Buford will also teach a special Intersession course for Johns Hopkins University freshmen titled "Baltimore: Immigration and the City."

Elaine Howard Ecklund (University at Buffalo, SUNY) and Michael Emerson (Rice University) recently received a grant for $190,194 from the Russell Sage Foundation for a study titled, "Religion and the Changing Face of American Civic Life." Through a comparison of five different immigrant groups to the native-born, the study will examine changes to civil society as a result of recent immigration to the United States.

Zulema Valdez (Texas A&M University) has received a Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship for Minorities (2008-9) for her project, “Race, Class & Gender in American Enterprise”.

Jody Agius Vallejo (PhD, UC Irvine) will spend the next academic year as a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies and U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego. Her dissertation, “Brown Picket Fences: Patterns of Giving Back, Ethnic Identity and Professional Associations” is a study of the Mexican-origin middle class.

MIGRATIONS

Elaine Howard Ecklund has recently taken a position as assistant professor of sociology at Rice University. She will also be associate director of the Rice University Center on Race, Religion and Urban Life (CORRUL).

Mark A. Leach has recently taken a position as assistant professor of rural sociology and demography at Pennsylvania State University.

Jen’nan G. Read will join Duke University as an associate professor in the Department of Sociology with an appointment in the Duke Global Health Institute, where she will serve as Director of the postdoctoral program.

Holly Reed has recently taken a position as assistant professor of sociology at Queens College, City University of New York. She is also affiliated with the new CUNY Institute for Demographic Research.

Jody Agius Vallejo (PhD, UC Irvine) accepted a tenure-track assistant professor of sociology at the University of Southern California.
CALL FOR PAPERS

Call for papers: The Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration Network of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics (SASE) invites abstract proposals for papers and panels at next year's annual meeting in Paris at the Sciences Po. Next year's meeting theme is:

Capitalism in Crisis?: What's Next? Economic Regulation and Social Solidarity after the Fall of Finance Capitalism.

The meeting will take place from July 16-18, 2009.
The online system will begin accepting proposal abstracts on November 1, 2008.

The Race, Ethnicity, and Immigration network invites proposals for papers, panels, and authors-meet-critics sessions that address the processes, patterns, and changes related to socio-economic aspects of race, ethnicity, and immigration in all parts of the world, and from different historical eras. The network seeks to develop a forum for theory and research on the study of these processes, and welcomes research from diverse disciplinary, theoretical, and methodological perspectives. Please visit the SASE website (www.sase.org) for more information about the meeting and to submit a paper or session proposal online. The co-organizers will be happy to answer any questions that you may have about the network and meeting. Hope to see you in Paris!

Co-Organizers:
Maritsa V. Poros                              David Bartram
City College of New York, USA     Univ. of Leicester, UK
+1.212.650.5849                          +44.116.252.2724
mporos@ccny.cuny.edu                 d.bartram@le.ac.uk

SEEKING CON TRIBUTORS:

21ST CENTURY ENCYCLOPEDIA
ON U.S. IMMIGRATION AND ETHNICITY

Elliott Barkan has been selected by ABC-Clio to organize and edit this major innovation in a print/electronic, four volume encyclopedia on immigration to the United States and American ethnicity. Innovations are planned for the organization, combination of group-specific and thematic essays, electronic links and cross-references between groups and group-specific essays and those on overarching themes, and for the inclusion of the latest inter-disciplinary research by scholars in all the major disciplines, census and immigration data (including the 2010 census), and discussions of major contemporary trends and issues. Together these volumes will constitute a cutting edge publication event and be a work to be valued and used for years to come.

Individuals interested in learning more about the groups to be covered (over 100) and the thematic topics (over 20) should contact Elliott directly. Please provide contact information and a brief list of the groups or broader kinds of topics you have written about or would like to consider writing. All contributors will be compensated for their entries according to the length and number of essays submitted and accepted. Lengths will vary with topic. Contact Elliott at ebarkan@csusb.edu or 951-603-0521 for more information and details.
Announcing the Publication of the
*Agenda for Social Justice, Solutions 2008*

The SSSP is pleased to offer you the *Agenda for Social Justice, Solutions 2008*, which represents an effort by our professional association to nourish a more "public sociology" that will be easily accessible and useful to policy makers. It is also a way to give something back to the people and institutions that support our scholarly endeavors. We hope that you find it helpful in your challenging work of crafting successful solutions to contemporary social problems. In all, it contains 11 pieces by SSSP members, covering a variety of social problems in three sections: global issues, Americans at risk, and health & welfare. This is an effort on the part of scholars at the Society for the Study of Social Problems to disseminate the findings in social problems research as freely and as widely as possible. The web page for the project is located here: [http://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/323](http://www.sssp1.org/index.cfm/m/323) On that page, you can download the full version, and you can link directly to the one-page briefs and individual chapters. The chapters are available for free download, and may be suitable as cost-effective supplementary readings in many social problems-related courses.

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Announcing An experimental study in Siniscola (Isle of Sardinia – Italy).

From the point of view of social network theory, emigration can been seen as the transition from a closed to open world, in which some members of original group are spread over the world and interconnected social groups become separated.

Few “emigrants” allow the creation of new communities constituted by members living in very distant countries. Nevertheless, a very complex and rich quantity of cultural objects, from material resources to concepts, ideas, words and so on, is transmitted. The correct word to define that community is “Knowledge community”, in which a new culture is created and transmitted by social learning that involves emigrants and their social neighbors, either from original country or emigration ones.

To experimentally verify those concepts, a specific study is starting in Siniscola (Sardinia – Italy). Siniscola is a small town, that suffered emigration depletion in the mid of 1900.

In Siniscola, semi structured interviews will involve relatives and friends of emigrants, other interviews will involve the emigrants themselves, now living in Genk (Belgium). The interviews will investigate the extent to which the original culture was transferred to Belgium and how it was accepted or rejected.

The study is lead by MES - Museo dell’emigrazione Sarda Centro di documentazione delle culture migranti (Museum of Sardinian Emigration – Documentation center on emigrant cultures) a new institution held in Sardinia to study both Sardinian emigration all over the world and cultures that arises in emigration contests.

For more Information:
Dr. Piero Ausonio Bianco
pabianco@tin.it

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FOR JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS, VISIT THE ASA JOB BANK AT:
[http://jobbank.asanet.org/jobbank/index.cfm](http://jobbank.asanet.org/jobbank/index.cfm)
MASON PROJECT ON IMMIGRATION
CENTER FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

STUDY ON ANTI-IMMIGRANT SENTIMENT

As part of the Mason Project on Immigration, the Center for Social Science Research has conducted a study of the social bases of anti-immigrant sentiment, using Virginia as an example of one southern state’s experience. The results are revealing of many fault lines that have opened up at the local and county level, and which are not likely to wane any time soon.

A summary of the findings can be found at www.cssr.gmu.edu.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:
Steven P. Vallas, Ph.D.
Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
George Mason University
4400 University Drive
Fairfax VA 22032 MS 3G5
703 993 2127 (v)
703 993 1446 (fax)

NEW! ESTIMATES OF THE UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) would like to announce the release of *Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2006*. This report provides estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population residing in the United States as of January 2006, for periods of entry and leading countries of birth and states of residence. The PDF is available on the OIS website at:


HAVE YOU SEEN...
*Refugees and Asylees: 2006*

"Symposium on Immigration: What Do We Know and What Do We Need to Learn?"

is now available to view online at www.nationalacademies.org/immigration.

Held at the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Center in Irvine, CA in November 2006, the symposium looked beyond the rhetoric surrounding immigration and focused on what we have learned from existing research and on areas in which we need more research and analysis.

Special focus was given to economic integration and the fiscal impacts of immigration on the nation and local economies, to social and political integration, and to the effects immigration has on individuals and communities. The event featured presentations by experts in economics, sociology, political science, and medicine, and was structured to allow for dialogue among participants and attendees.

Melvin Oliver, Dean of Social Sciences at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and expert in poverty, inequality, social policy and interethnic relations chaired the symposium while a historical overview of immigration was provided by David M. Kennedy, the Donald J. McLachlan Professor of History at Stanford University, and winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his book Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War.

James P. Smith, Senior Economist at RAND Corporation, and Stephen Trejo, Associate Professor of Econom-
ics at the University of Texas-Austin, addressed the fiscal impacts of immigration and the effects of immigration on the economy.

Guillermina Jasso, Professor of Sociology at New York University, and Louis DeSipio, Associate Professor of Political Science and Chicano/Latino Studies Program at the University of California, Irvine, focused on the social and political integration of immigrants with regard to identity, language, political participation, and legal status.

Rubén Rumbaut, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and José Escarce, Professor of Medicine at the David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, and Senior Scientist at RAND Corporation, addressed how immigration affects individual and community well-being in areas such as the family, education, health, housing, and crime.

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:

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/
Articles and Book Chapters:


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Facing Human Capital Challenges of the 21st Century:
Education and Labor Market Initiatives in Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates
Rand (2008)

Gabriella Gonzalez, Lynn A. Karoly, Louay Constant, Hanine Salem, Charles A. Goldman

Countries in the Arab region are faced with the challenge of developing their populations' skills and technical knowledge, or human capital, in order to compete in the 21st century global economy. The authors describe the education and labor market initiatives implemented or under way in four countries in the Arab region — Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — to address the human resource issues they each face. The study answers three main questions: What are the human resource challenges each country faces? What education, human capital, and labor market reforms have recently been implemented or are under way to address these challenges? What mechanisms and information are used to assess whether reforms are meeting their objectives, and is there evidence of success? Answers were sought through analysis of relevant literature, the most-recent population and labor force data from international and in-country sources, and a series of elite interviews in 2006 with government officials and individuals in private organizations in the four study countries. The authors found that while the countries have instituted reforms to their education and training systems that are designed to raise the skills of the population, and have made changes to the labor market and economy aimed at facilitating the use of human capital in diverse sectors of the economy, a disconnect remains between implementation and evaluation. In many cases, reforms have only recently gotten under way, so it may be too early to measure their impact. In other cases, however, the lack of systematic assessment stems from gaps in the data needed to track the effects of policy changes. If policy evaluation is made integral to reform, the countries in the Arab world will have the information they need to make the best investments in their human capital in the decades to come.

Metropolitan Migrants
The Migration of Urban Mexicans to the United States
University of California Press (2008)

Rubén Hernández-León

Challenging many common perceptions, this is the first book fully dedicated to understanding a major new phenomenon—the large numbers of skilled urban workers who are now coming across the border from Mexico's cities. Based on a ten-year, on-the-ground study of one working-class neighborhood in Monterrey, Mexico's industrial powerhouse and third-largest city, Metropolitan Migrants explores the ways in which Mexico's economic restructuring and the industrial modernization of the past three decades have pushed a new flow of migrants toward cities such as Houston, Texas, the global capital of the oil industry. Weaving together rich details of everyday life with a lucid analysis of Mexico's political economy, Rubén Hernández-León deftly traces the effects of restructuring on the lives of the working class, from the national level to the kitchen table.
Imperial Citizens
*Koreans and Race from Seoul to LA*

Nadia Y. Kim

Asians and Latinos comprise the vast majority of contemporary immigrants to the United States, and their growing presence has complicated America's prevailing White-Black race hierarchy. *Imperial Citizens* uses a global framework to investigate how Asians from U.S.-dominated homelands learn and understand their place along U.S. color lines. With interviews and ethnographic observations of Koreans, the book does what others rarely do: venture to the immigrants' home country and analyze racism there in relation to racial hierarchies in the United States.

Attentive to history, the book considers the origins, nature, and extent of racial ideas about Koreans/Asians in relation to White and Black Americans, investigating how immigrants engage these ideas before they depart for the United States, as well as after they arrive. The author shows that contemporary globalization involves not just the flow of capital, but also culture. Ideas about American color lines and citizenship lines have crossed oceans alongside U.S. commodities.

Inheriting the City:
The Children of Immigrants Come of Age


Philip Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf, Mary Waters, and Jennifer Holdaway

Behind the contentious politics of immigration lies the question of how well new immigrants are becoming part of American society. To address this question, *Inheriting the City* draws on the results of a groundbreaking study of young adults of immigrant parents in metropolitan New York to provide a comprehensive look at their social, economic, cultural, and political lives.

*Inheriting the City* examines five immigrant groups to disentangle the complicated question of how they are faring relative to native-born groups, and how achievement differs between and within these groups. While some experts worry that these young adults would not do as well as previous waves of immigrants due to lack of high-paying manufacturing jobs, poor public schools, and an entrenched racial divide, *Inheriting the City* finds that the second generation is rapidly moving into the mainstream—speaking English, working in jobs that resemble those held by native New Yorkers their age, and creatively combining their ethnic cultures and norms with American ones. Far from descending into an urban underclass, the children of immigrants are using immigrant advantages to avoid some of the obstacles that native minority groups cannot.
New Faces in New Places: The Changing Geography of American Immigration
Russell Sage Foundation (2008)

Douglas S. Massey, editor

Beginning in the 1990s, immigrants to the United States increasingly bypassed traditional gateway cites such as Los Angeles and New York to settle in smaller towns and cities throughout the nation. With immigrant communities popping up in so many new places, questions about ethnic diversity and immigrant assimilation confront more and more Americans. *New Faces in New Places*, edited by distinguished sociologist Douglas Massey, explores today's geography of immigration and examines the ways in which native-born Americans are dealing with their new neighbors.

Using the latest census data and other population surveys, *New Faces in New Places* examines the causes and consequences of the shift toward new immigrant destinations. Contributors include: Frank Bean, Katharine Donato, Katherine Fennelly, Yukio Kawano, Helen Marrow, Douglas S. Massey, Mark Leach, Alfred Nucci, and Charles Tolbert. *New Faces in New Places* illustrates the many ways that communities across the nation are reacting to the arrival of immigrant newcomers, and suggests that patterns and processes of assimilation in the twenty-first century may be quite different from those of the past. Enriched by perspectives from sociology, anthropology, and geography *New Faces in New Places* is essential reading for scholars of immigration and all those interested in learning the facts about new faces in new places in America.

Ethnic Solidarity for Economic Survival:
Korean Greengrocers in New York
Russell Sage Foundation (2008)

Pyong Gap Min

Korean immigrants have a tradition of entrepreneurship that can be seen in the countless Korean grocery stores and produce markets throughout New York City. While these businesses have helped Koreans pursue the American dream, they have also enmeshed their owners in inter-group conflicts with distributors, customers, employees and labor unions that often separate along ethnic divisions of their own.

In his new book, *Ethnic Solidarity for Economic Survival, Pyong Gap Min* uses Korean produce retailers as a case study to explore how involvement in ethnic businesses can shape the social, cultural and economic unity of immigrant groups, especially in cases where it collides with the economic interests of other ethnic groups. Min returns to the racially charged events of the 1990s, when perceived economic invasion of ethnic neighborhoods fueled boycotts of Korean-owned stores. At the time, the Korean community responded with rallies, political negotiations, and publicity campaigns of their own. The disappearance of such disputes in recent years has been accompanied by a corresponding reduction in Korean collective action, suggesting that solidarity is situational. Min provides both a sophisticated empirical analysis and a riveting collection of stories highlighting the perennial themes of immigration, race, work, and the American dream.
Civic Hopes and Political Realities: Immigrants, Community Organizations, and Political Engagement
Russell Sage Foundation (2008)

S. Karthick Ramakrishnan and Irene Bloemraad (editors)

For many Americans, participation in community organizations lays the groundwork for future political engagement. But how does this traditional model of civic life relate to the experiences of today's immigrants? Do community organizations help immigrants gain political influence in their neighborhoods and cities? In Civic Hopes and Political Realities, experts from a wide range of disciplines explore the way civic groups across the country and around the world are shaping immigrants' quest for political effectiveness.

Civic Hopes and Political Realities shows that while immigrant organizations play an important role in the lives of members, their impact is often compromised by political marginalization and a severe lack of resources. At the same time, while some observers worry that America's increasing diversity is detrimental to civic life and political engagement, Civic Hopes and Political Realities advances an alternative understanding of the ways in which immigrants are enriching America's civic and political realms—even in the face of often challenging circumstances.

CITIZENSHIP ACROSS BORDERS:
The Political Transnationalism of El Migrante

Michael Peter Smith and Matt Bakker

Smith and Bakker spent five years carrying out ethnographic field research in multiple communities in the Mexican states of Zacatecas and Guanajuato and various cities in California, particularly metropolitan Los Angeles. Combining the information they gathered there with political-economic and institutional analysis, the five extended case studies in Citizenship across Borders offer a new way of looking at the emergent dynamics of transnational community development and electoral politics on both sides of the border. Smith and Bakker highlight the continuing significance of territorial identifications and state policies—particularly those of the sending state—in cultivating and sustaining transnational connections and practices. In so doing, they contextualize and make sense of the complex interplay of identity and loyalty in the lives of transnational migrant activists.

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Winner of The 2008 Outstanding Book Award of the Global Division of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
WORLD ON THE MOVE

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