Dear Members;

It is my pleasure and honor to serve you as the Chair of the International Migration Section. Let me express my sincere appreciation to our past Chair and Council for serving the Section last year. Our membership has maintained healthy numbers. The latest count is 593. This number is lower than last year. As I was informed, many sections also have experienced a decline in the past year. I strongly encourage you to renew your membership this coming year. I also ask that you encourage your colleagues to join the Section. We are just 7 members short of the threshold of 600 for having one more section allocated this year.

Our meeting in Denver was a success. We had six sessions because we were allocated an extra session for having our section day on the last day. The mentoring lunch was held in the historic Adirondacks Room of the Tivoli Student Union. Students and faculty members discussed research and professional development in an informal setting. In addition, the historic Auraria Campus Tour provided an opportunity to learn more about the history of immigration in Denver.

We will have four sessions for the coming ASA meeting in New York. The program is organized by Min Zhou, Chair-Elect. Given that the Chair has many responsibilities, the Council decided to ask the Chair-Elect to organize the program as stated in the By-Laws, beginning with this term. Thanks to Min’s hard work, the session topics have been decided. In addition to the usual roundtable session, we will have sessions on “Transnational and Diasporas,” “New Patterns of Emigration and Immigration,” and “Education, Social Mobility, and the Contemporary Second Generation.” See Page 7 for more information. Please consider submitting your papers for presentation at these sessions.

Another major event for this coming year will be the mini-conference. Following the tradition of the 2009 mini-conference held at the University of California, Berkeley, we are going to organize a mini-conference to be held on August 9, 2013.

(Continue on Page 2)
The team from the City University of New York will organize the meeting. The organizers will be Margaret Chin and Van Tran. The Steering committee members are Philip Kasinitz, Nancy Foner, Mehdi Bozorgmehr, Richard Alba, Hector Cordero-Guzman, Holly Reed, and Robert C. Smith. The title of this “mini-conference” is “Shaping the Future of Immigration Research.” The major purpose of the mini-conference is to facilitate informal mentoring and advisory opportunities among junior and senior faculty and graduate students. The conference will be free to all Section members. The Chair has been working closely with the team. Further information will be announced at a later date.

As you can see, we have an exciting year ahead. I am looking forward to working with you. Please feel free to send me your ideas and suggestions.

Eric Fong

University of Toronto
Professor of Sociology
Associate Director, Asian Canadian Studies Program
Acting Director, Ethnic, Immigration, and Pluralism Studies
725 Spadina Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2J4

fong@chass.utoronto.ca
(416) 978-8488

CONGRATULATIONS to our newly elected Chair, Council Members, and Student Representative!

Chair-Elect: Min Zhou, University of California Los Angeles
Council Members: Nester Rodriguez, University of Texas-Austin
               Jennifer C. Lee, Indiana University-Bloomington
Student Representative: Lorena Castro, Stanford University

World On the Move
Welcomes yours news, opinions, editorials, and announcements!

Please send your submissions to

Minjeong Kim, Newsletter Editor: mjkim@vt.edu
In this year, the Committee chose two recipients for the 2012 Distinguished Career Award.

Pyong Gap Min  
Distinguished Professor  
CUNY Graduate Center and Queens College

Pyong Gap Min came to the United States with his B. A. in History from Seoul National University and earned his Ph D in Sociology from Georgia State University. At present, he is Distinguished Professor at CUNY in New York.

The colleagues who wrote letters for him really went out of their way in great detail to make sure we understood that Min is most deserving. As they all pointed out, he has a most impressive record in terms of both the sheer quantity of publications as well as their quality. His work shows mastery of many different methodologies – in fact, he is a leader in the mixed-methods approach.

He shows mastery many subfields of immigration (immigration, race and ethnicity, family and gender, religion, ethnic enterprise, race and ethnic conflict) that it is, in fact, sociology writ large. Several of his books were honored, such as his book on Caught in the Middle: Korean Merchants in New York and Los Angeles, which won the Outstanding Book Award from the Association for Asian American Studies. His last book, Preserving Ethnicity through Religion in America: Korean Protestants and Indian Hindus across Generations, won the Honorable Mention in the Thomas and Znaniecki Outstanding Book Award from the IM Section last year.

Moreover, the letter writers also point out that he is a very ethical person that has never sought to shape his research in the form the grants and funding agencies would want. Rather, he has remained true to his intellectual interests and, through sheer hard work and ability, has pushed the literature forth, particularly in the area of ethnic enterprise and in the area of religion and immigration. In the area of ethnic enterprise, he went beyond the usual argument that says that human capital/social resources result in high levels of ethnic enterprise to point out that a high level of ethnic enterprise also results in ethnic solidarity. In the area of religion and immigration, he went beyond the usual index of religiosity that says that high levels of participation in a church denote religiosity, to point out that in Asian religions (Hinduism and Buddhism) church participation is not the best index of religiosity as these religions are practiced more privately, often in the home.

His contributions to the study of Asian Americans have been equally sound. He practically gave birth to the sociological study of Asian Americans which had been set in the framework of the humanities.

To everything the letter writers have pointed out, I would like to add that Min did not begin his career at one of the top tier universities that make one’s life easier. Moreover, he was a real immigrant – i.e., one who immigrated as an adult (B. A. in 1970 from Seoul National University), rather than a child immigrant or a member of the 1.5 generation for whom a large part of their schooling (High School and College) took place in the U.S. Yet he writes exceedingly well and very clearly – command of the second language that is not uncommon among immigrants.

Moreover, I also note that 99.9 % of his work is single-authored, so there is absolutely no doubt that it is his, rather than the pattern of a younger researcher attached to a well-known researcher whose name opens up doors, oils the wheels, and solves problem. These disadvantages made him the horse that no one noticed in the race until he got ahead of the others. But he did. Through sheer perseverance and hard work, his intelligent and balanced approaches to difficult issues have left an impressive legacy for everyone in the IM Section. All of this has made him a winner of this year’s Distinguished Career Award. As one of his colleagues phrased it, “he earned it.”
Waldinger’s career has been an American career and a well-heeled one, beginning with a B. A. in History from Brown (magna cum laude), and a Ph. D. in Sociology from Harvard. He was tenured and became Full Professor at CUNY, and then went on as Professor to UCLA, whose department he chaired for 5 years.

The colleagues who wrote letters for him pointed out that Waldinger has been a pioneer in the development of the international migration area, particularly in the areas of ethnic enterprise; ethnic relations in cities – at the local level; labor markets (including segmented labor markets and debates around the notion of the ethnic enclave); and comparisons between the “old” immigrants at the turn of the 20th century and the “new” immigrants at the turn of the 21st century.

A new thrust in his work is in issues that pertain to transnationalism – the ties immigrants keep with those they left behind. While all of his work until now was focused on the US, this new concern of his gives him a more global perspective, which is part of the book he is presently working on regarding the decline of those old loyalties and the incline of a new loyalty to America: Foreign Detachment: America’s Immigrants and Their Homeland Connections.

All of his work has been most insightful and innovative. His colleagues point out that he is not afraid to take on the “big questions.” He is also able to combine fieldwork, archival investigation, and semi-structured interviewing with participant observation. His work and his arguments are the result of multiple methods, particularly of historical and comparative materials (immigrants in the US and European nations) put in a macro-sociological context. Waldinger’s perspective is a Weberian one. As one of his colleagues nicely put it, he is “a natural comparative” – whether the comparisons are between New York and LA, between the US and Europe, or between immigrant incorporation in the past and the present, he has “a profound Weberian grasp of the use of comparative history to construct theory.” Waldinger’s record is a nice mix of collaboration among equals, with colleagues that are his equal in standing and intellect; of collaboration with junior colleagues who can learn most from him; and of hanging a shingle on his own.

Waldinger has published in excellent venues. His books have appeared with the University of California Press, Harvard University Press, Russell Sage Foundation Press, Sage, and New York University Press. His articles have appeared in many places, but particularly Ethnic and Racial Studies and the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies. He also has a high level of international visibility, having been a Visiting Professor in a number of good universities in Europe and Israel. The number of citations to his work is extremely large. One of his books, Ethnic Los Angeles (with Mehdi Bozorgmehr) received the IM Thomas and Znaniecki Outstanding Book Award in 1997; another, How the Other Half Works: Immigration and the Social Organization of Labor received Honorable Mention of the same award in 2004.

While most the IM Section folks work on Latin American or Asian immigrants, I would like to underscore that Waldinger has worked on those immigrant groups, on their relationship as immigrants to Black Americans, and on the comparison between today’s immigrants and yesteryear’s immigrants, particularly Jewish immigrants in the garment industry, the subject of his first book (Through the Eye of the Needle). Clearly Jewish immigrants are a group he derives inspiration from. In all of his work, Waldinger has made us look at the labor markets involved and at the divisions within those labor markets.

I also underscore that Waldinger began life as a historian (B. A. magna cum laude in History from Brown U), so he always throws his analytical gaze back to the past in order to understand the future. I also have come to the point where I cannot understand the present without looking at the past – and vice versa!

Distinguished Career Award Committee
Silvia Pedraza (Chair), Eric Fong (Chair-Elect), and Monica Boyd (Past Chair)
Sylvia Zamora
University of California, Los Angeles
“Racial Remittances:
The Effect of Migration on Racial Ideologies in Mexico.”

Mexican migrants often engage in social distancing from Black Americans. Scholars have attributed this strategy to the transmission of the dominant U.S. racial ideology to Mexican migrants during the process of immigrant incorporation. Zamora notes, however, that in their frequent contact with friends and relatives in Mexico, U.S. migrants communicate their (presumably) newly adopted views on race, concerning Black Americans. Using in-depth interviews of migrants in the U.S. and non-migrants in Mexico, Zamora offers an engaging portrait of these “racial remittances” and what they accomplish. She documents that potential would-be migrants begin to engage in anti-Black discourse and sentiment even before migrating. Thus, at the time of migration, they are not blank slates when it comes to U.S. racial relations, and Mexican migrants’ strategies to relate to Black Americans, are partially grounded in this cross-border transmission of racial ideology.

Distinguished Student Scholar Award Committee
Mariano Sana (Chair), David Fitzgerald, and Van C. Tran
Scenes from the 2012 IM Section Reception and Mentoring Lunch

Photos by Steve Gold & Silvia Pedraza
ASA International Migration Section Sessions
at the 2013 ASA Annual Meeting

Program Organizer: Min Zhou (Chair-Elect), UCLA

Regular Session
“Immigration and Educational Inequality”
Organizer and Presider: Silvia Pedraza <spedraza@umich.edu>, University of Michigan

Immigration is related to educational inequality in multiple ways. In this session we seek papers that explore 1) the impact migration has on the educational system – e.g., immigrant children have to be taught through bilingual education programs by teachers that have to be trained in multicultural ways; schools have to be made accessible to children and adolescents through particular tuition programs as well as credit transfers; familial involvement and pressure varies across groups, all of which impact the immigrants’ performance and attainment; and 2) the impact the educational system has on the migrants – e.g., placing obstacles (legal or financial) in their way or putting programs in place that enable young people to gain admission and to achieve graduation. We welcome papers that focus on the American experience; that compare other nations; and that compare various immigrant groups as well as generations.

Regular Session
“Transnationalism and Diasporas”
Organizer and Presider: Luis Eduardo Guarnizo <leguarnizo@ucdavis.edu>, University of California, Davis

Migrants’ transnational engagement with their ancestral homelands has been recognized as a significant force affecting and being affected by migrants’ incorporation abroad and the local and national development of their homelands. Migrants and their organizations have helped change the way in which politics is conducted, societies are organized, and the economy is developed. This session seeks papers that analyze the emergent forms and patterns of transnational and diaspora-homeland interactions with a focus on political participation and homeland development.

Regular Session
“New Patterns of Emigration and Immigration”
Organizer and Presider: Zai Liang <zliang@albany.edu>, University at Albany, SUNY

This session explores new patterns of emigration and immigration that have emerged or intensified in the 21st century with a focus on the global South and south-to-south migrations. This trend raises a new set of research questions and in some cases challenges traditional theoretical paradigms of migration. In this session, we especially encourage submission of papers that examine the driving forces of this new pattern of international migration, adaptation processes for immigrants, and consequences for immigrant-sending and receiving countries/communities.

Roundtable Session
“International Migrations: Diverse Patterns and Experiences”
Organizer: Min Zhou <mzhou@soc.ucla.edu>, University of California, Los Angeles

The roundtable session is open to current research findings, novel theoretical ideas, and innovative methodological breakthroughs related to migration studies. While we encourage IM Section members to submit finished papers, we are also looking for original and pioneering work in progress. We stress that once their papers are accepted, authors should make a firm commitment to attend the session.
THE THOMAS & ZNANIECKI BEST BOOK AWARD
DEADLINE APRIL 1, 2013

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. For the 2013 award, books must bear the publishing date of 2011 or 2012. Books must be nominated by a member of the International Migration Section, including self-nomination, but not by the publisher alone. A book awarded “honorable mention” in a previous year is ineligible for the award in subsequent years. Nominations consist of a written statement by the member proposing consideration of the book for the award. Arrangements must be made with the publisher to send the nominated book to all the members of the award committee:

**Natasha Kumar Warikoo (Chair)**
Gutman Library, 4th Floor
6 Appian Way
Cambridge, MA 02138
natasha_warikoo@gse.harvard.edu

**Yen Le Espiritu**
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093-0522
yespirit@ucsd.edu

**Emily Rosenbaum**
Dept. of Soc. and Anthro.
Fordham University
Fourth Floor, Dealy Hall
441 East Fordham Rd.
Bronx, NY 10458
Rosenbaum@fordham.edu

2013 BEST ARTICLE AWARD
DEADLINE: MAY 1, 2013

The award is given annually to the outstanding article written by section member(s) in the sociology of immigration published during the preceding two years. Articles must be nominated by a member of the International Migration Section, including self-nominations. A cover letter, abstract, and copy of the paper should be sent via email to the committee members.

**Cecilia Menjivar (Chair),** Arizona State University, menjivar@asu.edu
**Rhacel Salazar Parreñas,** University of Southern California, parreñas@usc.edu
**Mariano Sana,** Vanderbilt University, mariano.sana@vanderbilt.edu

2013 DISTINGUISHED STUDENT SCHOLAR AWARD
DEADLINE: MAY 1, 2013

The International Migration Section's Distinguished Student Scholar Award Committee invites nominations and submissions for the section's annual graduate student paper competition. Students from any discipline may submit papers about any topic related to international migration broadly conceived. Papers must not have been accepted for publication at the time of submission. Papers must be single authored and no more than 10,000 words, including the abstract and references.

Only one paper per student may be nominated. A student who is a member of the IM Section may self-nominate the paper. A student who is not a member of the International Migration Section must be nominated by a member. A cover letter, abstract, and copy of the paper should be sent via email by May 1st, 2013 to the committee members:

**Filiz Garip (Chair),** Harvard University, fgarip@wjk.harvard.edu
**Hiromi Ishizawa,** George Washington University, ishizawa@gwu.edu
**Amy Lutz,** Syracuse University, aclutz@maxwell.syr.edu
THE AWARD FOR PUBLIC SOCIOLOGY IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
DEADLINE: APRIL 1, 2013

The Award for Public Sociology in International Migration will recognize the work of section members that addresses immigration and related issues in ways that apply scholarly knowledge directly in public work, generate such knowledge for public use, or otherwise contribute to improving the lives of migrants or refugees. This award recognizes the value of such applied work, and seeks to promote it. “Public work” is broadly understood, but can include policy making, work with community organizations, advocates, or a government agency, or a university, or public debate. Members may be nominated by a letter or email or other written communication from a scholar or community member familiar with their work, with a packet of supporting documents, as applicable. Packets should be submitted to the Award Committee Chair by April 1.

Robert C. Smith (Chair), City University of New York, robert.smith@baruch.cuny.edu
William Kandel, Congressional Research Service, wkandel@crs.loc.gov
Tomás R. Jiménez, Stanford University, tjjimenez@stanford.edu

2013 DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD
DEADLINE APRIL 1, 2013

The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2012 Distinguished Career Award. The award recognizes exceptional achievement and a lifetime of scholarly contribution to the field of the sociology of international migration. The letter of nomination should include a statement of the lasting significance of the research conducted by the nominated scholar over the course of his or her career. The nomination should also include a copy of the scholar's curriculum vitae, and an assurance that the nominee has given his or her 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 the award is received (though not required at the time of nomination). IM Section Officers and members of its Council are not eligible to be nominated while they are in office. All nominated candidates will remain active for two rounds of the award. Nominations will be evaluated by the Distinguished Career Award committee. Please send them your nominations:

Eric Fong (Chair), University of Toronto, fong@chass.utoronto.edu
Silvia Pedraza (Past Chair), University of Michigan, spedraza@umich.edu
Min Zhou (Chair Elect), UCLA, mzhou@soc.ucla.edu

The following persons have been awarded the International Migration Section Distinguished Career Award in the previous years:

2012 - Pyong Gap Min and Roger Waldinger
2011 - Frank D. Bean
2010 - Nancy Foner
2009 - Douglas S. Massey
2008 - Richard D. Alba
2005 - Edna Bonacich and Lydio Tomasi
2004 - Herbert Gans and Nathan Glazer
2003 - Tamotsu Shibutani
2002 - Milton Gordon
2000 - Ivan Light
1998 - Alejandro Portes
Background and Details

The goal of Shaping the Future is to provide a venue for more sustained conversation among scholars and students of immigration than is often possible at ASA, and to facilitate informal interactions between researchers at different career stages, including graduate students, junior faculty and senior faculty. The conference will be free to all IM section members, although advance registration will be required. Registration will be open in late Spring 2013.

Shaping the Future will run one full day. It will feature two sets of concurrent roundtables, one book panel and two keynote panels. The first set of roundtables will focus on research challenges and professional development issues. The second set of roundtables will be organized around substantive research topics on international migration. The book panel will focus on books that have been published in the last two years (2012-2013). This was designed to be a spotlight on the most recent and cutting edge scholarship within the field. Given our intention to promote interactions among members across different career stages, this panel will feature work by both junior and senior scholars, with preference being given to junior scholars if we have to make a decision. There will be two keynote panels, which will bring together academics, journalists, activists, and policymakers with experiences mediating between the policy and academic worlds. These panels offer an opportunity to reflect on the contributions of the IM field as a whole and to explore how immigration research can contribute to our understanding of American society and public policy in the decade ahead.

We appreciate the overwhelming support for the conference that we have received from our section’s members at our IM business meeting in Denver. At this time, we would like to invite your thoughts and suggestions on the research topics that you would like to see highlighted in the conference program. Given the space constraints, we cannot promise that we could implement all your suggestions, but we will take all of them into consideration in consultation with members of the steering committee and our IM chair.

Please write to us at mmchin@hunter.cuny.edu and vantran@wharton.upenn.edu by November 15th. We will keep you posted as we move forward with the conference planning.
The Origins of Working Class Upward Mobility: Questions For Further Second Generation Research

Before American immigration researchers head en masse for the study of the third and later generations, one of the critical questions still to be studied further is whether, to what extent, how and why the children of working class immigrants make it into the college educated middle and upper middle classes.

The question has resulted in part from findings that many children of Chinese and other East Asian working class immigrants have, by dint of parental pressure, cram schools and other ethnic community supports and their own drive to succeed, studied harder than other working class second generations. As a result they and children of some other working class immigrants, from Europe and elsewhere, have outpaced the rest in educational achievement, occupational mobility and economic success.

These findings have made me curious about their parental and grandparental class origins. Specifically, I wonder how many of these working class immigrants came to America from indigenous working or peasant class origin, and if so, whether for occupational and other reasons, any had been more literate than other peasant newcomers - much like the Eastern European Jews of the 1870s-1924 immigration. (And if so, whether they realized that education was their best route to quick upward mobility.)

In addition, I wonder how many of the immigrants and their parents had been middle class or the equivalent thereof in the old country, but the former had to take working class jobs in America. In that case, the success of their children has to be explained, at least in part by what I call status restoration - the reclaiming by children, with parental and other help, of the ancestral pre immigration class status.
American immigration research has not paid sufficient attention to such hypotheses, among other reasons because it was limited by a number of research biases. For one thing, the researchers never paid much attention to pre-immigration factors and processes. Instead, and from Robert Park and his associates on, they have been resolutely ethnocentric, looking at immigrant adaptation only from the time immigrants arrived here.

About the only pre-immigration factor which American researchers considered was a selection factor, itself ethnocentric: that only the smartest, most ambitious and energetic Europeans became emigrants, leaving their less intelligent or energetic relatives and peers behind or bringing them here later. Since most of these presumably select newcomers had to take working class jobs here, their children may also have been practicing status restoration.

I realize that a number of people have been working on various aspects of these questions, but this memo is a commercial (and not a research review). It is also a call for further studies of second generation achievement and failure among the post 1965 generation waves of working class origin before researcher energy and money heads off to the third generation.

Two kinds of studies are particularly appropriate. First, we should ask historians and historical sociologists to take an intensive look at working class immigrants of the last half century and distinguish between those of ancestral middle class origin, those of literate urban working class background, and those who came as functionally illiterate immigrants, of peasant and other statuses.

However, these researchers should also travel backwards another generation or two and look at the grandparents and even great grandparents of this second generation. Their studies should determine how long the working class immigrants had been working class, and by looking at the communities in which these immigrants grew up, whether the old selection hypothesis holds up.

These studies would require spatial travel as well: in the countries of immigrant origin. The research would produce an important side benefit; the opportunity to work more closely with overseas immigration researchers and thereby to increase cross fertilization: empirical, theoretical and imaginative.

Second, researchers working in America should retrieve the school and other records of the newcomers' children, distinguishing between academically inclined and otherwise brilliant poor and working class youngsters and those with more average academic talent.

The latter deserve particular attention from researchers, especially the average-talent children of working class immigrants who were able to go to college and into the higher middle classes. What roles they, their parents (and which parent), other relatives, ethnic and other communities, the schools, and others contributed to their upward ascent also deserves further investigation.

Moreover, such a study should cover all successful second generations: those coming from poor and working class white and nonwhite families of all ethnic backgrounds.

If we can learn how these diverse second generations achieved their upward mobility, we may also learn something to help children of non immigrant working class and poor parents travel a similar social path - the economy, and the forces of racism and classism willing.

Herbert J Gans
Columbia University
City of Refuge, City of Survival Struggles: Contradictions of San Francisco for Low-Wage Latino Immigrants

San Francisco has been widely perceived as a favorable context of settlement for Latin American immigrants because of its ethnic diversity and multicultural values, which in turn reflect its sizeable immigrant communities. San Francisco has also been prominent for its generally progressive politics, and for being one of the most receptive destinations for Central American asylum-seekers during the 1980s and 1990s. San Francisco officials extended Sanctuary City provisions to other undocumented immigrants in 1989 and have opposed federal efforts to target, punish, and deport undocumented Latino immigrants during the extended crackdown since 1996.

However, research focusing on the largest low-wage Latino immigrant communities, Central Americans and Mexicans, reveals more complex realities of San Francisco. While suffering very little political intolerance, most low-wage Latino immigrants have faced significant socio-economic difficulties and have achieved only limited upward mobility. As first analyzed by Castells (1983) in his pioneering critical analysis of San Francisco’s Mission District as a site for Latino migrants and citizens, cultural capital (e.g., murals, major festivals, restaurants) did not translate into social-economic or political power. Despite being highly mobilizable around particular issues, Latino communities did not increase their actual political or economic power vis-a-vis the city’s ruling elites and developers. This is not totally surprising, since the Latino communities had a high proportion of non-citizens, many of them undocumented.

The economic and political dominance of downtown developers, as well as structural transformations in the post-industrial political economy of San Francisco in recent decades, made life more difficult and less secure for low-wage Latinos, especially immigrants. The effects of living in a post-industrial “dot-com” technology-driven economy that was polarized into high-end/low-end service sectors (Sassen 1988), and that underwent spectacular booms and precipitous declines since the 1990s, were felt throughout San Francisco’s housing and labor markets. Both boom and bust periods transformed San Francisco into one of the least affordable urban areas for low-income residents with regard to housing and the overall cost of living. In job markets, many newly arriving Latino immigrants tended to remain trapped as the “working poor,” often with more than one job and/or at the bottom of the informal sector -- for example, at day laborer street sites (men) or as maids and nannies (women). As one Guatemalan soccer-league organizer described to me in the late 1990s how hard his compatriots had to work to survive, “Aquí, no se vive, se sobrevive.”

But these low-wage Latino immigrants were not simply passive objects of structural changes. Their very presence diversified San Francisco’s culture and politics. Furthermore, organizations based in their communities became collective social actors; together with other movements, for several decades (late 1960s – 2000), they challenged downtown developers’ plans and resisted the tide of gentrification in the Mission District’s inner core. Some areas in “the Mission” suffered from economic deterioration and poverty, dilapidated and overcrowded housing, crime and gangs; it was largely a barrio of the working poor, but it was their Latino space. In addition, their organizing initiatives (e.g., by the Salvadoran Central American Resource Center, CARECEN, and multiple other groups) helped maintain San Francisco as a Sanctuary City for several decades. But by 2011, with San Francisco in flux, these relative achievements faced major challenges.

Two Tales of the City, 2001-2011

1) Contested Space: Gentrification and Latino Displacement in “the Mission”

Rapid-fire boom and bust of the high-technology sectors after the mid-1990s took a great toll on Latino neighborhoods, mainly the inner Mission District. Increasing poverty resulted from scarce access to decent jobs and simultaneously, the extraordinarily high cost of living, and insufficient affordable housing. By the early 2000s, this was combined with gentrification-driven evictions and Latino displacement. Subsequently, the Great Recession beginning in late 2007 reduced the availability of even low-wage jobs in San Francisco.
As of 2000, Latino ("Hispanic-origin") residents had resisted demographic decline, remaining more or less stable from 1970 to 2000 at 14 percent of San Francisco’s population, concentrated mainly in the Mission District and along the Mission Street corridor to Daly City (Godfrey 2004). During the 1980s and 1990s, outright gentrification and eviction/displacement of Latin American immigrants in the Mission District had advanced, but far more slowly than predicted. Unlike other neighborhoods of San Francisco that had been completely transformed by these dynamics in the late 20th century (Hartman 2002), gentrification began on the outer edges of the inner Mission District, but did not yet occur wholesale in the core (lower 24th Street). In addition to the neighborhood’s longstanding Latino cultural and commercial capital, activist organizations such as the Mission Anti-Displacement Coalition resisted downtown developers’ schemes.

As of 2000, Latinos still made up 60.9 percent of the inner Mission District population, compared to 62.3 percent in 1990 (Godfrey 2006, 339). But by 2010, according to the San Francisco Planning Department (2011), using ACS 2005-09 data), Latinos made up only 41 percent of the Mission District population – a huge decrease from 2000. Meanwhile, the non-Hispanic white population increased notably in the Mission District. Beginning in the late 1990s, gentrification and skyrocketing rents as well as outright evictions, including owner move-in evictions and wrongful evictions, accelerated significantly in the inner Mission District. Increasingly during the next decade, this has no longer been one of the city’s least expensive neighborhoods; rentals and home prices are far higher there than in the nearby “Outer Mission” and Excelsior Districts, and median home prices are virtually as high as in bordering upscale Bernal Heights. New condos are constantly being built, giving developers the most profit out of every square inch.

No longer is lower 24th Street simply a Latino ethnic enclave, although Latinos maintain a significant presence. Spatially interspersed with the remaining Latino businesses, Internet cafes such as “L’s,” exotic ice-cream parlors, trendy Oriental and organic restaurants (e.g., “Sushi Bistro”), and businesses such as Metro/PCS took over some spaces previously occupied by Latino restaurants such as La Posta and Margarita’s Pupuseria. In addition, some of the surviving Latino businesses began catering to new clienteles, mainly recently-arrived professional/ Yuppie residents. For example, the longstanding Mexican restaurant and bakery La Victoria survived, but became “La Victoria/Wholesome Bakery,” offering upscale cupcakes and expensive fair-trade coffee alongside traditional pan dulce -- in order to “keep up with the changing neighborhood,” as the second-generation owner told us. These are only a few of many examples of gentrification along lower 24th Street.

In the lower 24th Street apartment building where I had lived from the mid-1980s through 2001, instead of six Latino renters and one Anglo as in 2001, there were by 2011 two Latino, two Asian, and three Anglo renters. Gone were the graffiti that had frequently defaced the building’s exterior during the 1990s; other upgrades by 2011 included a good security system at the building’s entrance. More broadly, throughout the Mission district, issues of “live-work” loft spaces and zoning regulations remained highly contested. This time, the anti-displacement organizations put up a fight, but ultimately were unable to stop the gentrification/expulsion process, as ten percent of San Francisco’s Latino community left the city between 2000 and 2005 (Mirabal 2009, using Census data).

From a top-down analytical perspective, this resocialization of space would be seen as a triumph for developers and new middle-class residents. Viewed from the bottom-up, it is best captured by Godfrey’s (2004) formulation of a “barrio under siege” in regard to “Latino sense of place” in the inner Mission District, responding defensively to the threats of displacement and neoliberal spatial restructuring. Where Latinos saw their barrio or place, developers saw a prime property location, in the warmest and sunniest neighborhood of the city, a mere ten-minutes’ drive from downtown. One pragmatic response by low-wage Latinos to intensified displacement from the Mission District during the early 2000s has been out-migration to less expensive neighborhoods in San Francisco – but even more, to Oakland and farther east. Many new Latino migrants in the early 2000s have skipped San Francisco altogether as a destination.

Sanctuary Contested

During the early 2000s, the City and County of San Francisco faced growing pressures to redefine its Sanctuary City policies. The original Sanctuary (“City of Refuge”) policy was adopted in 1985 to protect specifically Salvadoran and Guatemalan asylum-seekers who had entered the United States undocumented. Confronting the Reagan administration’s denial of 98-99 percent of their asylum petitions, the San Francisco ordinance pledged not to cooperate with federal authorities seeking information about them. In 1989, following increased Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) raids in the Mission District and employer sanctions federal legislation, the Board of Supervisors (City Council)
unanimously extended Sanctuary City to protect undocumented immigrants in general and stipulated that information about immigrant status would not be shared with federal authorities in the case of undocumented arrestees until their conviction for a criminal act -- a provision that survived intermittent challenges during the 1990s and maintained San Francisco as a “safe” social space.

Following the Congressional anti-immigrant measures of 1996 (Illegal Immigrant Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, IIRIRA, and provisions of the Welfare Reform and Anti-Terrorism laws) and their hardening after 9/11 (e.g., in the 2001 USA Patriot Act), massive changes in national immigrant enforcement reverberated at the local level. In 2003, the enforcement division of the INS as part of the Justice Department was replaced by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Within the national security environment, ICE attempted to establish the primacy of national authorities and to carry out raids and deportations without following local norms, practices, or public opinion.

During the early 2000s, this tug of war among national and local authorities and community organizations in the San Francisco area became more intense and complex. ICE stepped up its raids and used the 287(g) provision of IIRIRA, which allowed local police to routinely share immigration information with ICE in preparation for deportations. The 287(g) agreements were voluntary, and were resisted by many local police forces throughout the country, including San Francisco. But in 2008, ICE initiated “Secure Communities” (S-Comm), also designed to identify deportable immigrants through police-sharing fingerprints with ICE; this program was intended to be mandatory. While both programs were supposed to focus on immigrants who had committed serious violent criminal acts, both caught up and deported many non-criminal immigrants. And in San Francisco, both programs challenged longstanding Sanctuary policies.

Beginning in 2008, local events also set the stage for a showdown over the specific meaning of Sanctuary City in San Francisco, with a few high-profile cases in which, under Sanctuary policies, juvenile undocumented immigrants committed serious felonies after having been freed from jail for previous crimes. Additionally, some Mexican and Central American youth were involved with gangs and drug dealers. These circumstances created a backlash, with politicians including the Mayor, the mainstream media (particularly the San Francisco Chronicle), and some strains of public opinion viewing Sanctuary City as systematically “protecting” undocumented juvenile criminals.

On July 2, 2008, the Mayor unilaterally declared that police would share information with ICE about juvenile undocumented immigrants at the time when they were first arrested and charged with committing a crime. With strong community pressures against the Mayor’s action, in the Fall of 2009, the Board of Supervisors passed a veto-proof (8-3) ordinance, mandating that information about these juveniles should be shared with ICE not at the time of arrest for a crime, but only at the time of their actual conviction, in order to protect their due process rights. This measure was spearheaded by Guatemalan-American Supervisor David Campos, the first Latino ever elected to represent voting District 9, which included most of the Mission District as well as neighboring Bernal Heights, with its base of progressive upper middle class voters. The ongoing battle between the Mayor, who refused to implement the law, and the Supervisors was somewhat defused in 2011, when a new Mayor compromised, preserving due process for many, but not all, undocumented juvenile arrestees.

But by the early 2000s, unconditionally pro-immigrant policies could not be taken for granted outside of District 9. Both in 2004 and in 2010, for example, San Francisco voters soundly defeated initiatives to allow immigrants, regardless of status, to vote in elections for the Board of Education -- a measure that some major cities had adopted. The mainstream media further polarized public opinion. Gentrification as well as new bio-tech and nearby high-tech jobs were changing the electoral demographics of San Francisco, bringing in older, better-off, generally non-Hispanic white and Asian voters who would not necessarily defend immigrant rights. In 2010 and 2011, officials elected to the Board of Supervisors and as Mayor were “moderate” centrists.

Simultaneously, enforcement controversies erupted regarding the ICE S-Comm program. Mandated by a strong Board of Supervisors’ resolution that passed 9-2 in June, 2010, the San Francisco Sheriff, a progressive, formally petitioned to “opt out” of S-Comm for undocumented residents who had committed minor offenses. After months of mixed messages, in mid-2011, the DHS took a definitive stance against allowing state or local jurisdictions to opt out. In perhaps the bitterer irony, San Francisco County had among the highest rate of deportation of non-criminals or minor offenders under S-Comm: 77.6 percent (of 241 cases) between October 2008 and February 2011.
All of these struggles have sparked grassroots and immigrant rights advocacy mobilizations, with broad coalitions that include many Central American, Mexican, pan-Latino, Asian, Asian-Pacific Islander, African, Arab and overall legal immigrant support organizations. These proactive coalitions have provided support for immigrant rights measures, suggesting an accumulation of political capital over the years by organizations based in San Francisco’s immigrant communities, even though they could not stop ICE arrests and deportations.

The mixed record described here reveals some fault-lines of 21st century San Francisco immigrant politics. The structural issue of how much autonomy can exist for a politically pro-immigrant local jurisdiction is unresolved: as of early 2012, San Francisco and other cities and states appear to have lost some of their relative autonomy, but this tug-of-war continues. Additionally, at the local level, the scenario is more complex, and there is a denser field of actors, with some local players representing state or federal authorities. From the perspective of many low-wage Latino immigrants themselves, the future looks insecure in regard to their economic survival, their neighborhoods, and some basic rights in San Francisco.

Quantitatively, of all U.S. urban areas, San Francisco City and County (coterminous) has had one of the highest percentages of the foreign-born in its population (34.1 percent in 2009 -- Batalova and Terrazas 2010). The larger San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metropolitan Area ranked fourth in the entire United States in 2010 (Wilson and Singer 2011), although Asian immigrants outnumbered Latino immigrants.

In addition to the studies cited here (and many others), my research for the San Francisco chapter of an in-progress book co-authored with Nestor Rodríguez on Guatemalan migration to the United States focuses on Guatemalans, but covers many elements shared by other low-wage Latino immigrants in San Francisco from the late 1970s through the first decade of the 21st century.


It is worth noting, for example, that even as ICE raids and arrests/deportations increased after 2008, there were mixed messages from other San Francisco-based federal authorities. Throughout the 1990s and even as late as 2010, the San Francisco Asylum office (under the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services branch of DHS) continued to receive and approve significant numbers of asylum applications throughout Northern California and the Northwest.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


Susanne Jonas

University of California, Santa Cruz

Members’ News

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Susan C. Pearce of East Carolina University was a visiting scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC where she conducted research on gender-based violence as a driver of emigration from Southeast Europe during the summer of 2012.

Chien-Juh Gu was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure at Western Michigan University.

Elizabeth Aranda has been appointed as Associate Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of South Florida. She also is the new director for the Latino/a Research Initiative in Department.

Enrique Pumar was promoted to Chair in the Department of Sociology at The Catholic University of America.

Astrid Eich-Krohm was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure at Southern Connecticut State University.

Manashi Ray of West Virginia State University was an invited presenter at international workshop organized by Institute of South Asian Studies on “Diaspora and Development: South Asian Diaspora Engagement in South Asia” at National University of Singapore (September 27 - 28, 2012).

MIGRATIONS & TRANSITIONS

Cynthia Buckley has left her position as Program Director at the Social Science Research Council, and now serves as a Professor of Sociology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

Yung-Yi Diana Pan joined the Department of Sociology at Brooklyn College - City University New York as an Assistant Professor

Jessica Vasquez joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Oregon as an assistant professor. During the Fall term, she is out of residence completing the Ford Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Southern California.

Erin Hofmann has joined the faculty of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology of Utah State University.

Cecilia Menjívar is Senior Fellow (area of Immigrant Women) at Immigration Policy Center, Washington DC for 2012-2013.

AWARDS

Cynthia Feliciano was awarded the 2012 Outstanding Latino/a Faculty Member for Research and Teaching in Higher Education by the American Association for Hispanics in Higher Education.

Norma Stoltz Chinchilla, professor and co-chair of the Department of Sociology of California State University Long Beach, received a Lifetime Achievement Award for Contributions to Central American Studies by the Lozano-Long Institute for Latin American Studies (LILIAS) and the Center for Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin.

Prema Kurien received a Jack Shand Research Award from the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, for her project, "The Political Incorporation of Religious Minorities in Canada and the U.S."

Andrew Le (M.A. University of British Columbia) was recently awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for the 2012/13 year. He is currently conducting research on undocumented Vietnamese workers in Trinidad and Tobago.
Enrique Pumar received a grant to direct the second phase of the Latino History Project at the Smithsonian during 2012-2013.

Carol Schmid, Guilford Technical Community College, was awarded a Fulbright Hays Summer Seminar Abroad in China for summer 2013.

Tamar Diane Wilson’s book *Women's Migration Networks in Mexico and Beyond* won second place in the book competition run by the Association of Borderlands Studies.

**DISSERTATIONS**


Erin Hofmann, “Today Everything is Backwards: Gender ideology and Labor Migration from the Republic of Georgia,” University of Texas, Austin, Advisors: Cynthia Buckley

**REPORTS**


---

**Recent Publications**


Patterns of Prejudice. Special Issue: National Models of Integration and the Crisis of Multiculturalism: A Critical Comparative Perspective., Guest Editors: Christophe Bertossi, Jan Willem Duyvendak, 46(5), 2012

Reekum, Rogier van, Jan W. Duyvendak, and Christophe Bertossi. “National Models of Integration and the Crisis of Multiculturalism: A Critical Comparative Perspective.” (pp. 417-426)


Reekum, Rogier van, and Jan W. Duyvendak. “Running From Our Shadows: The Performatve Impact of Policy Diagnoses in Dutch Debates on Immigrant Integration.” (pp. 445-466).

Joly, Danièle. “Race, Ethnicity and Religion: Emerging Policies in Britain.” (pp. 467-485)

Foner, Nancy. “Models of Integration in a Settler Society: Caveats and Complications in the US Case.” (pp. 486-499)

Krieken, Robert van. “Between Assimilation and Multiculturalism: Models of Integration in Australia.” (pp. 500-517)

Reitz, Jeffrey G. “The Distinctiveness of Canadian Immigration Experience.” (pp. 518-538)
Recent Books

Welfare States and Immigrant Rights: The Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion
Oxford University Press, 2012

By Diane Sainsbury

*Welfare States and Immigrant Rights* deals with the impact of welfare states on immigrants' social rights, economic well-being and social inclusion, and it offers the first systematic comparison of immigrants' social rights across welfare states. To study immigrants' social rights the author develops an analytical framework that focuses on the interplay between 1) the type of welfare state regime, 2) forms of entry, or entry categories, and 3) the incorporation regime regulating the inclusion or exclusion of immigrants. The book maps out the development of immigrants' social rights from the early postwar period until around 2010 in six countries representing different welfare state regimes: the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Part I addresses three major issues. The first is how inclusive or exclusionary welfare state policies are in relation to immigrants, and especially how the type of welfare state and incorporation regime affect their social rights. The second issue concerns changes in immigrant rights and the direction of the change: rights extension versus rights contraction. The third issue is how immigrants' social rights compare to those of citizens. Part II shifts from policies affecting immigrant rights to the politics of the policies. It examines the politics of inclusion and exclusion in the six countries, focusing on social rights extension and contraction and changes in the policy dimensions of the incorporation regime that impinge on immigrant rights.

---

Handbook of Research Methods in Migration
Edward Elgar Publishers

By Carlos Vargas-Silva

The chapters of this interdisciplinary Handbook maintain an introductory level of discussion on migration research methods, and also provide readers with references necessary for those wishing to go deeper into the topic. Covering both qualitative and quantitative topics, the expert contributors explore fundamental issues of scientific logic, methodology and methods to practical applications of different techniques and approaches in migration research.
Conflicting Commitments: The Politics of Enforcing Immigrant Worker Rights in San Jose and Houston
Cornell University Press, 2012

By Shannon Gleeson

In Conflicting Commitments, Shannon Gleeson goes beyond the debate over federal immigration policy to examine the complicated terrain of immigrant worker rights. Federal law requires that basic labor standards apply to all workers, yet this principle clashes with increasingly restrictive immigration laws and creates a confusing bureaucratic terrain for local policymakers and labor advocates. Gleeson examines this issue in two of the largest immigrant gateways in the country: San Jose, California, and Houston, Texas.

Conflicting Commitments reveals two cities with very different approaches to addressing the exploitation of immigrant workers—both involving the strategic coordination of a range of bureaucratic brokers, but in strikingly different ways. Drawing on the real life accounts of ordinary workers, federal, state, and local government officials, community organizers, and consular staff, Gleeson argues that local political contexts matter for protecting undocumented workers in particular. Providing a rich description of the bureaucratic minefields of labor law, and the explosive politics of immigrant rights, Gleeson shows how the lessons learned from San Jose and Houston can inform models for upholding labor and human rights in the United States.

City, Street and Citizen: The Measure of the Ordinary
Routledge, 2012

By Suzanne Hall

How can we learn from a multicultural society if we don’t know how to recognize it? The contemporary city is more than ever a space for the intense convergence of diverse individuals who shift in and out of its urban terrains. The city street is perhaps the most prosaic of the city’s public parts, allowing us a view of the very ordinary practices of life and livelihoods. By attending to the expressions of conviviality and contestation, ‘City, Street and Citizen’ offers an alternative notion of ‘multiculturalism’ away from the ideological frame of nation, and away from the moral imperative of community.

‘City, Street and Citizen’ focuses on the question of whether local life is significant for how individuals develop skills to live with urban change and cultural and ethnic diversity. To animate this question, Hall has turned to a city street and its dimensions of regularity and propinquity to explore interactions in the small shop spaces along the Walworth Road. The city street constitutes exchange, and as such it provides us with a useful space to consider the broader social and political significance of contact in the day-to-day life of multicultural cities.

Grounded in an ethnographic approach, this book will be of interest to academics and students in the fields of sociology, global urbanisation, migration and ethnicity as well as being relevant to politicians, policy makers, urban designers and architects involved in cultural diversity, public space and street based economies.
Three Worlds of Relief: Race, Immigration, and the American Welfare State from the Progressive Era to the New Deal.

By Cybelle Fox

*Three Worlds of Relief* examines the role of race and immigration in the development of the American social welfare system by comparing how blacks, Mexicans, and European immigrants were treated by welfare policies during the Progressive Era and the New Deal. Taking readers from the turn of the twentieth century to the dark days of the Depression, Cybelle Fox finds that, despite rampant nativism, European immigrants received generous access to social welfare programs. The communities in which they lived invested heavily in relief. Social workers protected them from snooping immigration agents, and ensured that noncitizenship and illegal status did not prevent them from receiving the assistance they needed. But that same helping hand was not extended to Mexicans and blacks. Fox reveals, for example, how blacks were relegated to racist and degrading public assistance programs, while Mexicans who asked for assistance were deported with the help of the very social workers they turned to for aid.

Drawing on a wealth of archival evidence, Fox paints a riveting portrait of how race, labor, and politics combined to create three starkly different worlds of relief. She debunks the myth that white America's immigrant ancestors pulled themselves up by their bootstraps, unlike immigrants and minorities today. *Three Worlds of Relief* challenges us to reconsider not only the historical record but also the implications of our past on contemporary debates about race, immigration, and the American welfare state.
The Scramble for Citizens: Dual Nationality and State Competition for Immigrants
Stanford University Press
By David Cook-Martín

It is commonly assumed that there is an enduring link between individuals and their countries of citizenship. Plural citizenship is therefore viewed with skepticism, if not outright suspicion. But the effects of widespread global migration belie common assumptions, and the connection between individuals and the countries in which they live cannot always be so easily mapped.

In The Scramble for Citizens, David Cook-Martín analyzes immigration and nationality laws in Argentina, Italy, and Spain since the mid 19th century to reveal the contextual dynamics that have shaped the quality of legal and affective bonds between nation-states and citizens. He shows how the recent erosion of rights and privileges in Argentina has motivated individuals to seek nationality in ancestral homelands, thinking two nationalities would be more valuable than one. This book details the legal and administrative mechanisms at work, describes the patterns of law and practice, and explores the implications for how we understand the very meaning of citizenship.
TULANE UNIVERSITY
Department of Sociology

Tulane University's Department of Sociology invites applications for the Charles A. and Leo M. Favrot Professorship in Human Relations. We anticipate that this endowed chair appointment will be made at the level of full professor. We are seeking a candidate actively doing research in Latin America, although substantive research specializations are open. The outstanding candidate will have a strong record of external funding and scholarly publication, as well as an established academic reputation, and will be expected to contribute to both graduate and undergraduate teaching and mentoring. Although the appointment will be within the Department of Sociology, the candidate is expected to maintain a strong relationship with the Stone Center for Latin American Studies. This position affords excellent opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration. Applications received by November 12, 2012, are guaranteed full consideration; however, the position will remain open until filled. The appointment will begin July 2013. Tulane has a strong institutional commitment to the achievement of diversity among its faculty, staff, and student body; the University is an equal opportunity employer and applications from women and underrepresented minorities are especially encouraged. Applicants should send a letter of interest describing research and teaching strengths, and a current Curriculum Vitae to: Michele Adams, Chair, Department of Sociology, 220 Newcomb Hall, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER
Head, Department of Sociology

The Faculty of Arts invites applications for the position of Head of the Department of Sociology, with anticipated start date of July 1, 2013. We expect that the successful candidate will be appointed at the rank of full Professor; however, exceptional candidates at the senior Associate Professor level also will be considered. The successful candidate must have a Ph.D., a distinguished record of research preferably in any of the Department’s broad areas of specialization, a strong commitment to advancing all areas of research, a demonstrated commitment to high quality teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels, and possess a track record of successful graduate supervision. The Department is committed to international visibility, research excellence and societal impact.

The successful candidate will be expected to demonstrate vision and creativity as a leader, administrator, and advocate for the Department. The Head is responsible for recruiting and evaluating faculty, developing scholarly initiatives, and overseeing the educational programs and the financial health of the unit. For information about the Department, visit www.soci.ubc.ca. The position is subject to final budgetary approval. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. The appointment as Head is typically for a five-year term with the possibility for reappointment.

Applications should include a letter of application, curriculum vitae, a brief description of research interests, a sample of research publications, evidence of teaching effectiveness and the names and contact information of four referees, whom we may contact for confidential letters of reference. Applications and inquiries may be addressed to Professor Geraldine Pratt, Office of the Dean, Faculty of Arts, 1866 Main Mall, Buchanan A240, Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z1. Review of applications will begin on December 1, 2012 and will continue until the position is filled.

UBC hires on the basis of merit and is committed to employment equity and diversity within its community. We especially welcome applications from members of visible minority groups, women, Aboriginal persons, persons with disabilities, persons of minority sexual orientations and gender identities, and others with the skills and knowledge to engage productively with diverse communities. We encourage all qualified persons to apply; however, Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada will be given priority.
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
Chair of Sociology Department

The Department of Sociology at Wayne State University invites applications for a Professor and Department Chair to begin fall 2013. We are seeking an active scholar who has the experience, vision and energy to take the department to a new level. Area of expertise is open, but preference will be given to candidates whose research agenda fits within one of the department’s current concentrations in the areas of medical sociology and urban sociology. In addition to administrative experience, we seek candidates with a strong research record, a record of external funding, and demonstrated excellence in teaching.

The Chair is designated as the chief academic officer of the department and should have credentials which demonstrate a distinguished record of scholarly achievement, broad appreciation of programmatic research and a strong commitment toward graduate and undergraduate education. Moreover, this individual will be responsible for recruiting, evaluating and directing faculty; coordinating and supervising departmental programs and activities; acting as a liaison to other units within the university; forging external and internal ties for research; actively pursuing external funding; and teaching and providing a supportive teaching environment.

The Department of Sociology offers BA, MA and Ph.D degrees with concentrations in medical sociology, urban/labor sociology, and race and gender inequalities. The department is committed to offering a broad learning experience that enables an understanding of how social institutions and patterns of social interaction shape individual lives and prepares students for careers inside and outside of academia. The department is currently composed of 12 tenured and tenure-track faculty, and serves nearly 200 undergraduate majors and 100 graduate students.

Additional information about Wayne State University and the Department of Sociology can be obtained from the following websites: www.wayne.edu and http://clasweb.clas.wayne.edu/Sociology. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, current CV, and the names and contact information of three professional references (letters of reference will be requested at a later date) to Douglas Whitman, Ph.D, Chair, Search Committee, Sociology, 2228 F/AB, 656 W. Kirby St., Detroit, MI 48202. PDF versions may be submitted to sociologychair@wayne.edu. Review of applications will begin November 15, 2012 and continue until the position is filled. Applicants will also be required to officially apply on-line and instructions for that process will be sent to all applicants.

Wayne State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity employer

Call for Applications and Proposals

The SSRC Eurasia Program

The SSRC Eurasia Program offers pre-dissertation field work and dissertation development fellowships for young scholars. Deadline, December 1, 2012 <http://www.ssrc.org/fellowships/eurasia-fellowship/>

The Eurasia Program offers two types of fellowship support in 2012, providing financial and academic support to graduate students in the early stages of dissertation development and Ph.D. candidates near completion of their doctoral programs in the social sciences and related humanities.

Eligibility: All applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the United States as of December 1, 2012.

Proposals and research must pertain to one or more of the regions and countries currently supported by the program (please see FAQ for further information). We will consider comparative projects if one or more of the countries/regions under consideration are supported by the program, and if our Selection and Advisory Committee determines that the project contributes to the field of Eurasian Studies.
FORD DIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

As of September 4, 2012 applications are accepted for the 2013 Ford Diversity Fellowships Program for Achieving Excellence in College and University Teaching. Full eligibility information and online applications are available on our website at: http://nationalacademies.org/ford

Eligibility Requirements:
- U.S. Citizen or National
- Planning a career in teaching and research at the college or university level in a research-based field of Science, social science or humanities

Stipends and Allowances:
- Predoctoral--$20,000 to the fellow, institutional allowance of $2,000 for three years
- Dissertation--$21,000 for one year
- Postdoctoral--$40,000 for one year, $1,500 employing institution allowance, to be matched by employing institution

Awardees have expenses paid to attend one Conference of Ford Fellows.
Approximately 60 predoctoral, 35 dissertation, and 20 postdoctoral fellowships sponsored by the Ford Foundation and administered by the National Research Council of the National Academies.

Application Deadline Dates:
- Predoctoral: November 14, 2012; • Dissertation: November 19, 2012; • Postdoctoral: November 19, 2012

For Further information please contact:
Fellowships Office, Keck 576, National Research Council of The National Academies, 500 Fifth Street NW. Washington, DC 20001. Phone: 202.334.2872; Fax: 202.207.9464; Email: infofeli@nas.edu

“States in Crisis”: Annual Meeting in Milan at the Università Degli Studi di Milano
June 27–29, 2013

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.

The online system will begin accepting proposal abstracts in early November. 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 globally, and in different historical periods. 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.

Maritsa V. Poros
City College of New York
mporos@ccny.cuny.edu

David Bartram
University of Leicester
d.bartram@le.ac.uk

Victoria Hattam
The New School
hattam@earthlink.net
Throughout his life, Northern Arizona University Professor and activist Joel Olson fought racial discrimination and inequality. Academically, he argued that citizenship is a form of racial privilege in which whites are equal to each other but superior to everyone else. More recently, he was developing a political theory of fanaticism to push us to embrace it rather than fear it. In his more activist-based work, he fought against police repression via Cop Watch and for freedom of immigrant communities through the Repeal Coalition, an organization he co-founded that worked directly with undocumented people. In our view, his scholarship and life embodied the best of political theory and action. This conference seeks to examine the themes in Dr. Olson’s work, both in the academy, on the streets, and in his everyday life. Generally, we see his legacy best reflected in emancipatory projects.

To that end, we invite proposals for papers and panels.

Topics may include, but are not limited to, the following:
-- critical readings of Olson's work;
-- the relationship between race, power, and democracy;
-- the applications of WEB DuBois theoretically and politically;
-- the implications of colorblindness in liberal multiculturalism;
-- the theoretical and praxeological potentials of theories derived from American abolitionism and other radical theorists of race;
-- the possibility of radical politics and manicheism;
-- the performativity of citizenship beyond the state;
-- the relationship between critical race theory and feminism, subaltern theory, postcolonial theory, indigenous politics, and/or Marxism;
-- the ability for everyday people to organize themselves and fight against forms of oppressive authority;
-- the possibility for anarchism and Marxism within modern politics;
-- the ability for activism to resist, abolish, and transform anti-immigrant laws in Arizona;
-- the connection between immigration and different forms of power;
-- the connection of race with different forms of environmentalism;
-- the relationship between violence and revolution;
-- the weaknesses and potentials of Giorgio Agamben's theory of sovereignty.

Paper proposals should include a title, abstract, and contact information for the presenter. Panel and roundtable proposals should include a panel title, the titles and abstract of other papers, a description of the panel, and names and contact information for paper presenters. The deadline for proposals is November 10 by email to nau.conference.committee@gmail.com. You will be notified of your proposal’s status within two weeks after the deadline. Address all conference questions to nau.conference.committee@gmail.com.

Keynote Speakers: Noel Ignatiev and Andrea Smith

Conference Registration Fee: $20
International Migration Review Special Issue on South-South Migrations

Guest Editors:
Philippe De Lombaerde, United Nations University
Fei Guo, Macquarie University
Helion Povoa-Neto, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

The International Migration Review requests papers for a special issue on trends, emerging patterns, and analytic and policy issues concerning international migration between and among developing nations and transitional economies in Africa, Asia, South and Latin America, and part of Eastern European nations, or broadly defined ‘south-south migrations.’ The International Migration Review is an interdisciplinary peer reviewed journal which communicates interdisciplinary and disciplinary social scientific scholarship concerning theoretical, empirical and policy dimensions of international migration and population mobilities.

The goal of the special issue is to communicate scholarship which addresses the most significant and critical analytic issues pertaining the south-south migrations and mobilities. Broad themes which are of interest include: the relevance of current migration theories and social research methods for understanding the nature of transnational processes in south-south migrations and movements; causes and consequences of south-south migration and movements, especially the relationships between migration and regional and national development; characteristics of population movements and migrants in the global south; the implications of process of globalization and global changes for south-south migrations; expectations about patterns of diversity, notably gender, among movements and migrants; the role of technology in south-south migrations and movements; emergence of national, bi- and multi-national policy regimes vis a vis migration and migrants; and emergence of regional convergence or divergence resulted from south-south migrations and movements.

The editors will select papers on the basis of: (1) the quality of scholarship; (2) span of geographic and topical content of the issue; and (3) representation of analytic perspectives and approaches to the study of international migration.

Scholars addressing issues of international migration in the global south are invited to submit full papers to the guest editors of the special issue. Papers should address the goals, significance, approach and findings of the scholarly project and identify the authors and institutional affiliations. Papers should be submitted to editorial offices of the International Migration Review (imr@cmsny.org) by 15 December 2012. Format of papers should follow the general guidelines for submissions to the International Migration Review. Author guidelines can be found at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1747-7379/homepage/ForAuthors.html>. Additional inquiries regarding the special issue should be made to one or more of the guest editors using the following email addresses:

Philippe De Lombaerde: pdelombaerde@cris.unu.edu
Fei Guo: fei.guo@mq.edu.au
Helion Povoa-Neto: helionpovoaneto@gmail.com
Florida International University
The Department of Global and Sociocultural Studies Graduate Student Association (Sociology-Anthropology-Geography Graduate Student Association) Presents:
The Second Annual Graduate Student Conference: Im/Mobilities and Dis/Connections
April 4 & 5, 2013
Keynote Speaker: Dr. Douglas Massey
Henry G. Bryant Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs, Director of the Office of Population Research
Princeton University
Reception Speaker: Dr. Percy Hintzen
Professor, Department of Global & Sociocultural Studies
Florida International University
This year’s conference opens a discussion about the social mechanisms that create the conditions for mobility or immobility across the international landscape of migration as well as the ways in which immigrant groups become connected or disconnected from their host and sending societies. It will also explore the implications of such processes at both local and global scales.

Potential themes and topics include, but are not limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Legal Status</th>
<th>Identity</th>
<th>Political Climate</th>
<th>Indigeneity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inequality &amp; Stratification</td>
<td>Integration/Acculturation</td>
<td>Globalization &amp; Development</td>
<td>Internal Migration &amp; Displacement</td>
<td>Social Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural/Urban</td>
<td>Job Markets</td>
<td>Neoliberalism</td>
<td>Critical Race Studies</td>
<td>Boundaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submissions must include a title and abstract (with a maximum of 400 words), and your name, email address, and affiliation and must be received by February 5, 2013. Papers will be grouped thematically in panel discussions and each panel will be moderated by an FIU faculty member or student. Submissions may be submitted electronically at http://fiucampuslife.orgsync.com/org/saggsa/Conference. * Acceptance notifications will be given by February 22, 2012.
Engaging Refugees, Building Community, Becoming Citizens: Refugees in a New Community

Friday, November 16, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, UD River Campus

This conference will explore the successes and challenges that refugees experience in adapting to their new community and society. The focus will be on refugees and immigrants living in the Dayton area. Our keynote speaker and panelists will provide global and local perspectives for our conversations.

The day-long forum will encourage intentional collaborations and partnerships among and between immigrant communities and providers of services. The forum will support innovative, creative local initiatives that offer opportunities to reimagine ‘how things work.’ Speakers will represent a variety of organizations and refugee communities. The forum is organized into morning panels and afternoon workshops which will focus on engaging citizens and building community. Recommendations are meant to complement those of the Welcome Dayton – Immigrant Friendly City plan.

The conference is a project of the Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Caucus, a program initiative of the National Conference for Community and Justice of Greater Dayton. It is co-sponsored by the University of Dayton’s Human Rights Studies Program as well as several other local institutions and organizations. It is inspired by a community assessment undertaken by Diversity Caucus members. Attendance at the conference is limited to 140. The conference website is: <http://www.udayton.edu/artssciences/forum_on_immigration/index.php#1>

Section Officers

CHAIR
Eric Fong
University of Toronto

CHAIR-ELECT
Min Zhou
UCLA

PAST CHAIR
Silvia Pedraza
University of Michigan

SECRETARY/TREASURER
Nadia Kim (2014)
Loyola Marymount University

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE
Lorena Castro (2013)
Stanford University

WEBSITE DESIGN & MAINTENANCE
Charlie Morgan
Brigham Young University

COUNCIL (year term expires)
Katharine Donato (2013)
Vanderbilt University
Wendy Roth (2013)
University of British Columbia
Susan K. Brown (2014)
University of California-Irvine
Zulema Valdez (2014)
Texas A&M University
Nestor Rodriguez (2015)
University of Texas-Austin
Indiana University-Bloomington

NEWSLETTER EDITOR
Minjeong Kim
Virginia Tech

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Kimberly N. Johnson
Virginia Tech