Spring greetings!

This issue of the WOM is one of the best. Newsletter Editor Cynthia Feliciano and Associate Editor Sabeen Sandhu have done a superb job. And, no wonder! It is Cynthia and Sabeen’s last issue at the editorial helm (see page 29 for an announcement of the new editors). I know that the section will join me in heartfelt appreciation for their stewardship, intellectual contributions, and the care they gave to the WOM and our section members. UC Irvine must also be thanked for providing the institutional home to WOM. Without the help of their many graduate students, computing facilities, and excellent faculty hires, WOM would not have benefited so greatly!

I am pleased to announce that the International Migration section has reached a new high mark in its membership roster. We are now at 447 and counting. Perhaps it is the timeliness of events, the good reputation of our section and its scholars, or a little of both. As an indication of both factors, the WOM featured essay by Alejandro Portes addresses immigration and public sociology and is accompanied by Rubén Rumbaut’s photos from the immigrant march in downtown Los Angeles on March 25, 2006.

You will also find information about this year’s ASA meeting. Our section’s scholars will be presenting their work on August 12th in three sponsored, regular sessions organized by Patricia Fernandez-Kelly (Immigration in the Age of “Terrorism”), Kim Korinek (Beyond Low Wage Labor Migration), and myself (Immigrant Political Expressions). In addition, David Fitzgerald has ably organized 11 roundtables featuring many others’ works and presided over by leading scholars. And, by all means, don’t miss this year’s business meeting at 9:30 am on August 12th, followed by co-sponsored reception with the Population section at 6:30 pm on August 13th. We are very pleased that Taylor & Francis have generously offered to support our reception.

On behalf of all of the officers, enjoy this issue and we look forward to seeing you in Montreal!

Sara Curran

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Alejandro Portes

Time for a Public Sociology of Immigration

Princeton University

More than ten years after its creation, the section on International Migration of the American Sociological Association is going strong and gaining new members. As we hear frequently, this dynamic section counts among its members several past presidents and vice-presidents of the American Sociological Association, as well as several members of the ASA Council. More than these formal distinctions, the section is prominent because of the increasing importance of its subject matter. International migrations have become a subject of first priority for both sending and receiving nations. Sending countries now must deal with the realities of having one-tenth or more of their populations abroad and of these expatriate communities having acquired increasing voice, economically and politically, into the affairs of the home nation. Receiving countries must deal with the dilemmas of incorporation of a diverse foreign population, numbering in the millions.

The massive mobilizations in the suburbs of French cities last fall, largely spearheaded by second generation youths of Arab and African origin, stood as a stark reminder of how explosive immigrant incorporation can be when it fails. Closer to home, right-wing conservatives are single-mindedly pushing in the same direction by triggering massive reactive mobilization among hundreds of thousands of formerly quiescent immigrants, who have now taken to the streets in defense of their basic rights. The social and political consequences of these movements are incalculable, but their origins were clearly seen and had been well delineated by the research literature that members of this section have produced. If only populist politicians and newly-minted restrictionists were to pay attention to the lessons of history. They show, time and again, how xenophobic campaigns have produced unanticipated and violent consequences, often the opposite of what their proponents intended.

In the present environment, it seems to me that there are three strategic things that we can do to foster both the advancement of the field and public understanding about the origins and effects of international migrations.

Collaborate in comparative research. There exists at present the paradox that while immigration is a global phenomenon, most concepts and hypotheses currently used to apprehend it are grounded in the American experience. This is as true of classic assimilation theory as of its alternatives and contemporary variants – ethnic resilience, modes of incorporation, and segmented assimilation. It is also true of mid-range theories dealing with a variety of related phenomena such as immigrant entrepreneurship, transnational organizations, or the second generation.

At a time when there is a surge of studies dealing with immigration in Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, Japan and when the European Union is pouring money in developing networks of migration researchers throughout the continent, it seems a good time to team up with colleagues in other countries, both sending and receiving. Systematic comparative research can further knowledge, not only of migrant flows to other countries at destination, but of U.S.-bound migration by re-examining what we know from a different perspective. In the process, concepts and hypotheses grounded on American empirical material can be tested and further refined.

Combine Methodologies. This may be commonplace, but it is worth restating at this point that research projects based on a combination of methodologies have a better chance at reaching more reliable and valid conclusions than those making use of a single one. Case studies can yield rich insights,
but they are generally non-representative and suffer from the tendency to sample on the dependent variable: focusing attention on those individuals and groups involved in the phenomenon of interest to the neglect of those that do not take part. Efforts by the European Union to propel immigration research in the region to the theoretical and empirical levels reached in the United States have so far fallen short, in part because of the absolute dominance of the qualitative case study method.

On the other hand, research based exclusively on survey evidence or census data also suffers from limitations. We are all familiar with George Borjas’ notion of “declining immigrant quality”, formulated on the basis of averages computed on census microdata samples, without historical background or attention to the actual character of contemporary U.S.-bound migration. Migration today is bifurcated between a mass of low-wage manual laborers and a sizable flow of professionals and technicians. Under the H-1-B temporary labor program created by the 1990 Immigration Act, tens of thousands of foreign professionals became hundreds of thousands during the last five years. In 2001, for example, the legal ceiling for this kind of worker reached 107,500 while the actual number of new arrivals and extensions under this preference category reached 197,537 in the following year. The arrival of so many highly skilled immigrants is the reason why the proportions of university graduates among the foreign-born is the same as among the native-born, 24 percent of persons 25 years of age or older.

Borjas’ work is notorious for the number of erroneous interpretations based on econometric analysis of census data without benefit of historical and cultural knowledge. But he is not alone, and other demographers and sociologists have fallen into the same trap. A common occurrence is the attempt to approximate complex theoretical concepts or hypotheses on the basis of imperfect or limited census data, yielding results that are, at best, dubious. Concepts like “ethnic economies”, “middleman minorities”, “transnational communities”, or “second generation decline” have experienced, at one time or another, this fate.

Qualitative field research and historical studies can inform results from quantitative survey or census analysis, preventing grievous misinterpretations of such data. In turn, census and survey results can point to the extent to which particular insights from case studies are applicable to populations broader than those from which they were drawn.

Publish in the Newspaper. With hundreds of thousands of immigrants in the streets, this is no time to be shy, especially if you are a specialist on immigration. The current debate in Congress between advocates of border closure plus a repressive stance toward unauthorized labor immigration vs. those who see this flow as an inevitable, but manageable economic phenomenon is of historical importance. Its outcome will seriously influence what the future brings, not only to the immigrants themselves but to the nation as a whole.

We are all aware of these facts. My point is that they have more than purely academic interest. If there is a time for sociologists of migration to enter the public arena, it is now. Write to your congressional representatives and approach the media. As you know, much of the latter has been captured by know-nothing conservatives, but there is still time and space for reasonable voices to be heard. Several members of the Section, notably Doug Massey, Rubén Rumbaut, Richard Alba, and Nancy Foner have recently been at the forefront of this effort to educate the citizenry about why immigration and unauthorized immigration occurs, and what to do about it. Many of us can also contribute to this effort in the local, as well as the national, press and through contact with your senators and congresspersons. If science is to inform public policy in this area, we must seek to put the results of our research forward. A moment like this happens once in a lifetime; it is the moment for a public sociology of immigration.
More than 500,000 people marched in downtown Los Angeles, March 25, 2006, to protest HR4437, an anti-immigrant bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives in December 2006. It was the largest protest march ever in Los Angeles, and one of the largest in U.S. history.

(Photograph by Rubén G. Rumbaut)

The 2006 Los Angeles immigrant rights march attracted a diverse mix of young and old of many different national origins, including Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Koreans and Chinese, but above all immigrants from Mexico and their children.

(Photograph by Rubén G. Rumbaut)
Bilingual posters at the mass march in Los Angeles opposed the provisions of HR 4437, days before the bill was to be taken up by the U.S. Senate. The bill, sponsored by Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R-Wis.), would make undocumented immigrants and those who assist them felons, and erect a 700-mile fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. The large sign in the background says “We are workers, NOT criminals.” (Photograph by Rubén G. Rumbaut)

Young protester:
The child of an immigrant walks with his mother toward a throng of hundreds of thousands marching down Broadway in downtown Los Angeles.

His t-shirt says “No to Proposition HR 4437,” evoking anti-immigrant “Propositions” in California a decade earlier but referring to a bill pending in Congress.

(Photograph by Rubén G. Rumbaut)
International Migration Section 2006 Sessions & Events:

- **Roundtables** (One-Hour)
  
  **Saturday, August 12th 8:30 am-9:30 am**
  
  **Palais des congrès de Montréal**
  
  **Organizer:** David Fitzgerald (UC San Diego)

**Table 1: PERSPECTIVES ON ASSIMILATION**

**Presider:** Richard Alba (University of Albany)

- **Assimilating into What? Employment Relations, Benefits and Wages of Mexican Americans.**
  Renee Reichl and Roger Waldinger (UCLA)

- **Assimilation During Periods of High Immigration: Intermarriage on the West Coast of the United States.**
  Deenesh Sohoni (College of William & Mary)

- **Learning and Resting Together: The Effects of Nationality Status on Acculturation Types Among Second Generation Immigrants in San Diego.**
  David Cort (UCLA)

- **The Acculturation of Immigrants: Determinants of Ethnic Identification with the Host Society.**
  Kelli Phythian (University of Western Ontario), David Walters (University of Guelph) and Paul Anisef (York University)

- **Structural and Individual Covariates of English Language Proficiency.**
  Sean-Shong Hwang, Juan Xi, and Yue Cao (University of Alabama-Birmingham)

**Table 2: KINSHIP ACROSS BORDERS**

**Presider:** Cecilia Menjívar (Arizona State University)

- **Families Across Borders: The Effects of Migration on Family Members Remaining at Home.**
  Alexis Silver (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

- **Growing up Transnationally: Salvadoran Non-Migrant Children of Migrants and their Aspirations to Migrate.**
  Leisy Abrego (UC Los Angeles)

- **Maintaining a Transnational Family: A Caribbean Case Study.**
Table 3: GENDER AND THE FAMILY

Presider: Monica Boyd (University of Toronto)

A New Model of Intergenerational Mobility of Immigrants in the U.S. and the Effects of Gender, 1970 to 2000.
Julie Park & Dowell Myers (University of Southern California)

Maria Salcido & Cecilia Menjivar (Arizona State University)

The Social Structure of Remittance Economies.
Ernesto Castaneda (Columbia University)

Demographic Characteristics of Family-Sponsored Immigrants.
Elizabeth Clifford (Towson University)

Table 4: NEW LATINO IMMIGRANT DESTINATIONS

Presider: Robert Smith (Baruch College and Graduate Center CUNY)

Alternative Paths of Socioeconomic Incorporation: The Effect of Geographic Dispersion on Housing Costs among Mexican-born Persons in the 1990s.
Mark Leach (UC Irvine)

Latina Immigrants in Non-Traditional Immigrant Destinations: The Case of Northern Utah.
Rebecca Smith and Susan Mannon (Utah State University)

The Migration Industry in the Mexico-U.S. Migratory System.
Rubén Hernández-León (UCLA)

Immigrant Arts Participation and Social Capital: A Pilot Study of Nashville Artists.
Daniel Cornfield (Vanderbilt University)

Table 5: THE POLITICS OF MIGRATION

Presider: Andreas Wimmer (UCLA)

A Comparative Analysis of Immigration Policies in Canada, France and the United States.
Dalia Abdel-Hady (Southern Methodist University)

Mexican Exceptionalism and the State’s Consignment of Illegal Amigos to a Caste-Like Status.
Dolores Trevizo and Mary Lopez (Occidental College)

Navigating Globalization; Highly-Skilled Labor Migration and State Management: The Cases of Canada and Australia.
James Walsh (UC Santa Barbara)

Foreign Manpower in Singapore: Classes, Policies and Management
Rahman Md Mizanur (National University of Singapore)

Immigration Policy Securitization, Immigrant Integration Model Shifts, and Immigrant Incarceration: Ger-

Pamela Jackson (Rhode Island College) and Roderick Parkes (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik)

Table 6: HEALTH AND REPRODUCTION

Presider: Frank Bean (UC Irvine)

Dietary Assimilation and Immigrant Health
Ilana Akresh (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The end of high fertility: Senegalese immigrant reproduction in France.
Anne Genereux (University of Wisconsin)

Early-life work experience, immigration, and health disparities among Mexican American elders.
Ching-yi Shieh (Fayetteville State University) and Todd Stillman (University of Maryland)

International Adoption: Another Look at the Quiet Migration.
Kathrin Parks (Texas A&M University)

Table 7: MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Presider: Steven Gold (Michigan State University)

Immigrant Professionals and the Rise of China’s Silicon Valley.
Elena Obukhova (University of Chicago)

Transstate Social Spaces and Development.
Thomas Faist (University of Bielefeld)

Table 8: ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES

Presider: Silvia Pedraza (University of Michigan)

At Yesenia’s House: Central American Immigrant Pentecostalism, Congregational Homophily, and Religious Innovation in Los Angeles.
Sarah Stohlman (University of Southern California)

Return Migration and Constructions of Ethnic Identity in the Korean Diaspora.
Helene Lee (UC Santa Barbara)

Between Privilege and Prejudice: Chinese Immigrants Employed in Japan’s Transnational Economy.
Gracia Farrer (University of Chicago)

Table 9: OCCUPATIONS AND ECONOMIC MOBILITY

Presider: Rubén Rumbaut (UC Irvine)

Christel Kesler (UC Berkeley)

Black Employment Opportunities: The Role of Immigrant Job Concentrations.
G. Baird (Georgia State University)

Earnings attainment of immigrants in the U.S.: The effects of race, gender, and place of birth.
Ami Moore (University of North Texas), Foster Amey (Middle Tennessee State University) and Yawo Bessa (University of North Texas)

**Labor Market Outcomes of Foreign-Trained Engineers in Canada: Does the Place of Education Matter?**
Lisa Kaida (University of Toronto)

Table 10. Nationalism, Ethnic Identities, and Diáporas
Presider: Peggy Levitt (Wellesley College)

Constructing a Diaspora. German Turks and the German-Jewish Narrative.
Y Bodemann and Gökçe Yurdakul (University of Toronto)

Second-Generation Palestinian-Americans: At the intersection of ethnicity and nationalism.
Randa Serhan (Columbia University)

Undocumented Mexican Workers In The Idaho Labor Market: A Sociodemographic Analysis.
Huei-Hsia Wu (Boise State University)

Varieties of Hindu Nationalism in the Diaspora.
Maritsa Poros (Illinois Institute of Technology)

Table 11: Immigrant Politics and Sentiments
Presider: Nancy Foner (Hunter College CUNY)

Non-Jewish Immigration to Israel
David Bartram (University of Reading)

Political Integration of Immigrants in North America: Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Research
Deanna Pikkov (University of Toronto)

The Impact of National Self-Identification on Anti-Immigrant Sentiment in Western and Eastern Europe.
Alin Ceobanu (University of Florida) and Xavier Escandell (University of Northern Iowa)

- **Section Business Meeting**
  Saturday, August 12th 9:30 am-10:10 am
  Palais des congrès de Montréal

- **Immigrant Political Expressions Session**
  Saturday, August 12th 10:30 am-12:10 pm
  Palais des congrès de Montréal
  Organizer and Presider: Sara R. Curran (University of Washington)
  Discussant: David Fitzgerald (UC San Diego)

Anti-Castro Political Ideology among Cuban Americans in the Miami Area: Cohort and Generational Differences
Sung Chang Chun (Bethel College), Guillermo Grenier (Florida International University)
Civic Invisibility? The Civic and Political Stratification of Immigrant and Mainstream Community Organizations
Irene H.I. Bloemraad (UC Berkeley), S. Karthick Ramakrishnan (UC Riverside)

Immigrants and the American Polity: Do Salvadoran Immigrants Mobilize?
Karen Ivette Tejada (SUNY-Albany)

No Thanks We're Full: Canadian Views on Immigration Policy
Rima Wilkes (University of British Columbia), Neil Guppy (University of British Columbia), Lily Farris (University of British Columbia)

• **Immigration in the Age of “Terrorism” Session**

  Saturday, August 12th 12:30 pm- 2:10 pm
  Palais des congrès de Montréal
  Organizer and Presider: Patricia Fernández-Kelley (Princeton University)

  Anti-Immigrant Organizing in the Age of Terrorism
  Carina A. Bandhauer (Western Connecticut State University)

  Terrorism, Economic Crisis and Israeli Transnationalism
  Steven J. Gold (Michigan State University), Rona Hart (Board of Deputies of British Jews, London)

  The Causes of Ethnic Violence in Europe and America: Civil Society in the Integration of the Stranger
  Thomas Edward Janoski (University of Kentucky), Matthew DeMichele (University of Kentucky)

• **Beyond Low Wage Labor Migration: Entrepreneurs, Professionals, and Managers Session**

  Saturday, August 12th 2:30 pm- 4:10 pm
  Palais des congrès de Montréal
  Organizer and Presider: Kim M. Korinek (University of Utah)
  Discussant: Cecilia Menjiver (Arizona State University)

  Immigrant Employment and Wage Attainment: Differentiating between the Primary, Secondary, and Ethnic Sectors
  Jennifer C. Lee (University of Minnesota), John Robert Warren (University of Minnesota)

  Checking In at the Immigrant Business: Indian American Motel Owners’ Use of Stratified Labor
  Pawan H. Dhingra (Oberlin College)

  Latino Spaces: Political Participation in Voluntary Associations among the Mexican Origin Middle-Class
  Jody Anne Agius (UC Irvine)
The Economic Value of Bilingualism for 1.5 and the 2nd Generation Hispanic and Asian Workers
Hyoung-jin Shin (University at Albany), Richard D. Alba (University of Albany)

- **Joint Reception (Sociology of Population & International Migration)**
  Sunday, August 13th 6:30 pm—8:15 pm
  Palais des congrès de Montréal

Please visit the following link to register and for information:
http://www.asanet.org/page.ww?section=Meetings&name=2006+Convention+Home

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**Announcements**

**Professor Carol Schmid Accepted for Fullbright Hays Summer Abroad Seminar**

Congratulations are due to Professor Carol Schmid (Guilford Technical Community College). Carol has been selected to participate in the Fullbright Hays Summer Abroad Seminar on “Hungary: Old Traditions and New Life to the European Union.”

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**Professor Harriet Romo Named Director of UTSA MEXICO CENTER**

The University of Texas at San Antonio has established a new UTSA Mexico Center. Dr. Harriett Romo, Associate Professor of Sociology, and a member of the International Migration section, will be the Director.
Tracy Chu Receives NSF Grant

Tracy Chu (City University of New York) has received an NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant for her dissertation, "The Pathology of Victimhood: Mental Health and the Social Construction of "Trauma" Among Refugee/Asylum-seeking Survivors of Torture."

Tools of the Trade: Data, Workshops, and Reports on International Migration

Data Now Available!

The New Immigrant Survey

Data from The New Immigrant Survey are now available for public use. The New Immigrant Survey (NIS) is a multi-cohort prospective-retrospective panel study of new legal immigrants to the United States. The first full cohort (NIS-2003) sampled immigrants in the period May-November 2003. The baseline survey was conducted from June 2003 to June 2004.

A survey pilot project (NIS-P) was carried out in 1996 to inform the fielding and design of the full NIS, and a follow-up is planned for the Summer of 2007.

Please visit http://nis.princeton.edu/index.html to access the data set of for more information.

USCIS Report

US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) recently released its report entitled, "TEMPORARY MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS UNDER U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW."

This document discusses nonimmigrants and the laws and regulations concerning their admission to the United States. The purpose of this report is to describe the various nonimmigrant categories.
and discuss the policy concerns surrounding these categories. Topics covered include: adjustment of status, temporary workers, work authorization, and visa overstays.

The report was prepared by staff in the Research & Evaluation Division, Office of Policy & Strategy, USCIS, and was written by Rebecca S. Kraus, USCIS.

Please visit http://onlineplus.ins/graphics/aboutus/repsstudies/Nonimmigrants_2006.pdf to access the report.

For other reports and studies by USCIS:
http://onlineplus.ins/graphics/aboutus/repsstudies/index.htm

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If you find yourself saying,

“God, I need some data!” Your prayers have been answered...

The Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA), located at www.therarda.com, provides free access to high quality quantitative data on religion. The ARDA allows you to interactively explore American and international data using online features for generating national profiles, maps, church membership overviews, denominational heritage trees, tables, charts, and other summary reports.

Over 400 data files are available for online preview (including the International Social Survey Program and multiple years of the General Social Survey and) and virtually all can be downloaded free of charge. The ARDA has also developed a series of tools for education. Learning modules provide structured class assignments and the many online tools allow students to explore religion across the globe or in their own backyard.

Housed in the Social Science Research Institute at the Pennsylvania State University, the ARDA is funded by the Lilly Endowment and the John Templeton Foundation.

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IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY WORKSHOP

IMISCOE (International Migration, Integration, and Social Cohesion) Network will host a workshop on “Irregular Migration and the Informal Economy.”

The workshop will take place at the Instituto Universitario Ortega y Gasset, Madrid, 5-7th June, 2006.

For more information, please visit: http://www.imiscoe.org.
Call for Papers

3rd ETMU DAYS

Cultures, Borders and Transnationalism

October 27-28, 2006

University of Tampere, Finland

The theme of the third annual ETMU Days is Cultures, Borders and Transnationalism.

The keynote speakers at the conference are Professor Rainer Bauböck (University of Vienna), Professor Steven Vertovec (Univeristy of Oxford), Doctor Sona Khan (India) and Professor Ulla Vuorela (University of Tampere).

The following workshops have been formed:

In English:
- Critical Perspectives on Diversity Management
- Education Across Borders
- Exhibiting Multiculturalism
- Making Families through Transnational Adoption
- Race, Ethnicity or Ethnoracial? Transnational Terminology?
- Refugeehood? A Meeting of Societies?
- Transnational Fields and Spaces

In Finnish (presentations in English possible)
- Kulttuurienvälinen viestintä (Intercultural Communication - what, who, how and why?)
- Maahanmuuttajanaiset (Immigrant women)
- Muukalaisisuus identiteetinä? (Strangerhood as an Identity?)
- Paha vai hyvä nationalismi? (Bad or Good Nationalism?)
- Rajoitukset, rajauksia rajojen avuksia (Restricting, defining, untying. - Exploring the intersections between political science and migration studies)

Further information concerning the workshops can be found at www.etmu.fi.

Currently we are searching for researchers, research groups and students who would like to present their papers in the workshops. They should send an approx. 200-word introduction of their presentation to the co-ordinator of the workshop (for contact information see www.etmu.fi). These papers should be submitted by September 1st, 2006.
The Society for the Study of Ethnic Relations and International Migration (ETMU) is a multidisciplinary association of Finnish researchers, established to promote research in this field in Finland. To further this aim, the Society will arrange conferences and starts in the near future editing a scientific publications covering this sphere of interest. The Society was founded in June 2003. Membership in the Society is open to everyone interested in this field and wishing to promote the aim of the Society.

Organizers
ETMU: The Finnish Society for the Study of Ethnic Relations and International Migration
Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, Finland

Additional information concerning the conference, Secretary of the event:
Tiina Kotti
Tiina.Kotti@uta.fi
tel. +358 40 865 4284
Department of Sociology and Social Psychology
33014 University of Tampere

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Arizona State University at the Tempe Campus announces a search for a founding director to assist with the development of a North American Center for Transborder Studies. The director may be appointed as a tenured professor or as a Professor of Practice.

Required:
Experience working with policy makers at all levels of government, experience working with faculty and professional research staff, and evidence of ability to secure/manage grants and research projects. Additional requirements: for the professor rank, a doctorate in a related field and scholarly/teaching experience and achievements appropriate to the rank of Professor; OR for the professor of practice rank, a graduate degree and significant experience addressing Transborder issues on the continent.

Desired:
Demonstrated knowledge of funding sources including foundations, granting agencies, and the private sector; experience working with federal level policy makers; demonstrated knowledge of Spanish and/or French; and evidence of entrepreneurial efforts to further research opportunities.

Duties to include:
Establishing research projects, identifying funding sources, developing short and long range goals, and working
to develop relationships with faculty, students, and off-campus partners to integrate research activities and results.

Submit a cover letter, vita/resume, and names, phone numbers and e-mail addresses of three professional references to:

NACTS Director Search  
c/o Amira De la Garza  
North American Center for Transborder Studies  
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences  
P.O. Box 874602  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287-4602.

Position has a rolling deadline until filled or decision to close search.

A background check is required for employments.

AA/EOE

Recent Publications in Migration

Public Religion and Immigration across National Contexts

American Behavioral Scientist, 49  
(July 2006)

Table of Contents:

Public Religion and Immigration across National Contexts.  
Cecilia Menjívar

The Catholic Bishops Conferences of the United States and France: Engaging Immigration as a Public Issue.  
Margarita Mooney

The Roman Catholic Church and the Immigration Issue: The Relative Secularization of Political Life in Spain.  
Xabier Itçaina

Contested Accommodation on the Meso-Level: Discursive Adaptation within Catholic Charities’ Immigration and Refugee Services.
Tricia Bruce

*Faith, Ethnicity, and Culture in Refugee Resettlement.*

Stephanie J. Nawyn


Cinzia Solari

*Making Theological Sense of the Migration Journey from Latin America: Protestant, Catholic, and Inter-faith Perspectives.*

Jacqueline Maria Hagan

*Religious Service Attendance among Immigrants: Evidence from the New Immigrant Survey-Pilot.*

Wendy Cadge and Elaine Howard Ecklund.
Alongside flows of trade and capital, the free movement of professionals, technical personnel, and students is seen as a key aspect of globalization. Yet not much detailed empirical research has been completed about the trajectories and experiences of these highly skilled or highly educated international migrants. What little is known about these forms of “global mobility,” and the politics that surround them, contrasts with the abundant theories and accounts of other types of international migration—such as low income economic migration from less developed to core countries in the international political economy.

Drawing on the work of a long-standing discussion group at the Center for Comparative and Global Research of UCLA’s International Institute, this collection bridges conventional methodological divides, bringing together political scientists, sociologists, demographers, and ethnographers. It explores the reality behind assumptions about these new global migration trends. It challenges widely held views about the elite characteristics of these migrants, the costs and consequences of the brain drain said to follow from the migration of skilled workers, the determinants of national policies on high skilled migrants, and the presumed “effortlessness” of professional mobility in an integrating world. The volume also sheds new light on international student migration, the politics of temporary, non-immigrant workers in the United States, new international forms of regulating movement, and the realities of the everyday lives of multinational employees in the world’s transnational cities. Key differences between the regional contexts of this migration in Europe, North America, and the Asia-Pacific are also emphasized.

Michael Peter Smith is professor of community studies at the University of California, Davis. He has published extensively on urban theory, globalization, and transnationalism including *Transnationalism from Below* and *City and Nation* (both available through Transaction) and *Transnational Urbanism*.

Adrian Favell is associate professor of sociology at UCLA. He is the author of *Philosophies of Integration*, and has published widely on migration in Europe, citizenship, the integration of immigrants, and on social theory.

*Democracy in Immigrant America: Changing Demographics and Political Participation*

By S. Karthick Ramakrishnan

Stanford University Press 2005

*Democracy in Immigrant America* provides a comprehensive analysis of democratic participation among first- and second-generation immigrants in the United States, addressing the questions that are integral to understanding the present-day realities of immigrant politics: How are immigrants changing the racial and ethnic makeup of the American electorate? How do their numbers compare to those in the early 20th century? Do traditional models of political behavior explain the voting participation of immigrants, and should new factors related to immigrant
adaptation be considered? By addressing these questions, *Democracy in Immigrant America* points the way forward for a new research agenda in immigrant politics.

### JANITORS, STREET VENDORS, AND ACTIVISTS:

**THE LIVES OF MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS IN SILICON VALLEY**

By Christian Zloniski

This highly accessible, engagingly written book exposes the underbelly of California's Silicon Valley, the most successful high-technology region in the world, in a vivid ethnographic study of Mexican immigrants employed in Silicon Valley's low-wage jobs. Christian Zloniski's on-the-ground investigation demonstrates how global forces have incorporated these workers as an integral part of the economy through subcontracting and other flexible labor practices and explores how these labor practices have in turn affected working conditions and workers' daily lives. In Zloniski's analysis, these immigrants do not emerge merely as victims of a harsh economy; despite the obstacles they face, they are transforming labor and community politics, infusing new blood into labor unions, and challenging exclusionary notions of civic and political membership. This richly textured and complex portrait of one community opens a window onto the future of Mexican and other Latino immigrants in the new U.S. economy.

### Almost All Aliens

**Race, Colonialism, and Immigration in American History and Identity**

By Paul Spickard Routledge 2006

*Almost All Aliens* is a complete reinterpretation of the shape and meaning of immigration in the history of the United States. It leaves the traditional Ellis Island model of immigrant assimilation as it embraces the multicultural reality of immigration that has always existed in the United States.

*Almost All Aliens* operates from the point of view of ethnic studies as much as history and shows that migration to American has always been linked to colonialism, slavery, and racial oppression. This book will change the way immigration is taught and understood.
NEW COSMOPOLITANISMS  South Asians in the US
Edited By Gita Rajan and Shailja Sharma
Stanford University Press 2006

This book offers an in-depth look at the ways in which technology, travel, and globalization have altered traditional patterns of immigration for South Asians who live and work in the United States, and explains how their popular cultural practices and aesthetic desires are fulfilled. They are presented as the twenty-first century’s “new cosmopolitans”: flexible enough to adjust to globalization’s economic, political, and cultural imperatives. They are thus uniquely adaptable to the mainstream cultures of the United States, but also vulnerable in a period when nationalism and security have become tools to maintain traditional power relations in a changing world.

Common Destiny: Filipino American Generations
By Juanita Tamayo Lott
Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. 2006

Filipino Americans, like many ethnic groups in America, are complex and heterogeneous. This book documents how Filipino Americans have grown within the context of political forces, the prevailing social order, rights and responsibilities of individuals, economic success, and the American Dream. Lott shows how Filipino Americans have become active participants in the American democracy and why active civic participation is crucial to any emerging ethnic group. Her controversial thesis is that the twenty-first century will not be defined by the color line but by a more basic human relationship—the adult/child connection—because no society can survive without sustained commitment and shared sacrifice by adult men and women for the welfare of future generations.
Deflecting Immigration

Networks, Markets, and Regulation in Los Angeles

By Ivan Light

Russell Sage Foundation 2006

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 United States. In this manner, Los Angeles tamed globalization’s local impact, and helped to nationalize what had been a regional immigration issue.

Los Angeles deflected immigration elsewhere in two ways. First, the protracted network-driven settlement of Mexicans naturally drove up rents in immigrants’ wages, rendering Los Angeles less attractive to settle. Second, as migration outstripped the city’s capacity to absorb newcomers, poverty-intolerant. By enforcing existing housing ordinances, Los Angeles shut down some unwanted sweatshops and reduced slums. Their loss reduced the accessibility to poor immigrants without reducing its attractiveness to wealthier immigrants. Additionally, ordinances mandating that homes be built on minimum-sized plots of land 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.
Immigration studies have increasingly focused on how immigrant adaptation to their new homelands is influenced by the social structures in the sending society, particularly its economy. Less scholarly research has focused on the ways that the cultural make-up of immigrant homelands influences their adaptation to life in a new country. In *Ethnic Origins*, Jeremy Hein investigates the role of religion, family, and other cultural factors on immigrant incorporation into American society by comparing the experiences of two little-known immigrant groups living in four different American cities not commonly regarded as immigrant gateways.

*Ethnic Origins* provides an in-depth look at Hmong and Khmer refugees—people who left Asia as a result of failed U.S. foreign policy in their countries. These groups share low socio-economic status, but are vastly different in their norms, values, and histories. Hein compares their experience in two small towns—Rochester, Minnesota and Eau Claire, Wisconsin—and in two big cities—Chicago and Milwaukee—and examines how each group adjusted to these different settings. The two groups encountered both community hospitality and narrow-minded hatred in the small towns, contrasting sharply with the cold anonymity of the urban pecking order in the larger cities. Hein finds that for each group, their ethnic background was more important in shaping adaptation patterns than the place in which they settled. Hein shows how, in both the cities and towns, the Hmong’s sharply drawn ethnic boundaries and minority status in their native land left them with less affinity for U.S. citizenship or “Asian American” panethnicity than the Khmer, whose ethnic boundary is more porous. Their differing ethnic backgrounds also influenced their reactions to prejudice and discrimination. The Hmong, with a strong group identity, perceived greater social inequality and supported collective political action to redress wrongs more than the individualistic Khmer, who tended to view personal hardship as a solitary misfortune, rather than part of a larger-scale injustice.

Examining two unique immigrant groups in communities where immigrants have not traditionally settled, *Ethnic Origins* vividly illustrates the factors that shape immigrants’ response to American society and suggests a need to refine prevailing theories of immigration. Hein’s book is at once a novel look at a little-known segment of America’s melting pot and a significant contribution to research on Asian immigration to the United States.

“In this meticulously researched and well-written book, Professor Hein offers a much-needed analysis of the impact of ethnic cultures on the experiences of contemporary immigrants. His comparative methodology offers a powerful lens on these issues. *Ethnic Origins* is essential reading for those who are interested in the complex impact of history, culture, and structural location on the adaptation of immigrants.” Nazli Kibria, Boston University
International Labor Migration: Foreign Workers and Public Policy

By David Bartram
Palgrave MacMillan

Studies of international labor migration typically assume that foreign labor is a universal feature of wealthy economies. However, some wealthy societies do not import workers on a large scale, despite employers’ pressures. Migration scholars generally study only countries with many immigrants; this book argues for investigation of “negative cases,” i.e., countries with few immigrants, in particular where one might expect there would be many. Using Israel and Japan as empirical cases, this comparative-historical work investigates why some governments allow employers relatively free access to foreign labor, while others require alternative responses to labor shortages.

Unequal Origins:
Immigrant Selection and the Education of the Second Generation

By Cynthia Feliciano
LFB Scholarly Press (The New Americans: Recent Immigration and American Society Series)

Feliciano examines how immigrants compare to those left behind in their origin countries, and how that selection affects the educational adaptation of children of immigrants in the United States.

Her findings contradict the assumption that immigrants are negatively selected: nearly all immigrants are more educated than the populations in their home countries, but Asian immigrants are the most highly selected. This helps explain the Asian second generations’ superior educational attainment as compared to Europeans, Afro-Caribbeans, or Latin Americans.

The book challenges cultural explanations for ethnic differences by highlighting how inequalities in the relative pre-migration educational attainments of immigrants are reproduced among their children in the U.S.
Compelled to Excel: Immigration, Education and Opportunity Among Chinese Americans
By Vivian S. Louie

Stanford University Press
In the contemporary American imagination, Asian Americans are considered the quintessential immigrant success story, a powerful example of how the culture of immigrant families—rather than their race or class—matters in education and upward mobility. Drawing on extensive interviews with second-generation Chinese Americans attending Hunter College, a public commuter institution, and Columbia University, an elite Ivy League school, Vivian Louie challenges the idea that race and class do not matter. Though most Chinese immigrant families see higher education as a necessary safeguard against potential racial discrimination, Louie finds that class differences do indeed shape the students’ different paths to college.

How do second-generation Chinese Americans view their college plans? And how do they see their incorporation into American life? In addressing these questions, Louie finds that the views and experiences of Chinese Americans have much to do with the opportunities, challenges, and contradictions that all immigrants and their children confront in the United States.

Mental Health among Taiwanese Americans: Gender, Immigration, and Transnational Struggles
By Chien-Juh Gu
LFB Scholarly Publishing LLC.

Gu examines how Taiwanese Americans’ immigration background, gender, and relations in the family and workplace affect their mental health. She argues that Taiwanese Americans’ experience of distress is not only gendered but also transnational. Men's and women's experiences differ, and transnational culture influences how they interpret their worlds. While work situations frustrate men, family life bothers women. Their identities are multiple and fluid, and they struggle with their American-ness and Chinese-ness in everyday life. Men feel excluded by the majority culture in the workplace because they are "too Chinese." Women, in contrast, wonder if they should follow Chinese or American norms in dealing with their families.
The original essays in this much-needed collection broadly assess the contemporary patterns of crime as related to immigration, race, and ethnicity. *Immigration and Crime* covers both a variety of immigrant groups--mainly from Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America--and a variety of topics including: victimization, racial conflict, juvenile delinquency, exposure to violence, homicide, drugs, gangs, and border violence. The volume provides important insights about past understandings of immigration and crime, many based on theories that have proven to be untrue or racially biased, as well as offering new scholarship on salient topics. Overall, the contributors argue that fears of immigrant crime are largely unfounded, as immigrants are themselves often more likely to be the victims of discrimination, stigmatization, and crime rather than the perpetrators.

“This volume shines a much needed light on the complexity of connections between crime, race, ethnicity, and immigration in the United States. Drawing on a distinguished group of experts on crime and immigration, Martinez and Valenzuela pull together a stimulating blend of perspectives and methods to address a topic that has been sadly neglected by researchers.”

--Gary LaFree, author of *Losing Legitimacy: Street Crime and the Decline of Social Institutions in America*

“In *Immigration and Crime* is a terrific collection that debunks the stereotype of the Latino ‘criminal immigrant.’ The systematic and thorough quantitative and qualitative data in the book should provide pause and help shape a new policy agenda on immigration and crime.”

--Eduardo Bonilla-Silva, author of *Racism Without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in the United States*

Contributors include:
Migration, Citizenship, Ethnos
Edited By Y. Michael Bodemann and Gökçe Yurdakul
Palgrave Macmillan

This collection addresses three interrelated themes: the basic issues in contemporary German and European migration since 1945 with particular focus on new developments in the 80s; the ways in which the citizenship debate has proceeded and how immigration and citizenship have been handled in Western Europe; the ways migrants have responded to situations in receiving countries, focusing on institutional structures.

"Immigration has deeply unsettled the taken-for-granted arrangements of western European societies and will change them almost beyond recognition during the course of this century. This cutting-edge collection of papers by leading scholars is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the current situation and glimpse the possible roads ahead."
--Richard Alba, co-editor, Germans or Foreigners

“This is an unusually rich collection of essays that focus on the core problems of incorporation of immigrant communities in Western Europe. The editors have brought together a transatlantic group of authors that includes the best and most perceptive scholars now writing on questions of citizenship and incorporation.”--Martin Schain, New York University

Child Rearing in Six Ethnic Families: The Multi-cultural Dutch Experience
Edited By Maja Dekovic, Trees Pels, and Suzanne Model
Edwin Mellen Press

In The Netherlands, as in much of the world, immigrants are over-represented among the nation’s disadvantaged populations. Thus, it is not surprising that their children are more likely to experience developmental difficulties and various psychosocial problems than the children of the indigenous Dutch. This volume reports the results of several empirical studies on indigenous and non-indigenous Dutch families conducted in the late nineties by leading Dutch experts on child rearing. The non-indigenous groups were chosen to represent the three major types of immigration to Holland: voluntary labor migrants (Turks, Moroccans and Chinese), colonial migrants (Surinamese Creoles) and refugees (Somalis).

The studies were conceived in response to a government initiative to obtain information regarding “normal family life” in contemporary Dutch society. Their goal was to facilitate prevention and intervention in the field of child welfare and parental support.
This book provides a lens for scrutinizing dominant theoretical assumptions about child rearing, first by building on the perceptions of immigrant parents themselves and secondly by systematically comparing indigenous with non-indigenous families. Theoretically, all the studies draw upon Bronfenbrenner's (1986) ecological developmental theory, but they also include relevant insights from other disciplines such as sociology, psychology and anthropology.

The methodology varied somewhat from study to study. The project on Dutch families relied mostly on quantitative methods (questionnaires), but, in order to examine specific perceptions and problems of immigrant parents in more depth, the studies on immigrant families used mostly qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews).

At a more general level, the goal of the volume is to convey both the challenges and the achievements of parents who raise their children in a world substantially different from the world in which they and their forebears were raised.

**Europe and Its Immigrants in the 21st Century:**

**A New Deal or a Continuing Dialogue of the Deal?**

Edited by Demetrios G. Papademetriou

In this volume, the Migration Policy Institute has gathered some of the leading European thinkers to offer insightful counsel and, wherever possible, solutions to Europe’s immigration challenges. The book’s contributors piece together the puzzle of a well-managed, comprehensive immigration regime, tackling issues ranging from immigration’s economic costs and benefits, to effective selection systems, citizenship, the welfare state, and integration policies that work.

**Managing Integration:**

**The European Union’s Responsibilities Towards Mi-**
The United States has resettled far fewer refugees in recent years than it did in the 1990s. The decline has stemmed partly from post-9/11 security measures. But David Martin’s study of the US refugee program, commissioned by the US State Department, explains other, deeper reasons, deriving from changes in how and why refugees move, how asylum states receive them, and the world community’s response. It also suggests steps to restore the program and better address real refugee needs.

Countering Terrorist Mobility: Shaping an Operational Strategy

Report for the Independent Task Force on Immigration and America’s Future

By Susan Ginsburg, February 2006

Susan Ginsburg, a former senior counsel for the 9/11 Commission, provides a blueprint for an integrated strategy to thwart terrorists by focusing on terrorist mobility. While all but the most recent government counterterrorism strategies since 9/11 omit mobility as a distinct element of terrorism requiring its own operational strategy, Ms. Ginsburg argues that terrorist mobility deserves comparable attention and resources to those devoted to terrorist finance and communications. She describes the elements of a terrorist mobility strategy that can use leads generated by terrorists’ need to travel to counter their ability to enter, live in, or move within the United States and like-minded countries.

Securing the Future: Immigrant Incorporation and Immigration Reform

Edited by Michael Fix (Migration Policy Institute)

This book synthesizes papers prepared for the Immigrant Integration session of the Task Force on Immigration and America’s Future convened by MPI, the Wilson Center, and the Manhattan Institute. The volume discusses why integration needs to be central to debates over immigration reform. It seeks to define what policymakers and scholars mean by integration while it attempts to sketch the contours of US integration policy. Additionally, the volume reviews evidence of immigrants’ integration by examining the second generation’s progress. It focuses on trends in education, health, the workforce, and citizenship.

The compilation concludes by briefly discussing key elements of a national integration policy, noting several issues raised directly by comprehensive immigration reform. These include health care coverage for temporary workers and legal immigrants and the merits of providing impact aid to state and local governments.
From The Editor's Desk

After five years at University of California, Irvine, it is time for The World on the Move to move on. I would like to thank Sabeen Sandhu, a doctoral candidate in Sociology at UCI, for serving as Associate Editor of the newsletter for the past five years, first under the editorship of Jennifer Lee, then Susan Brown, and then myself. The WOM and the section have benefited tremendously from her skills and creativity, and we certainly could not have done our jobs without her assistance!

I am pleased to announce the newsletter will now be housed at Texas A&M University, under the co-editorship of Nadia Flores and Zulema Valdez. Please send electronic submissions for the Fall issue to Nadia floresn@tamu.edu and/or Zulema zvaldez@tamu.edu.

I'm sure the new editorial team at Texas A&M will continue the tradition of producing high quality, informative, newsletters into the future!

Cynthia Feliciano
Newsletter Editor, International Migration Section

Dear WOM Readers,
I hope that you have enjoyed reading the electronic format of The World on the Move as much as I have enjoyed helping Jennifer Lee, Susan Brown, and Cynthia Feliciano put it together. Transitioning from the paper to electronic format took us on an adventure in technology. Indeed, the world is on the move….

I thank UC Irvine’s Center for Research on Immigration, Population, and Public Policy, Suneet Sandhu for technical support, and Microsoft for making Publisher so user-friendly.

Enjoy & Best Wishes to Nadia Flores & Zulema Valdez!

Sabeen Sandhu
Associate Editor, International Migration Section