From the Chair…

Peggy Levitt

Dear Members,

Next summer’s ASA meeting’s will be filled with opportunities for intellectual and social exchange. Our section day is Monday which is when our business meeting will take place. We’ve organized three sessions – Immigration Through a Gender Lens (Sara Curran), Immigrant Politics and the Politics of Migration (Irene Bloemraad), and Assimilation and Transnationalism (Peggy Levitt) (see pg. 7). David Cook has graciously agreed to organize our Roundtables. On Sunday afternoon, we will host our first-ever mentoring lunch at the Bombay Palace (30 West 52nd St.). This is an opportunity for students and faculty to get to know each other informally and discuss academic and professional concerns. Many people have already expressed interest in attending but there is still plenty of room for others to attend. Please watch for updated details on our listserv. On Sunday evening, we will host a joint reception with the Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements. I hope to see many of you at these events.

It’s not too late to nominate your colleagues for our section awards (see pgs. 8-9)!

Nominees for the Thomas and Znaniecki Best Book Award can be sent to Rob Smith (Robert_Smith@baruch.cuny.edu) until March 30th. Martisa Poros (mporos@ccny.cuny.edu) will be glad to receive your nominations for Graduate Student Paper Award until May 1st, and I am anxiously awaiting nominations for the Distinguished Career Award through March 15th (plevitt@wellesley.edu). This is a great way to honor our colleagues and help graduate students get a great head start.

Clearly, immigration is very much on the public’s mind and will be the subject of heated debate. Our community has a lot to contribute. I look forward to seeing all of you in August and for the chance to continue our conversation about these and many other things.

Peggy Levitt
Latino/a Immigrants in Post-Katrina New Orleans: A Research Report

Elizabeth Fussell,
Sociology Department, Tulane University

Hurricane Katrina brought unprecedented change in the population of New Orleans, but perhaps one of the least documented changes is the arrival of foreign-born Latino/a migrants. Little is known about this population because so many are undocumented migrants who have come to the United States to earn wages superior to those offered in their home country’s low-skill labor market. To respond to Louisiana policy makers, Mexican consulate officials, and reporters inquiries about the these newcomers to New Orleans I wrote a research report which I have condensed here.

Mexican migration dominates Latin American labor migration to the U.S., but other Caribbean, Central and South America countries are also important, though smaller, sources of migrants. Hondurans began migrating to New Orleans in the 1940s when the United Fruit Company regularly shipped bananas from Honduran plantations through the port of New Orleans (Henao 1982). Until the 1990s, New Orleans had the largest Honduran population in the U.S. but no single Latino/a-origin group dominated this community which had significant number of Cubans, Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, Hondurans, Mexicans, and Nicaraguans (Bracken 1992). The post-Katrina migrant flow includes many labor migrants from Central America, but also Brazilians who were already in the U.S. (Fussell 2006).

The new migrant flow into New Orleans reflects that which has occurred in the Southern United States since the 1990s. Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky have experienced more than a 30% increase in their foreign-born populations between 2000 and 2005; during this same period in Louisiana, growth in this population was only 6% (Pew Hispanic Center 2006a). Since Hurricane Katrina hit on August 29, 2006, Louisiana has joined the list of new migrant destinations. The migrant population in the U.S. is predominately Mexican: one of every three foreign-born residents is from Mexico, and nearly two-thirds of the growing native-born Latino/a population is of Mexican origin (Grieco 2003; Passel 2004; Pew Hispanic Center 2006; U.S. Census Bureau 2003a and 2003b). Furthermore, Mexicans make up the majority of undocumented migrants: of the 12 million unauthorized migrants in the U.S., 56% are estimated to be Mexican (22% are from the rest of Latin America) (Passel 2006).

Approximately 5% of the U.S. labor force is undocumented. They are concentrated in a few occupations: farming, cleaning, construction, and food preparation (Passel 2006). Construction employment is a growing source of employment for both documented and undocumented Mexican and Central American-born workers, who constitute about 30% of this industry’s labor force (U.S. Census 2003). This highly mobile labor force is part of the phenomenon of “hurricane chasers” – construction workers who arrive in the aftermath of a storm to clean up and rebuild affected areas – and who have multiplied after the 2005 hurricane season.
In the months after Hurricane Katrina, when no one had any statistics about the returned population, it was evident to anybody living in New Orleans that these Latino/a workers were on the frontlines of the clean up effort (Rodriguez 2005).

They were drawn by the promise of high wages and plentiful work. Initially the workers were simply cleaning out the rotten and moldy contents of homes and businesses, gutting buildings, and replacing roofs. As insurance money arrived to rebuild they began sheet-rocking, carpentry, painting, plumbing, electricity, and more skilled work. However, demand for such work has occurred unevenly across the city, depending largely on the depths of the flood waters that covered 80% of the city and the wealth and tenacity of the residents as they repopulate the city (Logan 2005; McCarthy, Peterson, Sastry, and Pollard 2006). Whether migrants continue to come to New Orleans depends largely on the pace and extent of rebuilding.

Population estimates since August 29, 2005 reveal a slow return of the pre-Katrina population but a growth in the percentage of the population that is Latino/a. In 2005 prior to Hurricane Katrina, 3.1% and 8.1% of the populations of Orleans and Jefferson Parishes was Latino/a respectively (U.S. Census 2006). Since the evacuation, population estimates have been rough headcounts, making it difficult to determine demographic characteristics. The first demographic survey to include a measure of race and ethnicity occurred in August 2006 – one year after the hurricane – and estimated the Latino/a populations of these parishes to be 9.6% and 9.7% respectively (Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals 2006). These percentages are likely to underestimate the true population since the survey excludes those living in temporary arrangements, such as hotels, shelters, or other non-residential buildings, where many migrants live. Furthermore, temporary migrants who do live in households may be less likely to respond to the survey. To estimate the number of post-Katrina Latino/a migrants residing in households we would need information on their country of origin and the data of arrival New Orleans, information which does not exist. The point is clear, however: the clean-up and rebuilding effort after Hurricane Katrina has drawn large numbers of Latino migrants to the city.

While the national debate over undocumented migration, particularly from Mexico, piqued during the fall and winter of 2005, migrant workers made invaluable contributions to the reconstruction of New Orleans. Nevertheless the federal government made possible the employment of undocumented laborers in the months following Hurricane Katrina by waiving the Davis-Bacon Act mandating federal contractors to pay prevailing wages, and suspending sanctions for employers who hire undocumented workers for 90 days (Browne-Dianis, Lai, Hincapie, and Soni 2006).

A survey of construction workers in New Orleans carried out in March 2006 found that half these workers are Latino, 30% were foreign-born and 25% were undocumented (Fletcher, Pham, Stover, and Vinck 2006). Two-thirds of undocumented workers arrived in the city after Hurricane Katrina. Native-born and documented foreign-born workers are more likely to work in skilled occupations, whereas undocumented workers are far more likely to work as roofers, sheet-rockers, and painters, less skilled but physically demanding work. Documented workers receive an hourly wage of $16.50 per hour, compared to $10 per hour for undocumented workers. This pay differential may reflect differences in skill and experience, but there is also evidence of employer abuse of undocumented workers. Both groups of workers work 9.5 hours per day, six days a week, however, 74% of documented workers receive overtime pay compared with only 20% of the undocumented. In addition, 34% of undocumented workers have experienced employers paying them less than promised or not at all, compared to only 16% of documented workers. Employers often withhold expenses for the cost of food, transportation, or shelter from workers’ pay: 27% of the undocumented versus 12% of documented workers report this practice (Fletcher, et. al 2006). In short, employers use the undocumented labor force not only to save on wage costs but also to skirt employment laws.

Advocates for undocumented labor migrants have identified migrants’ problems as unfair treatment by
employers, especially lack of payment of wages (Browne-Dianis, et al 2006; Fletcher, et al 2006), and the lack of health and safety precautions extended to these workers (Aguilar 2006). Indeed, documented and undocumented construction workers in New Orleans have very different concerns. Documented workers most often reported no concerns (25%) or only health concerns (13%). In contrast, undocumented workers were likely to report multiple concerns including lack of work (27%), obtaining legal status (20%), housing (12%) and poor pay (12%). The concerns of the undocumented workers resemble the concerns of undocumented day laborers throughout the country (Valenzuela, Theodore, Meléndez, and Gonzalez 2006).

There is great uncertainty about the repopulation of New Orleans and the future of the Latino/a immigrants. However, in any migration flow a certain proportion of migrants will move on, while another proportion will settle. The question many are asking is what proportion of Latino/a migrants will stay in New Orleans and how will it influence the population’s racial and ethnic composition? The answer depends largely on the pace and extent of rebuilding. The Louisiana Health and Population Survey’s estimate that Orleans Parish had less than half of its pre-Katrina population in August 2006 was met with skepticism and disappointment. Skeptics argued the number should be higher, while believers saw it as a signal of a slower than expected recovery. Few are willing to say how long the rebuilding will last much less what parts of the city will be rebuilt. As long as there is demand for low-skill, low-wage, construction laborers, immigrants will fill that demand. Whether they will settle here for the long run depends on whether the city is able to provide the quality of life that all New Orleanians desire – affordable housing, ample employment, good schools, and public safety.

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References
“Too often, conferences sociologists attend include a narrow audience of academics, and too often our attention is focused on the international or national sphere, without similar attention to our local areas.”

Elizabeth J. Clifford, Associate Professor of Sociology
Coordinator of the Baltimore Immigration Summit

On November 17th, 2006, 150 people came together at the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture in Baltimore, Maryland. They had come to spend the day focusing on issues of immigration. While this may initially sound like any number of academic conferences, this event differed in two very important ways. First, it was a thoroughly local event. People were not there just to talk about immigration, but to discuss the issues, challenges, and contributions of immigrants in the Baltimore area. Second, while academics were present, so too were service providers, activists, and community leaders. Too often, conferences we sociologists attend include a narrower audience, consisting solely of academics, and too often our attention is focused solely on the international and national sphere, without similar attention to our local areas.

The Baltimore Immigration Summit is an annual one-day event co-sponsored by Towson University and the Baltimore City Mayor’s Office. It was conceived and is coordinated by International Migration section member Elizabeth Clifford, a sociologist at Towson University, located just outside of Baltimore, Maryland.

While not generally thought of as an “immigration hub,” Baltimore is an area with a growing and diverse immigrant population, and a local government that views immigrants as an important part of the city’s resurgence. For three years now, Clifford and her organizing committee have used this summit to bring together people in the community to address issues of interest to immigrants and others who want to learn more about immigration.

The theme of the 2006 Summit was “Building Bridges.” Bridges are needed among immigrant groups, as well as between immigrants and the native-born. In the city of Baltimore and elsewhere, there is particular concern about building bridges between immigrants and African Americans, as too often the two groups are pitted against each other. This was part of the motivation for having the Summit take place at the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture. The Summit’s mission is also to build bridges between and among those in the academic, non-profit, governmental, and activist communities. Thus, having the Summit take place at a cultural institution off-campus is a way to symbolize this connection.
Each year the summit includes a combination of plenary and keynote speakers and breakout sessions. Throughout, the mission of the summit is to avoid having academics merely “talk at” and “instruct” the other attendees. Rather, the assumption is that the service providers, activists, and community leaders have as much, if not more, to “teach” the academics as vice versa. Thus, organizers strive to create and encourage panels that combine members of these various constituencies, as well as a diversity of participants.

The plenary panel, “Building Bridges: Community, Legislation, and Immigration,” included Luis Borunda, Maryland’s then Deputy Secretary of State, Shirley Nathan-Pulliam, a state delegate representing parts of the Baltimore area, and Ben Vinson, the director of Africana Studies at Johns Hopkins University. Not only did this panel draw from those with government and academic expertise, but also drew from the Latino, African American, and Jamaican American communities. In addition, it brought together individuals from two groups perhaps as much in need of bridge building as any in America today: Democrats and Republicans.

Panels in breakout sessions likewise included presenters from a wide variety of backgrounds. For example, a panel examining using the arts to connect cultures included the Outreach Coordinator for a local arts organization (Luisa Bieri de Rios, of the Creative Alliance), a neighborhood activist (Mario Diaz), an artist (Mari Gardner), and a high school student involved with the arts initiative (Terry Barnes). Similarly, a panel on understanding domestic violence in immigrant communities included expert sociologist Natalie Sokoloff together with service providers and activists from non-profits working with immigrant women facing domestic violence (Blanca Picazo of Adelante Familia, Deepa Bijpuria of the Multiethnic Domestic Violence Project at the Women’s Law Center of Maryland, and Flor Giusti of Casey Family Services’ House of Ruth).

Other panels included “Bridges between the Americas: Latinos in Baltimore,” “Immigrant Health Care: New Models and Challenges in the City of Baltimore,” “Baltimore’s Asian Immigrant Communities,” “Building Bridges with Intercultural Communication,” “Building Bridges through Religion,” and “Building Bridges to Healthy Living: Addressing Mental Health Issues that Affect Immigrants of Color.”

The highlight of the day was the keynote address “Building Power in Immigrant Communities for Social Change,” by Juan Carlos Ruiz. Ruiz, the President of National Community Capacity Consultants, was one of the key organizers of the Spring 2006 immigration demonstration in DC, and brought his insights and lessons regarding the current state of immigration politics and activism in Baltimore, the state of Maryland, and the U.S. as a whole.

From its inception, a key goal of the Baltimore Immigration Summit has been to help immigration scholars, activists, service providers, and community leaders better network. This Summit is therefore markedly different from standard academic conferences. Academics come out of our ivory (or cinderblock, as the case may be) towers, to learn from those in the community. Community members offer their expertise, and also learn from the research of academics. High school, undergraduate, and graduate students interact with professors, immigrants and non-immigrants discuss issues, Jews, Muslims, and Catholics discuss religion’s role in immigrant communities. Those who work on a daily basis with immigrants share their struggles and triumphs with those who merely read about immigration in books. And activists remind us all of this work needs to be related to policy proposals that can either enhance or detract from immigrants’ successes in our city and country.

By Elizabeth J. Clifford
Associate Professor of Sociology, Towson University
UPCOMING SECTION SESSIONS:

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

II. MIGRANT’S POLITICS AND THE POLITICS OF MIGRATION
Organizer: Irene Bloemraad
Assistant Professor, Sociology
University of California, Berkeley
442 Barrows Hall, MC 1980
Berkeley, CA 94720-1980
bloemr@berkeley.edu
tel: 510-642-4287

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

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

The American Sociological Association’s Annual Meeting will be held Saturday-Tuesday, August 11-14, 2007 in New York City.
Call for Award Nominations!

NOMINATIONS FOR THE THOMAS & ZNANIECKI AWARD

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

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

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

Email: Robert_Smith@baruch.cuny.edu

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER AWARD

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

Maritsa Poros  
Department of Sociology  
Hunter College (CUNY)

Email: mporos@ccny.cuny.edu

Jon Fox  
Department of Sociology  
University of Bristol

Email: Jon.Fox@bristol.ac.uk

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

Email: Eileen.Diaz.McConnell@asu.edu
The International Migration Section invites nominations for the 2007 Distinguished Career Award. The award recognizes a lifetime of contribution to the field of the sociology of international migration. The first award was given to Alejandro Portes in 1998; recent award winners include Tamotsu Shibutani (2004), Edna Bonacich (2005), and Lydio F. Tomasi (2005).

The letter of nomination should include a statement of the lasting significance of the research conducted by the nominated scholar over the course of her or his career. The nomination should also include a copy of the scholar’s curriculum vitae, and an assurance that the nominee has given her or his permission for the nomination of the award. To be eligible for the Distinguished Career Award, scholars must be members of the American Sociological Association and the Section on International Migration at the time of the receipt of the award (not required at the time of nominations). Officers and members of the Section Council are not eligible to be nominated while they are in office. All nominated candidates will remain active for at least two rounds of the award. Nominations will be evaluated by the Distinguished Career Award committee (Peggy Levitt, Chair; Nancy Foner and Sara Curran, members). Please submit all nominations by March 15, 2007, to:

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

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

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

It's not too late!
GRANTS AND AWARDS

*Kurien, Prema A., Syracuse University*, is a Woodrow Wilson International Center fellow this year (2006-2007). She will be working on a project, “Contemporary Ethnic Lobbies: Asian Indian Americans on the Hill.” She is also the recipient of a senior short-term fellowship from the American Institute of Indian Studies, which funded her summer research in India on “Transnationalism and the Mar Thoma church”.

*Cecilia Menjívar, Arizona State University*, is the recipient of the Faculty Achievement Research Award for 2007, the highest honor for research at ASU.

*Olivia Salcido, Arizona State University*, received the Faculty Women’s Award Outstanding Doctoral Student Award in 2006.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ONLINE

ONLINE JOURNALS:

NEW JOURNAL: THE FINNISH JOURNAL OF ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION

The Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration (FJEM) is a new journal devoted to the high quality study of ethnic relations and international migration. Published biannually by the Society for the Study of Ethnic Relations and International Migration (ETMU), this peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary, open-access journal provides a forum for discussion and the refinement of key ideas and concepts in the fields of ethnicity and international population movement. The Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration welcomes articles and book review essays from researchers, professionals, and students all over the world. Although international in its scope of interests and range of contributors, The Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration focuses particularly on research conducted in Finland and other Nordic countries.

A link to the journal and instructions for contributors are available at: www.etmu.fi/fjem

JOURNAL: GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT, JOURNAL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
ONLINE REPORTS:

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

REPORT: LATINOS AND THE CHANGING FACE OF AMERICA
Available at: http://www.prb.org/PrintTemplate.cfm?Section=PRB&template=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentID=11337

REPORT: PEW HISPANIC CENTER RELEASES LATINO LABOR REPORT, 2006
Available at: www.pewhispanic.org

REPORT: IMMIGRATION AND AMERICA’S FUTURE: A NEW CHAPTER
Available at: www.migrationpolicy.org.

REPORT: STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2006: WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

WEBSITES:

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

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

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

MIGRES WEBSITE European University Institute
Available at: http://www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/MIGRES/
Meetings,

16th International Conference of the Council for European Studies,
March 5 – 8, 2008, Drake Hotel, Chicago

Please visit our website at: www.councilforeuropeanstudies.org/conf/conf.html for more information about the event, including our Call for Papers submission form.

29th Annual North American Labor History Conference,

Southwestern Sociological Association 8th Annual Meetings,
March 14-17, 2007, Albuquerque, NM

Publications,

NEW JOURNAL: THE FINNISH JOURNAL OF ETHNICITY AND MIGRATION

The Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration (FJEM) is a new journal devoted to the high quality study of ethnic relations and international migration. Published biannually by the Society for the Study of Ethnic Relations and International Migration (ETMU), this peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary, open-access journal provides a forum for discussion and the refinement of key ideas and concepts in the fields of ethnicity and international population movement. The Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration welcomes articles and book review essays from researchers, professionals, and students all over the world. Although international in its scope of interests and range of contributors, The Finnish Journal of Ethnicity and Migration focuses particularly on research conducted in Finland and other Nordic countries.

A link to the journal, CFP and instructions for contributors are available at: www.etmu.fi/fjem
ARTICLES/JOURNALS


Warner, Oswald S.. 2006. “‘... Africans, no matter where they come from are not among the races sought ...’: The Canadian State’s Racialization of Afro-Caribbean Immigration to Canada, 1900s to 1950s,” Lobsticke: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Creative Thought, Social Commentary, Scholarly Research, and Debate, 3-4 (August): 45-72.


Addressing how national immigration concerns play out at urban, rural, and suburban levels in the state of New York, this special issue of Social Text offers new insight into an area of study that has long been focused primarily on cities. As new Latino/a immigrants change the culture and social fabric of small communities and reshape policy concerns, suburban and rural regions are becoming key locations for anti-immigrant acts and immigrant social justice organizing. This special issue presents immigrant stories and community and advocacy responses that underscore the need to recognize the diversity of Latino/a immigrant experiences, and it explores the widely varying responses of towns, counties, and both new and established immigrant groups to the race, ethnic, and class tensions usually associated with cities.

While focusing on Central American and Mexican immigrants in New York state, the contributors to this issue—scholars, activists, artists, and filmmakers—situate their work within a national context and consider the paradox of the experience of Latino/a immigrants, who face increasing repression on the one hand and emerging opportunities on the other. Essays address the experience of transnational mothers who leave their children in the care of extended family to pursue low-wage U.S. jobs; the politics of gender and sexuality in immigrant communities; the social practices of day laborers as they wait for work on street corners; and the unlikely pairing of the Virgen de Guadalupe and New York State attorney general Eliot Spitzer as figures to whom Mexican immigrants appeal in their demands for rights and dignity. Other articles address the upsurge of immigrant mobility, anti-immigrant activities, and immigrant advocacy in non-urban locations.

Contributors. James E. Claffey, Carlos Ulises Decena, Alyshia Gálvez, Margaret Gray, Angela Martínez, Melanie Nicholson, Pilar A. Parra, Max J. Pfeffer, Michele G. Shedlin, Carolyn Pinedo Turnovsky
Elizabeth M. Aranda

Emotional Bridges To Puerto Rico: Migration, Return Migration, and the Struggles of Incorporation


*Emotional Bridges to Puerto Rico* examines the experiences of incorporation among two groups of middle-class Puerto Ricans: one that currently lives in the U.S. mainland and one that has resettled in Puerto Rico. The analysis focuses on their subjective interpretations of incorporation and the conditions under which they decide to move back and forth between the mainland and island. Findings reveal that migration to the mainland results in educational, occupational and economic gains in the U.S., which also help return migrants re-enter Island labor markets. U.S. settlement brings its own set of struggles. Puerto Ricans see themselves as members of transnational families, yet the struggles of leading dual lives result in settlement decisions that reflect desires to live locally with roots in one place instead of feeling split between the two. Experiences with U.S. racism complicate these decisions, given Puerto Ricans' struggles with racial identity and exclusion in spite of their economic, occupational, and residential integration into mainland society. This study illustrates the conditions under which various patterns of attachments to place-or emotional anchoring-develop, and how these feelings impact future Puerto Rican settlement.

Eric Fong and Chiu Luk, Editors.

Chinese Ethnic Business: Global and Local Perspectives

Routledge 2007

Providing a crucial understanding of how globalization impacts on the development of Chinese businesses, this book analyzes the unprecedented changes in Chinese ethnic business due to the process of globalization, specifically economic globalization, in the key receiving countries of the US, Australia and Canada. Focusing on the main themes of economic globalization and Chinese community development, transnational linkages, local urban structures, homogenization and place attachment, the team of internationally known contributors place the subject of Chinese ethnic business in the bigger picture of ethnic businesses and globalization. Including excellent methodology such as ethnographic studies, historical analysis, geographic studies and statistical analysis, this volume makes an important contribution to the field of ethnic businesses.
Salsa has replaced ketchup as the most popular condiment. A mosque has been erected around the corner. The local hospital is staffed by Indian doctors and Philippine nurses, and the local grocery store is owned by a Korean family. A single elementary school may include students who speak dozens of different languages at home. This is a snapshot of America at the turn of the twenty-first century.

The United States has always been a nation of immigrants, shaped by successive waves of new arrivals. The most recent transformation began when immigration laws and policies changed significantly in 1965, admitting migrants from around the globe in new numbers and with widely varying backgrounds and aspirations.

This comprehensive guide, edited and written by an interdisciplinary group of prominent scholars, provides an authoritative account of the most recent surge of immigrants. Twenty thematic essays address such topics as immigration law and policy, refugees, unauthorized migrants, racial and ethnic identity, assimilation, nationalization, economy, politics, religion, education, and family relations. These are followed by comprehensive articles on immigration from the thirty most significant nations or regions of origin. Based on the latest U.S. Census data and the most recent scholarly research, The New Americans is an essential reference for students, scholars, and anyone curious about the changing face of America.
Elaine Howard Ecklund

Korean American Evangelicals
Models of Civic Life

Oxford University Press 2006

Scholars stress that religion was vital for the civic integration of earlier European immigrants. However, studies of our nation's newest immigrants largely focus only on how religion serves the immigrant community -- for example, by creating job networks. In this book, Elaine Howard Ecklund widens the inquiry to look at how Korean Americans use religion to negotiate civic responsibility, as well as to create racial and ethnic identity. The civic life of second-generation Korean Americans is increasingly significant, as they are a growing part of the politically influential American evangelical movement.

Ecklund compares the views and activities of second-generation Korean American evangelicals in two different congregational settings, one ethnically Korean and the other multiethnic. Drawing on 100 in-depth interviews, a survey of two congregations and a wide range of secondary literature, she explores the ways Korean American evangelicals approach civic life. She finds that both ethnically Korean and multiethnic evangelical churches value community outreach and provide their members with cultural resources for developing civic identities. However, they do so in different ways. She argues that how the two types of churches interpret the relationship between religion and race shapes their members civic participation. Members of ethnically Korean churches act as good Christian Americans by participating in group community service projects. Multietnic churches, on the other hand, foster a personal ethic of civic responsibility and challenge their members to break down racial barriers, particularly with African Americans. These members use a religious justification to identify with African Americans as fellow minorities and thus become more politically active. Ecklund also reveals the conditions within these two evangelical church models that allow for a diverse range of ethnic and civic identities among individual members.

Ecklund’s findings show the importance of Korean American evangelicals to local communities, but also have broader implications for how non-white immigrants and their children change, and will continue to change, the relationship between religion and American civic life. Korean American Evangelicals is a unique contribution to the literature on religion, race, ethnicity, and immigration.

Caitlin Killian

North African Women in France
Gender, Culture, and Identity

Stanford University Press 2006

In recent decades more Algerian, Moroccan, and Tunisian women have immigrated to France than men, yet despite their increasing numbers first generation immigrant women are rarely the focus of research. In this sociological study, Caitlin Killian examines how Muslim women construct and manage their identities in the midst of a foreign culture—what they hold on to from their countries of origin and what they decide to embrace in France, why some immigrant women cope better with challenges in their new country than others, and how they raise children who will one day be French. She demonstrates that these women engage in selective acculturation and highlights their ability to resist labels that do not fit with their self perceptions. These findings point to the flexibility of personal identity, even among visible minorities whose self-identification choices were previously thought to be highly constrained.
Immigration in U.S. History
Salem Press 2006

The topic of immigration has been in the forefront of the news, which makes this an opportune time for Salem Press to provide this entry in the Magill's Choice series. The 193 entries cover issues related to U.S. immigration and are drawn from 13 different Salem publications, including Great Events from History: North American Series (1997), Encyclopedia of Family Life (1999), and Racial and Ethnic Relations in America (1999). Entries have been revised as needed, and two, African immigrants and September 11 terrorist attacks, are new. Each of the alphabetically-arranged articles begins with a brief definition of the article's topic. This is followed by a list of categories under which the topic falls (for example, "Asian immigrants," "Border control," "Refugees") and a sentence on the significance of the topic as it relates to immigration. Boldface subheadings make the entry text easy to read, and each entry concludes with an updated further reading list and cross references to other articles on related subjects.

To make searching the topics easy, Salem has included at the front of each volume a list of volume-specific entry headings, well as a comprehensive list of the contents of both volumes. Appendixes at the end of volume 2 include an annotated bibliography and a time line of the U.S. Immigration History from c.15,000 B.C.E through 2005, The set's contents are indexed by category; court cases, laws and treaties; personages; and subject. Surprisingly, the coverage of Mexican immigrants is minimal considering the numbers who are currently in the U.S. and their impact on our immigration policies. It is also disappointing to find that Ellis Island, which was the reception center of immigrants arriving in the U.S. from 1892 until 1954, is not included as a separate subject essay, but is only briefly covered as part of other essays throughout the two volumes.

Despite these shortcomings, the set is a good contribution to the study of immigration in the U.S. and is recommended for high school and public libraries. Even libraries that own some of the larger sets on which it is based will appreciate the convenience of having widely scattered material pulled together in two volumes.

Angie Y. Chung

Legacies of Struggle: Conflict and Cooperation in Korean American Politics

Stanford University Press April 2007

Angie Y. Chung, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University at Albany, will be releasing her book "Legacies of Struggle: Conflict and Cooperation in Korean American Politics" with Stanford University Press in April. The book explores the dynamics of ethnic political solidarity between immigrant and second-generation Korean American organizations in Koreatown, Los Angeles amidst increasing class polarization, intergenerational tensions, and residential dispersal.
Prema A. Kurien

**A Place at the Table: Multiculturalism and the Development of an American Hinduism**

Rutgers University Press

Multiculturalism in the United States is commonly lauded as a positive social ideal celebrating the diversity of our nation. But, in reality, immigrants often feel pressured to create a singular formulation of their identity that does not reflect the diversity of cultures that exist in their homeland. Hindu Americans have faced this challenge over the last fifteen years, as the number of Indians that have immigrated to this country has more than doubled.

In *A Place at the Multicultural Table*, Prema A. Kurien shows how various Hindu American organizations-religious, cultural, and political—are attempting to answer the puzzling questions of identity outside their homeland. Drawing on the experiences of both immigrant and American-born Hindu Americans, Kurien demonstrates how religious ideas and practices are being imported, exported, and reshaped in the process. The result of this transnational movement is an American Hinduism—an organized, politicized, and standardized version of that which is found in India.

This first in-depth look at Hinduism in the United States and the Hindu Indian American community helps readers to understand the private devotions, practices, and beliefs of Hindu Indian Americans as well as their political mobilization and activism. It explains the differences between immigrant and American-born Hindu Americans, how both understand their religion and their identity, and it emphasizes the importance of the social and cultural context of the United States in influencing the development of an American Hinduism.

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David Yaukey, Douglas L. Anderton, and Jennifer Hickes Lundquist

**Demography**

*The Study of Human Population, Third Edition*

Waveland Press

In recent years, demography has expanded the reach of problems it confronts, constantly developing the range of methodological tools it employs and illuminating the latest demographic issues. The third edition of *Demography* features up-to-date information on the study of the causes of changes in size and composition and the effects of these population trends.

Like its highly regarded predecessor, this expanded third edition is written in a reader-friendly style, featuring a wealth of newly enhanced graphics, examples, exercises, and data. Its international focus offers updated, substantive discussion of long-term trends and projections, along with newly emerging topics of interest to demographers. End-of-chapter exercises and propositions for debate bring demography alive for readers and emphasize demography’s relevance and importance in the twenty-first century.
Jeanne Batalova

Skilled Immigrant and Native Workers in the United States: The Economic Competition Debate and Beyond

LFB Scholarly Publishing

Batalova examines how the presence of skilled immigrants impacts the earnings of men and women, native born and immigrant. Skilled workers benefit from working with immigrants. However, there is a tipping point after which working with more immigrants is associated with a decline in earnings for all. In addition, female-dominated jobs are associated with lower earnings for all, regardless of nativity or gender. Overall, Batalova challenges the exclusive focus on immigrants as individual workers when discussing the economic impacts of immigration. Instead, she suggests placing the immigrant-native competition debate within the larger context of the American economy characterized by deepening labor market segmentation, occupational segregation, and gender inequality.

Edited by Eric Fong

Inside the Mosaic

University of Toronto Press 2006

The majority of recent immigrants to Canada have chosen to settle in large cities and immigrants have become an integral part of the country’s urban experience. How the presence of immigrants shapes the urban structures, and social processes of large cities, and how these structures and processes affect immigrants’ ability to adapt to their new surroundings, are the dual foci of Eric Fong’s Inside the Mosaic, a collaborative and detailed assessment of immigration in Canada from some of the field’s top minds.

Focusing on Toronto, the contributors explore residential patterns, physical environment, family structures, social networks, and health. Their findings clearly demonstrate that the relationships of immigration with urban structures and group processes are multi-faceted, and that the integration process of today’s immigrant groups is complex.

Toronto has benefited greatly from successive waves of immigration, but this has never negated the difficulty faced by the city in making adjustments to accommodate newcomers, nor the difficulties faced by immigrants in creating new lives. Inside the Mosaic is an essential tool for understanding the struggle faced by both the city and its new residents, which will bring clarity to a subject that has historically been fraught with divergent views.
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“What’s our immigration policy?”

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