Dear Members:

As we look ahead to the August meeting in Atlanta, U.S. immigration policy once again is headline news. While Congress possibly gears up for another round of debates on reforming the nation’s laws, states and localities continue to take matters in their own hands. Most recently, Arizona Governor Jan Brewer signed into law one of the most restrictive enforcement laws devised yet, which grants police the authority to stop anyone suspected of being present in the country illegally. The provisions of this act are intended to “discourage and deter the unlawful entry and presence of aliens and economic activity by persons unlawfully present in the United States.” Critics charge that it will encourage racial profiling while discouraging immigrants from asking for help from law enforcement when they need it.

The new law reinforces Arizona’s position as “ground zero” for anti-immigrant sentiment and for restrictive policymaking, already made infamous through the enforcement tactics of Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio. Although it is likely that legal challenges may ultimately interfere with the Arizona law being implemented, at this point, the message is clear: steer clear of Arizona if you do not have legal documents. Across the country, state and local legislative actions—both restrictive and inclusive in nature—have become more common since efforts at federal reform last failed in 2007. The Arizona law may be the push that spurs on Congress to get down to the business of overhauling US immigration policy.
As social scientists, we have much to contribute to the debates at the local, state and national levels. Our research findings, our public speaking, our contributions to newspapers, blogs, and other media all have the potential to inform, educate and guide the discussion. Almost everyone has an opinion on “immigration,” and there are many loud voices expressing a range of viewpoints. As experts in the field, we should be as engaged as possible; we all have a lot riding on the outcome of current debates.

In that spirit, WOM is proud to feature two opinion pieces on matters of immigration reform. In her piece, “The Promise of Comprehensive Reform,” Jody Aguis Vallejo of USC makes an argument for comprehensive immigration reform and specifically for a legalization program (p. 4). She argues that legal status combined with education is key for immigrants and particularly for their offspring to successfully integrate into the U.S. labor market. Not only will this be a net benefit for immigrants and their children, but for our rapidly aging society as a whole. Robert Smith of Baruch College in his piece, “America’s Tragic ‘Natural Experiment’ with the Children of Immigrants” urges passage of the Dream Act (p. 8). This law, which has been debated in several recent sessions of Congress, would allow students, most of who unwittingly came to the United States illegally with their parents, to gain legal status through higher-ed pursuits, thus removing an important barrier to their upward mobility.

We are also featuring a short essay by Tanya Golash-Boza of The University of Kansas who has been in the field since May 2009 interviewing people who have been deported from the United States in four countries (p. 6). With her husband and three daughters in tow, she relates to us from the field (she is currently in Brazil), what it is like to manage both a research project and a family over 14 months, four countries and three languages. You can read her blog at: http://tanyagolashboza.blogspot.com

After reading these three important pieces, you may be inspired to think how as a scholar of immigration, you can add to the discourse from your own point of view.

The International Migration Section day this year is Sunday and the sessions promise to be terrific thanks to our organizers (see p. 10). I am looking forward to seeing everyone at the 2010 ASA meetings in Atlanta at one of our four regular sessions, the roundtables, our section reception, or around the halls.

Audrey Singer
Senior Fellow
Metropolitan Policy Program
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20036
asinger@brookings.edu

Audrey Singer (left) with colleagues Jill Wilson and Brooke DeRenzis in the field in Prince William County Virginia.
The International Migration Section's Graduate Student Paper Award Committee invites nominations and submissions for the section's annual graduate student paper competition. Students from any discipline may submit papers about any topic related to international migration broadly conceived. Papers must not yet be published at the time of submission and should be written during the 2009-2010 academic year. Papers must be single authored and no more than 10,000 words, including abstract and references. Please send a cover letter, abstract, and copy of the paper (both hard copy and via e-mail) by May 1st, 2010 to the committee chair:

Mark Leach
Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology and Demography
Department of Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology
Pennsylvania State University
110-B Armsby Bldg
University Park, PA 16802
mal41@psu.edu
As a 2008 presidential candidate, Obama promised that comprehensive immigration reform that includes a path to citizenship for the nearly eleven million unauthorized migrants currently living in the country (three quarters of the unauthorized population are Latino, and over half hail from Mexico)\(^1\) would be a “priority I will pursue from my very first day.” Fast forward to 2010 where this purported priority has been relegated to the sidelines amid President Obama’s lengthy healthcare reform battle and Democrats’ decreasing political capital in Congress. Will Obama keep his promise now that the ink on the healthcare bill is dry? If Republicans bolster their numbers in the House and Senate after midterm elections, as many political handicappers expect, and if they refuse to work towards immigration reform as they are threatening in healthcare’s bitter aftermath, the issue might as well be declared moribund until after the 2012 presidential election.

Demographics underlie the urgency of comprehensive immigration reform that includes a path to citizenship. Latinos comprise 15 percent of the population, and if population projections prove correct, their proportion will increase to 30 percent by 2050.\(^2\) This growth will not be driven by escalating rates of migration across the U.S.-Mexico border, but by natural increase.\(^3\) In other words, tomorrow’s Latino population will largely be the native-born children and grandchildren of today’s immigrants. Hence, the educational attainment and successful integration of immigrants and their offspring into the labor market is particularly important to America’s economic stability, especially as the baby boomers retire in droves and leave vacancies at the upper echelons of the labor market.\(^4\)

How will extending citizenship to the unauthorized population today help prepare the citizens of tomorrow? Legal status promotes integration into the fabric of America by allowing those who live on the margins of society to obtain less exploitative and better paying jobs which facilitates their economic incorporation.\(^5\) Legal migrants’ incomes rise by a third in only a decade whereas the incomes of undocumented immigrants largely remain stagnant.\(^6\) Perhaps more important is that the benefits of citizenship trickle down to the children of immigrants whose educational and occupational opportunities are positively or negatively impacted by parental citizenship status.
Half of unauthorized households nationwide are two-parent households with children and recent results from the multi-investigator IIMMLA study demonstrate that Mexican-American adults in Los Angeles whose parents entered with legal status or who were provided a pathway to citizenship under IRCA in 1986 have attained higher levels of education than those whose parents remain unauthorized. Growing up in an unauthorized household could mean that the adult children of parents forced to live on the margins will lack the education and skills to succeed in an increasingly information-based economy.

A pathway to citizenship will not only help promote the social mobility of individuals, cash-strapped states, such as California, will reap immediate economic benefits. For example, a recent report by USC’s Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration conservatively estimates that California’s coffers would eventually benefit by $16 Billion annually, in part from the increased consumption, income taxes and sales taxes generated by the higher wages that will likely follow authorization. The fiscal impact will also be felt at the federal level. A recent New York Times article reports that the Social Security Administration will pay out more in benefits this year than it receives in payroll taxes, six years earlier than the Congressional Budget Office previously forecasted. California’s unauthorized immigrants alone would contribute $2.2 billion annually to Social Security and Medicare if they were granted legal status, helping to sustain this social safety net.

By only paying lip service to comprehensive immigration reform, the Obama administration is neglecting, at the nation’s peril, to put one critical mechanism in place that will promote the socioeconomic mobility of America’s largest ethnic group. Legislators should not allow immigration reform, and unauthorized migrants, to remain in the shadows, as the cost of inaction will be high for all Americans.

References:

2. U.S. Census
7. IIMMLA is a multi-investigator study funded by the Russell Sage Foundation that examines patterns of intergenerational and intragenerational mobility among the adult children of immigrants in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. PI’s: R. Rumbaut, F. Bean, L. Chavez, J. Lee, S. Brown, L. DeSipio and M. Zhou.
A Sociologist on the Move: Fourteen Months, Four Countries, and Three Kids

On May 27, 2009, I began a long trip with my family as I worked on a research project that involved interviewing people who had been deported from the United States. Over the next 14 months, my husband, Fernando, our three daughters, and I would be living in four countries, beginning with nearly three months in Kingston, Jamaica.

Our journey has not been easy all of the time, but it has never been dull, with one adventure after another. Thankfully, we have had the good fortune of meeting many people whose good will has made these fourteen months abroad much easier and more productive.

In Kingston, a Jamaican colleague, Prof. Sonjah Stanley, recommended I put my eight-year old twin daughters and my five year old daughter in Edna Manley School of the Arts Summer Camp. That turned out to be a fantastic suggestion, as it is a marvelous summer camp. Fernando got involved in the Trenchtown Culture Yard, and I began my research with deportees. I also started a blog http://tanyagolashboza.blogspot.com that chronicles this amazing year abroad with my family.

I was able to take this trip as I had been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Award to conduct research on the re-integration experiences of deportees in Jamaica, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil. Instead of beginning my fifth year as a tenure track Assistant Professor of Sociology and American Studies at the University of Kansas, I took a leave of absence to carry out this study – which will be the basis of a book on the consequences of mass deportation.

My Fulbright-Hays Award didn’t officially start until August 14, 2009, but I got a head start with internal funding from the University of Kansas to do some pilot research in Kingston, Jamaica. In each country, my research consisted in interviewing 30 deportees and government officials responsible for deportees, and researching the respective migration histories.

The summer in Kingston went fairly well, with only the occasional break-down where Tatiana, one of my 8-year old twins, would cry and fuss that she wanted to go back to Kansas. My pilot research was more successful than I expected. A colleague in Kingston – Prof. Bernard Headley – introduced me to a couple of key informants, who greatly facilitated my research. Fernando completed a project teaching the folks at Trenchtown Culture Yard how to make pan flutes out of bamboo. Before we knew it, it was time to pack up and go to Guatemala City.

Before traveling to Guatemala City, I contacted Prof. Miguel Ugalde and introduced myself via email. He helped me find a furnished apartment in Guatemala City for our three month stay, and invited the family over for a churrasco our first Sunday in the city. My first week in Guatemala City, Miguel took me to the airport where deportees arrive and I was able to witness the processing of over 100 deportees into Guatemala. I couldn’t believe my luck and how quickly I was able...
to get my research underway. Finding 30 deportees to interview turned out to be a bit tricky. However, with a few creative strategies and a motivated research assistant, I found them and left Guatemala with 35 interviews completed. My research in Guatemala was remarkably successful, even though we never were able to get the children in school. The school year had begun in January, and the schools were finishing up as we arrived. There are “American” schools that begin in September, but the $6,000 enrollment fee per child was prohibitively expensive. That’s when we decided to home school.

Fortunately, our school district has a virtual school where you can enroll your children in a highly structured program. Admittedly, it is a tremendous amount of work to home school three children. At first, we contracted an English-speaking teacher. But, that did not work out, as the children were not advancing in terms of their lessons. Eventually, I had to take over, as Fernando’s limited English skills prevented him from being in charge of home schooling. Things got a bit hectic when I had to home school in the mornings, write after lunch, and conduct interviews in the evenings. But, we managed, especially knowing that the situation was temporary.

In the Dominican Republic, our next stop, the schools are on the same calendar as those in the US, so we were able to enroll the children in a local Catholic school. I was relieved to have the children in school again. The curriculum looked similar to their curriculum in Kansas, so I kept up the home schooling, part time. In the afternoons and on weekends, I gave the children key lessons from the Kansas curriculum.

Settling into Santo Domingo and getting my research off the ground was a lot easier than I anticipated – largely because of the help of a couple of generous individuals. Mari, the sister of the friend of a friend was an angel with us, despite our weak ties to her. When she heard we were coming, she offered to pick us up from the airport, lent us an apartment while we got settled, and found a school for us! We could not believe her generosity. Once we found our own apartment, also with Mari’s help, I got started with my research. I called a few contacts in the US, one of whom gave me the contact information for Rene Vicioso, who works with deportees in the Dominican Republic. When I spoke with Rene, he agreed to meet with me the next day.

When we met, Rene assured me there would be no problem finding 30 deportees. He also introduced me to several key government officials, and my research project was soon up and running. In Santo Domingo, I had no problem finding deportees to interview, and ended up completing 50 interviews. Soon enough, however, our three months were up, and it was time to travel to Brazil.

In Brazil, my research was focused on Goiás – the state that receives the most deportees. Luckily, I have a wonderful colleague in Goiânia, the capital of Goiás, Izabel Missagia. Izabel picked us up at the airport, and took us to her house, where we stayed until we were able to find a place of our own. As of this writing, I am in Cidade Goiás, a lovely town that Izabel recommended to us, especially because of a fantastic, alternative school in Cidade Goiás.

(cont’d page 8)
The children are in a school called Vila Esperança that focuses on music, dance, and capoeira. After three months in Catholic school in the DR, this is a very welcome change. The school calendar year just began, so the twins are starting the third grade again here, and my youngest is starting the first grade early. However, we decided that, in Brazil, their primary goal will be to learn Portuguese, and I will finish up the home schooling over the summer. My children already speak English and Spanish, so learning Portuguese should not be too challenging for them.

In Brazil, as in Guatemala, it has not been easy finding interviewees here, and I have already begun using creative strategies to locate deportees to interview. This past weekend, I traveled to a small town in Goiás with a university student who introduced me to six deportees. This way, little by little, I am sure to be able to locate 30 deportees to interview.

I feel very lucky to be in a profession that allows my family to have such amazing experiences. I traveled extensively before becoming a sociologist, but knew that, eventually, I wanted to settle down and have a career and a family. Who knew that traveling the world would become part of my career and still possible with a family! Admittedly, dragging our three children from one country to the next has its challenges. However, for me, it would be even more challenging not only to be apart from them, but also to deny them this fantastic experience that they will carry with them for the rest of their lives.

If you’d like to read more of our adventures and survival strategies on the road, I invite you to check out my blog: http://tanyagolashboza.blogspot.com

Tanya Golash-Boza is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and American Studies at the University of Kansas. She is the author of Immigration Nation?: Raids, Detentions and Deportations in Post-911 America (forthcoming from Paradigm Publishers and Yo Soy Negro: Blackness in Peru (forthcoming from the University Press of Florida).
America’s Tragic “Natural Experiment” With the Children of Immigrants: Should We Create an Underclass or Help Our Children?

Robert Smith

America’s immigration policy over the last generation constitutes a tragic “natural experiment” on children of immigrants, with ironic results that mock the Supreme Court’s wise decision in Plyler v Doe in 1982, which gave undocumented students access to public education through high school. For twenty years, America has had nearly a moratorium on legalization for most undocumented immigrants, swelling the undocumented population to an estimated 12 million persons, including, tragically, 1.5 million children brought to the United States by their parents. These measures presumed that making life harder would make immigrants go home, and thus avoid creating the “underclass” some analysts feared. The opposite result could be emerging, but can be avoided by passing the Dream Act, giving undocumented children a chance to legalize their status via education.

For twelve years, I have ethnographically studied the social, economic and educational progress of children of Mexican immigrants in New York, as they moved from adolescence into early adulthood. My study includes US citizens, documented and undocumented immigrants. The good news is that most of these youth are doing well enough, and assimilating. They speak English as their main language, feel the US is a land of opportunity and that hard work is rewarded here.

Undocumented youth have done the worst, but not for lack of effort. My research shows that undocumented youth, especially those arriving as young children, do as well as their US-born peers until the middle of high school, when they begin to see legal status will hinder their future. At this point, most drop out to work “off the books” in the immigrant economy. Why, they ask me, should I sacrifice income my family needs now to go to school when I will work in the same job anyway? A minority pursue college. One I know is getting a Masters Degree while working full-time in the same deli since age fourteen. He also runs an after school program for immigrant youth, and sleeps only 2-3 hours per night. Can America really afford to waste this kind of talent, effort, and idealism among youth it has raised?

The situation is made more complex by varying state policies. Ten states have policies allowing undocumented youth to attend college, some have actually made it illegal for them to attend, and others have not taken action in either direction. North Carolina passed a particularly cruel law, forbidding undocumented youth from attending community colleges, where most who attend college go. None of these youth can work legally after they graduate. Taken together, these state and federal policies create what social scientists call a “natural experiment,” wherein some larger condition or policy creates “experimental” and “control” groups, where both groups are largely the same, but the former is subjected to some policy and the latter is not. Our immigration policies perform such a tragic natural experiment, asking: Let’s see what happens if we legally deny the chance to advance in American society to a certain segment of America’s children, raised in the United States, but not the rest.
America now has a chance to re-set the course of undocumented youth by passing the Dream Act which would enable undocumented students to legalize their status via education. President Obama and a bipartisan coalition support the measure (in fact as a Senator, President Obama was a co-sponsor of the bill in 2005 and 2007). Critics argue that such laws would undermine the United States as a nation of laws, and promotes growth in an underclass by increasing the number of children of migrants with low levels of education and income. But my research shows that blocking opportunities derails their educational plans, making it more likely they will become permanently poor. And while the US must obey the rule of law, those laws should be fair and proportional. Chief Justice Earl Warren used to ask "Is it fair?" in deciding big cases. Hence, I ask: is it fair to sentence these youth to life at hard labor — which in essence is what undocumented status means — for breaking the immigration law by coming to the United States as babies with their parents? Does the US punish the children of criminals for their parents’ wrongs? Does it punish people for life for infractions that are neither violent nor egregious? I think that America is much better than this. We can fix this upside-down moral universe by passing comprehensive immigration reform, especially the Dream Act.

The Dream Act would enable undocumented students to adjust their status by graduating high school and going to college. It is an important step in fixing America’s broken immigration system, and it should be passed. The US-raised children who benefit from the Dream Act will see their hard work rewarded, and will contribute more to the US, both economically because of their higher earnings and taxes paid, and socially, as future teachers, community leaders, and professionals. The America that I believe in, and that these idealistic youth believe in, would pass the Dream Act.

Robert Smith
Associate Professor, Baruch College and Graduate Center, CUNY
robert.smith@baruch.cuny.edu
Response to George Will on the Birthright Citizenship of Children of Undocumented Immigrants

As immigration scholars, we beg to disagree with George Will’s argument (Washington Post, Sunday March 28, A15) that “the simple” solution to unauthorized immigration is a re-interpretation of the 14th Amendment’s citizenship clause to end birthright citizenship for children of unauthorized immigrants. This position, which resurfaces every few years, is a-historical, and inconsistent with constitutional principle and with American values.

“Birthright citizenship” refers to the principle of granting citizenship to any person born within the United States. This practice is derived from the first section of the 14th Amendment, which states that “all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States.” Mr. Will, leaning heavily on an article by Lino Graglia, argues that there are three main reasons why this clause does not apply to children of undocumented immigrants: 1) unauthorized entry was a non-issue in 1868 because there were no immigration restrictions when the Amendment was written; 2) undocumented immigrants enter the country without the consent of the U.S. and thus can neither be construed to be “subject to the jurisdiction thereof” nor to owe allegiance to this country; 3) American Indians were excluded from birthright citizenship because they were considered members of autonomous tribes that did not owe allegiance to the U.S. All three claims are incorrect in their interpretation of the historical record.

Mr. Will’s assertion that the U.S. had no immigration restrictions prior to 1868 is false. Congress passed prohibitions against the slave trade in 1808. Because traders ignored the prohibition, this relegated imported slaves to the category of an “illegal commodity” if not an “illegal alien.” States and localities had also been enacting restrictions on immigration since colonial times. States had “pauper laws” targeted at immigrants from Europe and many later introduced head taxes to discourage the entry of poor Europeans. Wouldn’t individuals who evaded quarantine laws or head taxes most likely qualify as "illegal aliens" in modern parlance?

In Mr. Will’s interpretation of the 14th Amendment, the phrase “the jurisdiction thereof” excludes immigrants because as foreigners they do not owe allegiance to the U.S. government. However, the text of the Amendment does not require “allegiance”; it simply speaks of “jurisdiction.” Furthermore, the two terms do not have the same meaning as Mr. Will implies. In fact, Senator Cowen (R-PA) explicitly opposed the Amendment on the grounds that it would turn into U.S. citizens the children of people who “owe [my state] no allegiance; who pretend to owe none…”

As Harvard Law Professor Gerald Neuman notes in his book Strangers to the Constitution, being “subject to the jurisdiction” of the U.S., did encompass the vast majority of noncitizens, including undocumented immigrants. In fact, being “subject to the jurisdiction” of the U.S. means no more than being subject to the laws and rules of the U.S. government. As Justice Scalia has noted, when Congress says that a group of people are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S., this means that Congress “has made clear its intent to extend its laws [to this group].” Surely, Mr. Will would be the first to admit that regardless of their immigration status, foreigners are subject to U.S. laws and expected to comply with them.

Dear all,

Some colleagues (Jim Oberly, Kathy Fennelly, and Donna Gabaccia) and I have submitted a response to the Washington Post article that George Will wrote on March 28th concerning the birthright citizenship of the children of undocumented immigrants. The response (posted below) has benefited tremendously from the comments of Michael Olivas, Gerald Neuman, Margaret Stock and Dan Kowalski— a truly interdisciplinary effort.

Alexandra Filindra
Brown University

WOM VOLUME 16, NO. 2
Kwaachund (Mohican for “chutzpah”) best describes Mr. Will’s comparison of the exclusion of “Indians not taxed” in 1787 or 1868 to birthright citizenship of children in the U.S. today. He forgets that American Indians were here first, and that the Constitution of 1787 and the 14th Amendment of 1868 acknowledged precedence for Native people by recognizing the sovereignty of tribes over their members, that is, “Indians not taxed.” This is not the same as a fear on the part of the United States in 1868 that American Indians had a “divided allegiance” to some foreign power, as Mr. Will says. The U.S. insisted that American Indians recognize federal political supremacy through an allegiance clause in the many treaties signed with tribes up to 1871. The State of Georgia in the 1820s sought to abrogate one such treaty and have the Cherokee Nation described as “aliens, not owing allegiance to the United States.” In 1831, Justice Marshall famously rejected Georgia’s formulation and postulated that American Indian tribes were “domestic dependent nations.”

Neither Will nor Graglia are the first (and probably not the last) to argue that a “simple solution” to undocumented immigration is the repeal of birthright citizenship for the children of undocumented immigrants. Yet, it is important for readers to note that this “solution” is neither “simple” nor consistent with the principles and values embedded in the Constitution. As Professor Neuman states, “[the authors of the 14th Amendment] refused the invitation to create a hereditary caste of voteless denizens, vulnerable to expulsion and exploitation.” Contemporary scholars, politicians and pundits will do well to heed this advice.

Alexandra Filindra, Ph.D.  
Taubman Center for Public Policy and American Institutions  
Brown University

James W. Oberly, Ph.D.  
Professor  
Department of History  
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Donna R. Gabaccia, Ph.D.  
Director, Immigration History Research Center  
Rudolph J. Vecoli Chair of Immigration History Research  
Fesler-Lampert Chair in the Public Humanities (2009-2010)  
Immigration History Research Center

Katherine Fennelly, Ph.D.  
Professor  
Institute of Public Affairs  
University of Minnesota

Approximately 130 co-signatories are attached to this letter.  
Contact zvaldez@libarts.tamu.edu if you would like to receive a copy of the letter with signatories attached.


Immigration and Intergroup Conflict and Cooperation  
Organizer: Steve Gold

Immigration to the "New" South  
Organizer: Helen Marrow

Immigration and Organizations  
Organizer: David Kyle

Immigrant Entry, Citizenship and Integration  
Organizer: Frank Bean

Roundtables  
Margaret Chin and Tomás Jiménez

Arnold Dashefsky, professor of sociology at the University of Connecticut, was invested as the inaugural holder of the Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies at an investiture ceremony on April 3, 2009.

Journal Articles and Book Chapters


The Southern Regional Council published a REPORT in September, titled, Building Black-Brown Coalitions in the Southeast: Four African American-Latino Collaborations

written by Joel Alvarado and Charles Jaret. This report provides four case studies that explore how small groups of African Americans and Latinos have begun to work together on issues of mutual concern in their local communities, and assesses their progress and prospects. Copies of this report can be downloaded from the Southern Regional Council website: http://www.southernchanges.blogspot.com/ or hard copies of the report (while they last) or electronic copies are available from Prof. Charles Jaret (Georgia State University) on request, at cjaret@gsu.edu.
Organization & Environment:

THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC RESPONSES TO DISASTER: STUDYING POPULATION-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS IN THE CASE OF HURRICANE KATRINA

Elizabeth Fussell & James R. Elliott, Guest Editors

Volume 22, issue 4.

This special issue examines the population movements that occurred in New Orleans and the Gulf Coast region after Hurricane Katrina. It assembles nine articles from scholars who were on the ground in the first year after the hurricane. The introductory essay, by guest editors Elizabeth Fussell and James R. Elliott, introduces a framework for understanding the population movements triggered by this environmental event. Three types of movements are evident subsequent to the initial evacuation: unequal resettlement of the disaster zone, prolonged displacement in other locales, and the arrival of a recovery labor force made up of newcomers to the disaster zone. The articles each exemplify one of these three types of movements.

Displaced New Orleans Residents in the Aftermath of Hurricane Katrina: Results from a Pilot Survey
Narayan Sastry

Unequal Return: The Uneven Resettlements of New Orleans’ Uptown Neighborhoods
James R. Elliott, Amy Bellone Hite and Joel A. Devine

Evacuation and Return of Vietnamese New Orleanians Affected by Hurricane Katrina
Lung Vu, Mark J. VanLandingham, Mai Do and Carl L. Bankston III

The Other Side of the Diaspora: Race, Threat, and the Social Psychology of Evacuee Reception in Predominantly White Communities
Jennifer S. Hunt, Brian E. Armenta, April L. Seifert and Jessica L. Snowden

The State and Civil Society Response to Disaster: The Challenge of Coordination
Laura Lein, Ronald Angel, Holly Bell and Julie Beausoleil

Post-Katrina New Orleans as a New Migrant Destination
Elizabeth Fussell

Inequalities and Prospects: Ethnicity and Legal Status in the Construction Labor Force after Hurricane Katrina
Patrick Vinck, Phuong N. Pham, Laurel E. Fletcher and Eric Stover

Risk Amid Recovery: Occupational Health and Safety of Latino Day Laborers in the Aftermath of the Gulf Coast Hurricanes
Linda Delp, Laura Podolsky and Tomás Aguilar

Finding Housing: Discrimination and Exploitation of Latinos in the Post-Katrina Rental Market
Jeannie Haubert Weil

Organization & Environment is recognized as a leading international journal for ecosocial research and is unique in its emphasis on organizations, institutions, and nature. Ecosocial research refers to any interdisciplinary study of social organizing as it relates to the natural world. It publishes high-quality, peer-reviewed work underwritten by diverse epistemological positions in a variety of formats and innovative features.
Homeland Insecurity: 
The Arab American and Muslim American Experience After 9/11

Russell Sage Foundation (2009)

Louise A. Cainkar

In the aftermath of 9/11, many Arab and Muslim Americans came under intense scrutiny by federal and local authorities, as well as their own neighbors, on the chance that they might know, support, or actually be terrorists. As Louise Cainkar observes, even U.S.-born Arabs and Muslims were portrayed as outsiders, an image that was amplified in the months after the attacks. She argues that 9/11 did not create anti-Arab and anti-Muslim suspicion; rather, their socially constructed images and social and political exclusion long before these attacks created an environment in which misunderstanding and hostility could thrive and the government could defend its use of profiling. Combining analysis and ethnography, Homeland Insecurity provides an intimate view of what it means to be an Arab or a Muslim in a country set on edge by the worst terrorist attack in its history.

About the Author
LOUISE A. CAINKAR is assistant professor of sociology and social justice at Marquette University.

Charitable Choices: Philanthropic Decisions of Donors in the American Jewish Community

Lexington Books (2009)

Arnold Dashefsky and Bernard Lazerwitz

Examining the incentives and barriers to charitable behavior, Dashefsky and Lazerwitz account for such giving by members of the Jewish community. A discussion of motivations for charitable giving, Charitable Choices relies on quantitative and qualitative data in one religio-ethnic community.
Metropolitan Migrants
The Migration of Urban Mexicans to the United States
University of California Press (2008)
Rubén Hernández-León

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

Divided By Borders: Mexican Migrants and their Children
University of California Press (2010)
Joanna Dreby

Since 2000, approximately 440,000 Mexicans have migrated to the United States every year. Tens of thousands have left children behind in Mexico to do so. For these parents, migration is a sacrifice. What do parents expect to accomplish by dividing their families across borders? How do families manage when they are living apart? More importantly, do parents' relocations yield the intended results? Probing the experiences of migrant parents, children in Mexico, and their caregivers, Joanna Dreby offers an up-close and personal account of the lives of families divided by borders. What she finds is that the difficulties endured by transnational families make it nearly impossible for parents' sacrifices to result in the benefits they expect. Yet, paradoxically, these hardships reinforce family members' commitments to each other. A story both of adversity and the intensity of family ties, Divided by Borders is an engaging and insightful investigation of the ways Mexican families struggle and ultimately persevere in a global economy.
Replenished Ethnicity
Mexican Americans, Immigration, and Identity

University of California Press (2009)
Tomás R. Jiménez

Unlike the wave of immigration that came through Ellis Island and then subsided, immigration to the United States from Mexico has been virtually uninterrupted for one hundred years. In this vividly detailed book, Tomás R. Jiménez takes us into the lives of later-generation descendants of Mexican immigrants, asking for the first time how this constant influx of immigrants from their ethnic homeland has shaped their assimilation. His nuanced investigation of this complex and little-studied phenomenon finds that continuous immigration has resulted in a vibrant ethnicity that later-generation Mexican Americans describe as both costly and beneficial. Replenished Ethnicity sheds new light on America's largest ethnic group, making it must reading for anyone interested in how immigration is changing the U.S.

Racing Romance:
Love, Power, and Desire among Asian American/White Couples
Rutgers University Press (2009)

Kumiko Nemoto

Despite being far from the norm, interracial relationships are more popular than ever. Racing Romance sheds special light on the bonds between whites and Asian Americans, an important topic that has not garnered well-deserved attention until now. Incorporating life-history narratives and interviews with those currently or previously involved with an interracial partner, Kumiko Nemoto addresses the contradictions and tensions—a result of race, class, and gender—that Asian Americans and whites experience.

Similar to black/white relationships, stereotypes have long played crucial roles in AsianAmerican/white encounters. Partners grapple with media representations of Asian women as submissive or hypersexual and Asian men are often portrayed as weak laborers or powerful martial artists. Racing Romance reveals how allegedly progressive interracial relationships remain firmly shaped by the logic of patriarchy and gender inherent to the ideal of marriage, family, and nation in America, even as this ideal is juxtaposed with discourses of multiculturalism and color blindness.
Eastern European Immigrant Families
Routledge (2009)

Mihaela Robila

The rapid growth of Eastern European immigrants around the world has received insufficient attention. This volume fills this gap by presenting key issues related to immigration from Eastern Europe. After reviewing a historical background, the book presents quantitative and qualitative data on contemporary Eastern European migration with a focus on children and families, addressing issues such as cultural beliefs, child-rearing values and practices, gender roles and marital interactions. The volume also examines the benefits and challenges of migration in Eastern European sending countries such as the role of remittances, the loss of human capital or human trafficking. The issues faced by Eastern European families as they immigrate around the world are also explored.

Multiculturalism and Social Cohesion:
Potentials and Challenges of Diversity
Springer (2009)

Jeffrey Reitz, Raymond Breton, Karen Dion, Kenneth Dion

Does multiculturalism policy create social cohesion, or undermine it? Multiculturalism was introduced in Canada in the 1970s and widely adopted internationally, but more recently has been hotly debated, amid new concerns about social, cultural, and political impacts of immigration. Advocates praise multiculturalism for its emphasis on special recognition for cultural minorities as facilitating their social integration, while opponents charge that multiculturalism threatens social cohesion by encouraging social isolation. Multiculturalism is thus rooted in a theory of human behaviour, and this book examines the empirical validity of some of its basic propositions, focusing on Canada as the country for which the most enthusiastic claims for multiculturalism have been made. The analysis draws on the national Ethnic Diversity Survey of over 41,000 Canadians in 2002.

The analysis provides a new and more nuanced understanding of the complex relation between multiculturalism and social cohesion, challenging uncritically optimistic or pessimistic views. Ethnic community ties facilitate some aspects of social integration, while discouraging others. For racial minorities, relations within and outside minority communities are greatly complicated by more frequent experiences of discrimination and inequality, slowing processes of social integration. Implications for multicultural policies emphasize that race relations present important challenges across Quebec and the rest of Canada, and that ethnic and religious community development requires more explicit support for social integration.

Written for: Demographers, sociologists, economists, psychologists and policy makers
SECTION OFFICERS

CHAIR
Audrey Singer
The Brookings Institution

CHAIR-ELECT
Monica Boyd
University of Toronto

PAST CHAIR
Frank Bean
University of California, Irvine

SECRETARY TREASURER
Angie Chung
University at Albany

COUNCIL (year term expires)
Irene Bloemraad 2010
UC Berkeley
Steve Gold 2010
Michigan State University
Norma Fuentes 2010
Fordham University
Margaret Chin 2011
Hunter College & Graduate Center, CUNY
Robert Courtney Smith 2011
Baruch College & Graduate Center, CUNY
Tomás Jiménez  2012
Stanford University
Nazli Kibria  2012
Boston University

NEWSLETTER EDITOR
Zulema Valdez
Texas A&M University

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE
Linda Gjokaj
Michigan State University

WEBSITE DESIGN&MAINTENANCE
Charlie Morgan
Brigham Young University

WORLD ON THE MOVE WELCOMES YOUR SUBMISSIONS, OPINIONS, EDITORIALS, AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE SEND ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS TO
ZULEMA VALDEZ, NEWSLETTER EDITOR:
zvaldez@libarts.tamu.edu

WOM HQ
Academic Building
Sociology Department, Texas A&M University