Dear Members:

As we head into the summer, I’m happy to report that the 2011 ASA meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada promises to be an exciting one for International Migration Section members. There will be three section sessions, a roundtable section, a business section with awards, a mentoring lunch, and a reception.

Our section day is Monday, August 22. The day begins with a session at Caesar’s Palace on the “Impact of the Global Recession on International Migration” (Steven J. Gold, chair), followed by afternoon sessions on “Immigrants and their Descendants in Comparative Context: Remaking the Middle Class” (Jody Agius Vallejo, chair) and “Place Matters: Local Dynamics of Immigration in the United States and Beyond” (G. Cristina Mora-Torres, chair). Our roundtable session, organized by Wendy Roth and Biorn Ivemark, runs between 10:30-11:30 a.m. and is followed by the business meeting between 11:30-12:20. Room numbers for all these events are not yet available so please check the final program for locations.

The Mentoring Lunch returns. On Monday, August 22 between 12:30-2pm, we are holding our third annual mentoring lunch. First held in 2007 in New York City and then in 2008 in Boston, this lunch provides many opportunities for graduate students, junior scholars and more senior faculty to meet and have longer discussions regarding research and career issues than usually afforded in our sessions and elsewhere. Christie Batson, the local representative for the section (see page 2), has been working hard to find a good location. Based on her efforts, a wonderful sit-down lunch will be served in the Trivi Restaurant at Caesar’s Palace. The price for members will be $20.00. Although this price is higher than in previous years, it is already discounted from a much greater original fee. I am happy to report that the IM section council approved a substantial per person subsidy from the original price to bring the cost down to a reasonable level. I will be sending out a notice shortly so that members can sign up for this luncheon. I urge everyone to participate in this event.
Our Evening Reception Beckons. Between 6:30 -8pm, Monday August 22, the International Migration section reception will be held at Caesar’s Palace. Co-hosted with the journal on Ethnic and Racial Studies, it too offers opportunities to connect with people whom you missed earlier in the day and to meet new colleagues. Be sure to come!

A Grateful Good-Bye and a Warm Welcome
This is the last issue of WOM with Zulema Valdez as the editor (see page 22). She has been tirelessly and voluntarily serving the section in this capacity since 2006. I and others on the past and present council are grateful for her talents, energy and organizational skills. We are fortunate to have Minjeong Kim as the new WOM editor starting in Fall 2011.

Other News. All our sessions deal with core areas of international migration: global flows, migrant integration and new geographies of settlement. Several of our members further showcase the subject of integration in this issue of WOM. David Bartram probes the application of a large and growing inter-disciplinary literature on happiness to the topic of immigrant well-being (page 3). Tomás Jiménez examines immigrants in the United States, asking how well they are integrating (page 6); and Maria Medvedeva examines the multi-faceted dimensions of linguistic adaptation (page 8). In the policy and political arenas, state legislation on aspects of immigration continues to gather momentum (see comments made by past-chair, Audrey Singer in the Spring 2010 WOM). The National Conference of State Legislatures recently reported that during the first quarter of 2011 over 1500 bills and resolutions relating to migrants were introduced in state legislatures, up from just under 1200 bills in the first quarter of 2010. The foci of such legislation were on employment, identification documents including driver’s licenses, the role of local law enforcement officers, education, and to a lesser extent public benefits, voting and trafficking issues. Not all of these bills and resolutions were passed, but by the end of March 2011, 26 states had enacted 63 laws and adopted 78 resolutions. Two very recent Supreme Court decisions are also noteworthy. On May 26, 2011 the U.S. Supreme Court said Arizona may deny employers a license to do business for a second violation of its Legal Arizona Workers Act of 2007, and it upheld Arizona’s requirement that employers check with the federal E-Verify program before hiring workers. The latter has implications for the additional 13 states that compel at least some employers to use E-Verify. Further, on June 6, 2011 the Supreme Court ordered a federal appellate court to review its earlier decision striking down an ordinance adopted in Hazelton, Pennsylvania that would take away business licenses of employers who hired illegal migrants without using E-verify and landlords who rented to these migrants. All of these decisions rest on the argument that the federal government has exclusive authority over immigration except in matters of licensing and similar laws.

Clearly international migration remains center stage in research, policy making and politics, and there is much to discuss. The annual meeting of the International Migration section represents a wonderful opportunity for conversation and debate on many of these and other immigration topics. I look forward to seeing you on August 22nd in Las Vegas.

Monica Boyd
Monica Boyd, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Canada Research Chair in Immigration, Inequality and Public Policy and Professor of Sociology
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Introducing the 2011 International Migration Section Local Coordinator:

We are fortunate to have Christie D. Batson serve as our 2011 Mentoring Lunch coordinator. Christie is an Assistant Professor at the University of Nevada Las Vegas. She specializes in Mexican immigrant assimilation and patterns of intermarriage among contemporary immigrants in the U.S. Her current research explores the educational outcomes of immigrant children and the occupational assimilation of Mexican women who work in the Las Vegas service industry. She is also heavily engaged in urban sustainability research that explores community attachment, neighborhood satisfaction, and quality of life issues in Las Vegas.
Immigrants and Well-being: What Can We Learn from “Happiness Studies”? David Bartram

What makes immigrants better off? That question animates much of the work migration scholars do, at least implicitly. Answering it requires knowing what we mean by “better off.” We often use this term to indicate that someone has more money, a higher income. But it also has a broader connotation, one that accommodates or even amounts to happiness: “she will be better off without him.” The term is ambiguous, reflecting our tendency to gloss over distinctions between different types of well-being.

The main distinction to be made is between objective and subjective dimensions of well-being, where “subjective well-being” is jargon for happiness. ¹ Emphasizing that distinction is important because there is often not a strong correlation between the two types: a high level of objective well-being is no guarantee of happiness. Consider income: those with more money are in general happier than those with less, but that cross-sectional association is rather weak, and gaining a higher income does not generally lead to greater happiness (the “Easterlin paradox”). ² Some forms of objective well-being do affect happiness in a “longitudinal” sense, but these are relationships that need to be investigated empirically, rather than treated as axioms or assumptions (as in much of modern economics). Research along these lines, “happiness studies,” has increased dramatically in recent years.³

These points suggest some intriguing and important questions for migration studies. Many core research topics can be framed in terms that highlight immigrants’ well-being. Political integration, for example, is clearly an important objective dimension of immigrants’ well-being. But: does political integration lead to greater happiness? A negative answer would not mean it is unimportant; Amartya Sen argues, convincingly, that some forms of objective well-being can be important in their own right, whatever the subjective consequences.⁴ Even so, we might want to have clear ideas on why instances of objective well-being such as political integration would matter if they did not bring happiness. Beyond that, happiness itself is surely important in its own right, ⁵ no less for immigrants than for anyone else – and knowing its determinants for immigrants might help in setting priorities.

One could pose many questions of the same form, including a sweeping question about migration itself. In some cases people migrate because their very survival is at risk (fundamental objective well-being). But sometimes the motivation is better framed in terms of aspirations: one wants a better life, and one hopes to get it via migration to a wealthier country e.g. the USA. But: is life really better in the USA? Are immigrants generally “better off” than they were before? The economic gain that comes with employment in a high-wage country might not bring greater happiness, and perhaps it sometimes even brings greater unhappiness. People who achieve higher incomes typically adapt quickly to the new level and then aspire to even more (the “hedonic treadmill”) – a tendency likely to be exacerbated for immigrants via direct exposure to the consumption standards of the wealthier society. Some migrants also experience downward mobility in relative status – another important point for happiness, given that a central mechanism of the cross-sectional association between income and happiness is status comparisons (income as a positional good). In short, some migrants motivated primarily by income aspirations might hold exaggerated expectations about the benefits of “first-world” incomes and then might make big sacrifices in other areas of their lives that are more important for happiness (including the happiness of their families).

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These statements might strike some as disturbing. They imply that migrants are perhaps sometimes mistaken in their own beliefs about the benefits of migration (at least to the extent that ideas about those benefits include happiness – as surely they should). Though troubling, that possibility fits well with a key characteristic of happiness studies – its rejection of the “revealed preferences” axiom of conventional economics. Happiness researchers frame the point in precisely these terms: we often do not know what will bring us happiness, and some decisions turn out to have been mistakes (particularly decisions that give excessive emphasis to financial aspirations). Migrants are surely no different from other people in this respect.

A great deal depends on migrants’ starting points, what they have left behind – and we now arrive at a well-known data limitation that currently impedes addressing questions like these, via quantitative analysis in particular (most happiness research uses survey data). Ideally we would use longitudinal analysis of panel data to control for unobserved characteristics and to deal with issues of selection and causal direction. But we generally don’t have good panel data on immigrants collected before and after migration (the Mexican Migration Project is the only exception I am aware of, and it does not contain data on happiness). At present we are mostly limited to cross-sectional analyses of the sort that tell us that immigrants in the US (and elsewhere) are in general less happy than natives (a gap that doesn’t appear to diminish over time as one might expect). There is of course scope for “qualitative” work on happiness as well – something that sociologists might be well-placed to contribute.

Addressing questions like these could be broadly useful in a number of ways. Again, many migration researchers are manifestly motivated in their work by concern for the well-being of the people they study. Consideration of happiness (and of the subjective/objective distinction) might be a useful path to a more systematic way of thinking about what well-being means (or should mean – these issues are inescapably normative). Sociologists have been slower to embrace happiness studies than scholars in other fields – but if you scratch the surface you quickly find a wealth of (mostly) good work.

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References
7 These questions are more easily explored for internal migration, e.g. Gordon F. De Jong, Apichat Chamratrithirong, and Quyng-Giang Tran (2002) “For better, for worse: Life satisfaction consequences of migration”, International Migration Review, 36 (3), 838-863.
9 Ruut Veenhoven is a notable exception, e.g. (2008) “Sociological theories of subjective well-being”, in: Michael Eid and Randy Larsen (eds), The science of subjective well-being: a tribute to Ed Diener, pp. 44-61 (New York: Guilford Publications).
Immigrants in the United States: How well are they Integrating into Society?

By Tomás R. Jiménez
Stanford University

Author’s note: Last summer the Migration Policy Institute asked me to write a report that assesses the state of immigrant integration in the United States. The report is part of a comparative project that examines immigrant integration in the United States and Europe with an eye on improving immigration systems in both places. The following is an excerpt of that report. The report draws on the latest social science research, much of which comes from IM section members, in order to paint a picture of immigrant integration today. The excerpt spares many details in the interest of space. The full report is available on the Migration Policy Institute’s website: www.migrationpolicy.org.

Immigrant integration in the United States is proceeding steadily, if unevenly. The recent inflow of immigrants is integrating well along indicators that social scientists typically use to measure integration. The gap between them and the rest of society narrows over time, as immigrants and their children learn English, interact with members of host communities, and become involved in the political process. The children of immigrants, regardless of their ethnoracial origin, tend to outperform their parents in educational attainment, occupational status, wealth, and home ownership, while narrowing the gap with US-born non-Hispanic whites. Residential segregation also decreases substantially between the first and second generations, and rates of intermarriage between ethnic and racial groups increase. English language proficiency improves dramatically, and by the third and higher generations virtually all those with immigrant backgrounds speak good English. Naturalization rates have risen since the early 1990s, although substantial numbers of permanent residents eligible to naturalize have not done so.

Progress among the United States’ different immigrant groups is uneven. Latinos experience very rapid improvement according to several measures of social and economic integration across generations, but their progress has often not been sufficient to enable even third- and higher-generation Latinos to catch up their non-Hispanic white counterparts. Latino citizens also have relatively low rates of voter registration and voting.

A Role for Policy?

Remarkably, the process of integration has unfolded almost entirely without the help of policy intervention. Refugees are the only category of immigrants to benefit from an active, coordinated integration policy. The reach of coordinated integration programs is limited to the 15 percent of the immigrant population annually admitted as refugees or asylees. The other 85 percent have no access to assistance aside from a small amount of funding for English-language acquisition and some workforce training provided by a patchwork of programs that together do not constitute a coherent integration policy.

There is evidence of a more active approach to integration in some US locales. Just as some state and local governments have initiated efforts to enforce restrictive immigration policies, other locales have developed policies aimed at achieving fuller belonging for immigrant newcomers. State, county, and local governments sponsor programs to help lawful permanent residents (LPRs) become citizens, cultivate leadership within immigrant communities, provide English language acquisition, and develop better relations between law enforcement and immigrant populations.

The federal government has taken small steps toward forming an immigrant integration policy. The Bush administration created an Office of Citizenship, which works to “provide federal leadership, tools, and resources to proactively foster immigrant integration.” In these efforts, the Office of Citizenship has played a relatively

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minor role, with its most visible initiative being a website (www.welcometoUSA.gov) that provides information intended to help immigrants learn English, become citizens, and become civically engaged. Another government-led effort, soon to be launched by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, will involve a multilingual ad campaign that encourages LPRs to apply for citizenship.

However, the strategy that has dominated the approach to immigrant integration can best be described as *laissez faire* in terms of policy intervention.

**Challenges to Integration**

The *laissez faire* approach has worked in the United States, but its functionality may be threatened by the precarious state of public education and immigration policies that leave far too many in an unauthorized status.

Schools provide training for immigrants and their descendants to successfully pursue economic aspirations, producing social and political forms of integration. Schools can also be a socializing mechanism that affords children the opportunity to interact with members of other ethnoracial groups, thereby breaking down such boundaries. In locales with large immigrant populations, such as California, New York, Florida, and Illinois, overcrowding, high teacher turnover, and chronic underfunding have stressed public schools, thereby hurting prospects for successful integration.

The most significant impediment to successful immigrant integration is the unauthorized legal circumstances which characterize roughly 30% of today’s immigrants. Low levels of formal education and a lack of English-language ability, combined with the impact of legal status means that unauthorized immigrants earn substantially less than legal-resident immigrants and the US-born population, and they are more likely live below the poverty line and lack health insurance.³

Legal status also has a dampening effect on the integration of the estimated 1.5 million children under 18 years of age who are unauthorized.⁴ Federal law permits these children to attend public schools through high school. Only small numbers of the estimated 65,000 unauthorized immigrants who graduate from high school annually make it to college.⁵ Just ten states offer in-state tuition to unauthorized immigrant students, and there is little, if any, government financial aid available for these students. With the full burden of college tuition, it takes a staggering effort for unauthorized college students to find their way to graduation day. A post-high school degree improves their job prospects only marginally, since federal law prevents their legal hiring. As unauthorized youth become aware of their legal status and its negative implications for their educational and employment prospects, they have lower aspirations for their own mobility and, in some cases, see little point in making an effort in school because they see their educational success as irrelevant in a labor market from which they are legally excluded.⁶

It appears that the negative impact of being unauthorized can persist after the first generation. According to findings based on Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles, US-born Mexican adults whose parents arrived without authorization and remained unauthorized achieve more than a full year less schooling than individuals whose parents were authorized, net of other factors.⁷ Even socioeconomically successful adult children of unauthorized immigrants find it difficult to gain an economic foothold because they devote substantial economic resources to help parents cope with the vagaries of healthcare, the job market, and housing.⁸

**The Big Picture**

With or without comprehensive policies, immigrant integration is proceeding in the United States. Though the pace of integration varies depending on the origin of immigrants and the places in which they settle, the master trend today looks strikingly similar to patterns of integration among the major wave of European immigration to the United States that took place a century ago. Integration is not necessarily a smooth process.

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It entails uncomfortable adjustments among immigrants, their descendants, and the host society in which they settle. Nonetheless, these adjustments appear to be taking place among all parties involved, though they are much more difficult for unauthorized immigrants and their children.

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References
1 From “Immigrants in the United States: How well are they Integrating into Society?” Migration Policy Institute, Washington, DC (May 2011).
2 See, for example, Santa Clara County’s (CA) Immigrant Relations and Integration Services; Illinois New Americans Integration Initiative; Littleton (CO) Immigrant Integration Initiative.
4 Passel and Cohn, Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States.
6 Leisy Janet Abrego, “I can't go to college because I don't have papers’ Incorporation Patterns of Latino Undocumented Youth” Latino Studies 4: 212-31, www.williamperezphd.com/articles/abrego-2006.pdf.

Immigrant Linguistic Adaptation: Language or Language Speaker?

By Maria Medvedeva, Ph.D.

I became interested in language and immigration in 2003. There was much certainty about immigrant linguistic adaptation in scholarly literature: about language shift from ethnic-language toward English monolingualism and its implications for child-parent relationships, educational and professional attainment, and civic engagement of immigrants. Our knowledge, however, seemed somehow disconnected from the daily experiences of immigrant families around me (including my own family). I am not saying that the research findings were wrong but they seemed disconnected and fragmented—because we did not know and still don’t know what language means to immigrants and their children, over time, across geographies, social spaces, and groups. Several examples:

- Theoretically, the role of language is particularly explicit in the discussion of selective acculturation—the most favorable adaptation trajectory for immigrant families. This pattern of acculturation is frequently associated with fluent bilingualism among children of immigrants. Though the mechanisms of this relationship have been debated, the general logic is the same: bilingual abilities of children help to maintain positive child-parent relationships, which in turn help to minimize the adverse effects of
precipitous assimilation. However, what if, as studies in other disciplines reported, family relationships were a stronger predictor of language use and proficiency over time? In that case, language would have no obvious logical place in current theoretical frameworks even though we recognize its importance.

- Much sociological research has described linguistic adaptation of children of immigrants in the U.S. as a rapid and irreversible shift toward English monolingualism. Many studies note the importance of adolescence in that shift. However, few studies explore the special circumstances of linguistic adaptation in adolescence, such as desire to fit peers’ linguistic standards, heightened self-consciousness, sensitivity to accent variations, and lower linguistic self-confidence.

- Several recent studies include questions about overall language preference as a subjective side of immigrant linguistic adaptation, hypothesizing that the “overall language preference” is important; however, we do not know what “language preference” means and how it relates to language proficiency and use, or self-identification generally.

- We rarely recognize the methodological challenge of using language data or the dual meaning of self-reported language proficiency as a proxy for objective language skills and, equally important for our field, a measure of personal comfort with one’s languages.

**Why does this disconnect persist?** I found one explanation in a 2009 book by Ofelia Garcia, *Bilingual education in the 21st century: A global perspective* we are fascinated by language rather than language speakers. Why is this important?

The 2005-2009 American Community Survey estimated that over 55 million (or 20%) of U.S. residents 5 years and older spoke a non-English language at home. 20 percent were ages 5 to 17, 70 percent were 18 to 64, and 10 percent were 65 and over. Over 84 percent of the foreign-born population and 10 percent of the native-born population were non-English speakers, the majority of whom spoke Spanish (62%). The numbers for the younger population were as striking; almost 16 million children in the U.S. had at least one foreign-born parent (20% of American children), and over 70 percent of them spoke a non-English language at home.

The collective presence of non-English speakers in American society is obviously important. Politics of national identity, social expectations about “normal” language proficiency and use, labor market and educational systems are shaped by and in response to this group. As a social behavior, language remains an instrument of political, social, and economic control, and together with race and ethnicity markers, language defines and maintains boundaries of social stratification in our multiethnic society.

The ideology of a standard, or unaccented, English monolingualism spoken language continues to define the context of linguistic adaptation of immigrant families in the U.S.

The immigrant family itself, however, has never been a realm of exclusive ethnic language use. In 1966, Joshua Fishman described the immigrant family as “a meeting ground for two competing languages” and emphasized its dual function in immigrant linguistic adaptation as a “bulwark of ethnicity” and “an agency of Americanization of immigrant parents and their children alike.” Fishman argued that the two roles of the immigrant family were “scarcely reconcilable,” making competing cultural influences a usual trait of immigrant daily life. Not only were the immigrant parents and their children living in the two cultural worlds of their host society and country of origin but they also actively negotiated any cultural and linguistic differences and contradictions between these two worlds. That is why we need to focus to language speakers.

To emphasize the role of language speakers, Ofelia Garcia developed a concept of “translanguaging” to describe language practices of people speaking more than one language. This notion

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suggests that bilingual speakers are not the sum of two monolinguals. Their practices form a continuum of linguistic and cultural repertoires, which speakers use to make sense of their bilingual worlds. Along those lines, Marjorie Orellana carefully documented the experiences of child translators and the challenges of naming and framing the cultural practice of translation in immigrant families. Ana Zentella told the story of language, gender, and growing up in the Puerto Rican community in New York. Charlotte Burck and Toshie Okita drew two especially rich pictures of language and parenting in European contexts. All these studies share a common concern about the meaning of language for bilingual speakers: How do language speakers assess their proficiency? How do they choose which language to speak and what does it mean to them? How do they relate to and identify with their languages?

There is a fine line between being eager to look deep into an issue and exaggerating its importance. Immigrants and their children do not consciously decide to adapt linguistically, and bilingual competence is not their primary goal. Rather, they explore their options and try to make sense of their daily experiences. Immigrants and their children experience their linguistic adaptation through this daily recognition and reconciliation of their families' migration histories and the conditions of their social integration into their host society. This is exactly what makes immigrant linguistic adaptation and language speakers especially relevant and interesting to migration scholars.

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References
5The Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study, the Immigrant Second Generation in Metropolitan New York Study, and the Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles Study.
1. Immigrants and Their Descendants in Comparative Context: Remaking the Middle Class.
   Time: Mon, Aug 22 - 2:30pm - 4:10pm
   Session Organizer: Jody Agius Vallejo, USC

   Gender and the Socioeconomic Intergenerational Mobility of Post-1965 Immigrants and Second Generation, Julie Park (Maryland), Stephanie J. Nawyn (Michigan State), Megan Jane Benetsky (Maryland)
   Structural Assimilation and the Political Incorporation of Latinos in the US, Sheilamae Reyes (Ohio State)
   Who is French?: Middle-class positionality and identity among second-generation North African immigrants in France, Jean Beaman (Northwestern)
   Shades of White: How High-Skilled Asian Immigration Shapes What it Means to be White, Tomas R. Jimenez (Stanford), Adam Louis Horowitz (Stanford)
   Discussant: Min Zhou (UCLA)

   Time: Mon, Aug 22 - 8:30am - 10:10am
   Session Presider and Organizer: Steven J. Gold (Michigan State University)

   Doing Gender, Ensuring Survival: Mexican Migration and Economic Crisis in the Rural Mountain West, Leah Caroline Schmalzbauer (Montana State)
   Exporting Health: From Cuba to Venezuela to the United States, Silvia Pedraza (University of Michigan)
   Skirting the Border: The Role of Formal Organizations in the Generation of Undocumented Labor, SaunJuhi Verma (Chicago)

3. Place Matters: Local Dynamics of Immigration in the United States and Beyond
   Time: Mon, Aug 22 - 4:30pm - 6:10pm
   Presider and Organizer: G. Cristina Mora-Torres (Chicago)

   The Encounter between Post-1965 Immigrants and Organizations in New Destinations: Comparing Two New England Cities, Ken Chih-Yan Sun (Brandeis University), Wendy Cadge (Brandeis)
   Welcome to Baltimore, Hon: Immigrants in Charm City, Elizabeth J. Clifford (Towson)
   The Importance of Place for Refugee Aid Policy Development in Berlin, Suzanna M. Crage (Pittsburgh)
   Discussant: Sofya Aptekar (Princeton)

4. Section on International Migration Roundtable Session (one-hour).
   Time: Mon, Aug 22 - 10:30am - 11:30am
Migrations and Transitions:

Ernesto Castañeda, Ph.D. has joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Texas, El Paso.

Matthew R. Sanderson will join the Sociology Department at Kansas State University as Assistant Professor of Sociology in Fall 2011.

David Piacenti will join the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Metropolitan State College of Denver in Fall 2011.

Awards and Announcements:

Tiffany D. Joseph (PhD, University of Michigan 2011) has been named a Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Scholar at Harvard University for 2011-2013 and will conduct research exploring how documentation status influences the healthcare access of Boston-area Latino immigrants.

Jerome Krase (Brooklyn College of Cuny, Sociology Department, New York) gave a keynote address entitled, "Seeing Cities Exchange: The Global Migration of Diversity," at the fourth annual seminar "Migration & Cultural Diversity" in EDTSS, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL), in May, 2011.

Bedelia Richards (University of Richmond) was selected to participate in the NEH “Rethinking International Migration” Summer institute led by Roger Waldinger at UCLA this summer.

Jessica M. Vasquez (University of Kansas) has been named a Russell Sage Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City for the 2011-2012 academic year.

Min Zhou (UCLA) is spending three summers (2010-2012) in Guangzhou as the Changjiang Scholar Lecture Professor at Sun Yat-sen University, China. She has currently launched two projects in China: one is on Chinese immigrant transnational organizations, examining how transnationalism affects immigrant incorporation into the US society and homeland development in China, and the other is on Africans in Guangzhou, looking at why and how Africans have come to Guangzhou, how they perceive the host city and local people, and how local people receive and treat them.

Call For Papers:


The International Sociological Association’s next conference (“Forum of Sociology”) will take place August 1st–4th 2012 in Buenos Aires. RC-31 (the Sociology of Migration) will have an extensive list of sessions, and we invite you to consider submitting a paper when the sessions are announced in August 2011. (The “sticker price” of ISA membership might seem high, but it covers a four-year period and is only US$120 for students, and membership of RC31 is then $20. RC31 members are also welcome to submit session proposals, prior to June 15.) Details are available at the RC31 website: www.isa-sociology.org/rc31.htm. David Bartram (program coordinator), University of Leicester
I was privileged to know Frank Bonilla for 40-plus years, from my early graduate-school days in Massachusetts into his retirement years in southern California. Without his mentoring, I would not have stuck with Latin American political studies in an era of cold war scholarship. And subsequently, in the 1970s–1990s, without his colleagueship and intellectual influence, I would not have made the leap into Latino migration studies. I begin with this personal experience because I am only one of many whose careers and lives he touched, shaped, and enriched.

Frank was a multidimensional Renaissance Man. His early life as the son of Puerto Rican parents provided little material wealth but was very rich in instilling values for life. He experienced first-hand the realities of barrio life (in the Bronx and Harlem) and of racial discrimination in other venues and turned these experiences into a lifetime of struggle for social justice and for the rights of the poor, communities of color, and migrants. He must have been born with personal values of basic kindness and respect for those around him, for they characterized his entire 85-year life.

As a scholar and professor, Frank began in the early 1960s with the American Universities Field Service in Latin America, including Brazil, where he taught and wrote about agrarian reform and favela poverty, the issues of the day. While an associate professor at MIT (1963–1969), he did pioneering work in Venezuela with José Silva Michelena of the Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, writing a piercing critique of the elites and foreign oil interests. Unlike many others during the 1960s, Frank rejected the career rewards of cold war scholarship and used his pen as a tool for social equality. During his professorship at Stanford University (1969–1972) his graduate seminar “Structures of Dependency” became legendary, and transformative for students.

It was after his return to New York, going back to his roots, in 1973 that Frank made his most lasting contributions. He founded and for 20 years directed the City University of New York’s Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, eventually housed at Hunter College. One of his seminal collaborative studies, published by the Centro’s History Task Force, Labor Migration under Capitalism (1979), while focused on the Puerto Rican experience, became a paradigmatic work for understanding migration circuits and cycles and, indeed, a model for Latino migration and diaspora studies for generations of scholars.

But the Centro was not simply one more unit for academic research. It was infused by Frank’s dedication to addressing the problems facing communities of color, such as over-imprisonment of African-Americans and Latinos and the need to expand educational opportunities for these communities.
Through New York City’s Puerto Rican Hispanic Leadership Forum and the Empowerment Institute of the Community Service Society (City of New York), to mention only two, Frank maintained direct advocacy involvement with the community. Nationally he served on the National Commission on Minorities in Higher Education, among other entities.

In 1983 Frank and three colleagues on other campuses initiated the founding of the Inter-University Program for Latino Research, which has united over 20 interdisciplinary research centers in Latino studies and created a national forum and voice on issues affecting Latino communities. Through IUPLR, Frank and his colleagues expanded the boundaries of collaborative research on Latinos in the Americas and in a globalizing economy and on the Latinization of the United States. He coordinated the project “Latinos in a Changing U.S. Economy.”

In 1986 Frank was appointed Thomas Hunter Professor of Sociology at Hunter. Frank was always pushing the limits of existing scholarship and breaking new intellectual ground. He never viewed the production of knowledge as an individual task. He was always seeking input from those around him, at the dining table or around the ironing board at home or in his office or those of colleagues at the university, revising and perfecting phrases for a speech he had to give the next day or finalizing an article for a looming deadline.

Frank influenced dozens of Latin American Perspectives editors of several generations. He will be greatly missed by these and thousands of other colleagues, many of them also close friends, across the nation and the world. Frank Bonilla, ¡Presente!

~Susanne Jonas, University of California, Santa Cruz

The full article was originally written for the May 2011 issue of Latin American Perspectives.

There will be a public tribute/memorial to Frank Bonilla at Hunter College on June 9, 2011. Please visit the Hunter College website for the edition of El Boletín dedicated to Frank:


Dr. Frank Bonilla, a founder of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies and its first director, passed away on Tuesday, December 28 in Escondido, California after a long Illness. He was 85 years old. We mourn the loss of a great scholar, activist and humanitarian.

Frank was committed to giving voice to Latinos and other populations underrepresented in academia and to turning Centro into the most vital scholarly and community resource of its kind. His indomitable spirit, patience, and inspiration will resonate on this campus for generations to come. In 1997, after a lifetime of dedicated of advocacy and research, which culminated in the founding of Centro and the Inter-University Program for Latino Research, Dr. Bonilla retired to California to reside closer to family. He continued to work on independent projects until 2002, when illness led him to retire from all professional activities.

He is survived by three children, Sandra M. Bailey of Cleburne Texas, Natasha Bonilla Martinez of San Marcos, California, and Dr. Francisco Antonio Bonilla of Canton, Massachusetts; five grandchildren, Elena Pohl, Luisa Detwiler, Marina Martinez, Sara Bonilla, and Rosa Bonilla; and a great grandson, John Alan Corley.
Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative

The Citizenship Public Education and Awareness Initiative promotes awareness of the rights, responsibilities, and importance of United States citizenship, and the free naturalization preparation resources available to permanent residents and immigrant-serving organizations.

Through this effort, USCIS seeks to:

- Increase awareness of the rights, responsibilities, and importance of U.S. citizenship.
- Encourage eligible permanent residents to consider the benefits of U.S. citizenship for themselves and their communities.
- Increase understanding of the naturalization process and requirements.
- Increase awareness of available citizenship preparation resources.
- Educate eligible permanent residents about the steps they can take to apply for citizenship and prepare for the naturalization process.

How Community Organizations can Support the Initiative
Community organizations can support the initiative in a number of ways. Several possibilities include:

- Referring clients to the Citizenship Resource Center.
- Linking to the Citizenship Resource Center on the organization’s website.
- Linking to the initiative’s print, radio, and video messages on the organization’s website.
- Adding the organization’s English language and/or citizenship programs to America’s Literacy Directory.
- Placing initiative print ads (posters) in office waiting areas, classrooms, community centers, and other visible areas.
- Registering for one free copy of the USCIS Civics and Citizenship Toolkit and utilizing its contents in citizenship or English language programs.

Print, radio, and video messages and materials are available for download and use below. You must receive approval from the USCIS Office of Citizenship before airing any of these messages on paid or donated media. Media organizations can contact office.of.citizenship@dhs.gov to request the radio spots, print ads, or video public service announcement. Please indicate the format(s) you prefer, your name and contact information, and the name of the media organization you represent.

The initiative’s messages feature professional actors depicting immigrant stories. These individual stories represent the diverse backgrounds of immigrants both past and present. The stories reflect many of the motivating factors immigrants have often noted as common reasons for pursuing U.S. citizenship. For more information:

http://www.uscis.gov/portal/site/uscis/citizenship
JOURNAL ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS


Special Issue on “Immigrant Children” in THE FUTURE OF CHILDREN. To read the publication, click on the link below:
The Next Generation:
Immigrant Youth in a Comparative Perspective
NYU Press, 2011
Richard Alba and Mary C. Waters, editors

One fifth of the population of the United States belongs to the immigrant or second generations. While the US is generally thought of as the immigrant society par excellence, it now has a number of rivals in Europe. *The Next Generation* brings together studies from top immigration scholars to explore how the integration of immigrants affects the generations that come after. The original essays explore the early beginnings of the second generation in the United States and Western Europe, exploring the overall patterns of success of the second generation.

While there are many striking similarities in the situations of the children of labor immigrants coming from outside the highly developed worlds of Europe and North America, wherever one looks, subtle features of national and local contexts interact with characteristics of the immigrant groups themselves to create variations in second-generation trajectories. The contributors show that these issues are of the utmost importance for the future, for they will determine the degree to which contemporary immigration will produce either durable ethno-racial cleavages or mainstream integration.

Muslims in Motion:
Islam and National Identity in the Bangladeshi Diaspora
Rutgers University Press, 2011
Nazli Kibria

In *Muslims in Motion*, Nazli Kibria provides a comparative look at Bangladeshi Muslims in different global contexts—including Britain, the U.S., the Middle East, and Malaysia. Kibria examines international migrant flows from Bangladesh, and considers how such migrations continue to shape Islamization in these areas. Having conducted more than 200 in-depth interviews, she explores how, in societies as different as these, migrant Muslims, in their everyday lives, strive to achieve economic gains, sustain community and family life, and realize a sense of dignity and honor. Muslims in Motion offers fresh insights into the prominence of Islam in these communities, especially an Islam defined by fundamentalist movements and ideologies. Kibria also focuses on the complex significance of nationality—with rich analyses of the diaspora, the role of gender and class, and the multiple identities of the migrants, she shows how nationality can be both a critical source of support and also of difficulty for many in their efforts to attain lives of dignity. By bringing to life a vast range of experiences, this book challenges prevailing stereotypes of Muslims.
American Immigration Policy: Confronting the Nation's Challenges
Series: Public Administration, Governance and Globalization, Vol. 1
Koven, Steven G., Götzke, Frank

The book examines how the United States has dealt with immigration through enactment of various public policies over time. It approaches the issue from a political, economic and cultural perspective with an emphasis on the qualitative, positive contributions of immigrants. Case studies of how individual immigrants contribute to culture, politics or economic development of the United States offset empirical studies. The book will review previous immigration policy, data related to economic costs of immigration, literature relevant to the question of the dilution or preservation of “American culture”, and immigration policies of other Western nations. The combination of rigorous data analysis and engaging, qualitative narrative make this book’s contribution to the debate on immigration policy in the United States unique.

Yo Soy Negro: Blackness in Peru
University Press of Florida
Tanya Maria Golash-Boza

Yo Soy Negro is the first book in English--in fact, the first book in any language in more than two decades--to address what it means to be black in Peru. Based on extensive ethnographic work in the country and informed by more than eighty interviews with Peruvians of African descent, this groundbreaking study explains how ideas of race, color, and mestizaje in Peru differ greatly from those held in other Latin American nations. The conclusion that Tanya Maria Golash-Boza draws from her rigorous inquiry is that Peruvians of African descent give meaning to blackness without always referencing Africa, slavery, or black cultural forms. This represents a significant counterpoint to diaspora scholarship that points to the importance of slavery in defining blackness in Latin America as well as studies that place cultural and class differences at the center of racial discourses in the region.
New Destination Dreaming: *Immigration, Race, and Legal Status in the Rural American South*
Stanford University Press, 2011
Helen B. Marrow

New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles have long been shaped by immigration. These gateway cities have traditionally been assumed to be the major flashpoints in American debates over immigration policy—but the reality on the ground is proving different. Since the 1980s, new immigrants have increasingly settled in rural and suburban areas, particularly within the South. Couple this demographic change with an increase in unauthorized immigrants, and the rural South, once perhaps the most culturally and racially "settled" part of the country, now offers a window into the changing dynamics of immigration and, more generally, the changing face of America.

*New Destination Dreaming* explores how the rural context impacts the immigrant experience, how rapid Hispanic immigration influences southern race relations, and how institutions like schools and law enforcement agencies deal with unauthorized residents. Though the South is assumed to be an economically depressed region, low-wage food processing jobs are offering Hispanic newcomers the opportunity to carve out a living and join the rural working class, though this is not without its problems. Inattention from politicians to this growing population and rising black-brown tensions are factors in contemporary rural southern life.

Marrow presents a cautiously optimistic view of Hispanic newcomers’ opportunities for upward mobility in the rural South, while underscoring the threat of anti-immigrant sentiment and restrictive policymaking that has gripped the region in recent years. Lack of citizenship and legal status still threatens many Hispanic newcomers’ opportunities. This book uncovers what we can do to ensure that America’s newest residents become productive and integrated members of rural southern society rather than an excluded underclass.

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Immigration and Women: *Understanding the American Experience*
NYU Press, 2011
Susan C. Pearce, Elizabeth Clifford and Reena Tandon

The popular debate around contemporary U.S. immigration tends to conjure images of men waiting on the side of the road for construction jobs, working in kitchens or delis, driving taxis, and sending money to their wives and families in their home countries, while women are often left out of these pictures. *Immigration and Women* is a national portrait of immigrant women who live in the United States today, featuring the voices of these women as they describe their contributions to work, culture, and activism. Through an examination of U.S. Census data and interviews with women across nationalities, we hear the poignant, humorous, hopeful, and defiant words of these women as they describe the often confusing terrain where they are starting new lives, creating architecture firms, building urban high-rises, caring for children, cleaning offices, producing creative works, and organizing for social change. Highlighting the gendered quality of the immigration process, *Immigration and Women* interrogates how human agency and societal structures interact within the intersecting social locations of gender and migration. The authors recommend changes for public policy to address the constraints these women face, insisting that new policy must be attentive to the diverse profile of today’s immigrating woman: she is both potentially vulnerable to exploitative conditions and forging new avenues of societal leadership.
Modern Migrations
*Gujarati Indian Networks in New York and London*
*Stanford University Press, 2011*
*Maritsa V. Poros*

Although globalization seems like a recent phenomenon linked to migration, some groups have used social networks to migrate great distances for centuries. To gain new insights into migration today, *Modern Migrations* takes a closer look at the historical presence of globalization and how it has organized migration and social networks. With a focus on the lives of Gujarati Indians in New York and London, this book explains migration patterns through different kinds of social networks and relations.

Gujarati migration flows span four continents, across several centuries. Maritsa Poros reveals the inner workings of their social networks and how these networks relate to migration flows. Championing a relational view, she examines which kinds of ties result in dead-end jobs, and which, conversely, lead to economic mobility. In the process, she speaks to central debates in the field about the economic and cultural roots of migration’s causes and its consequences.

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**THE NEW ENTREPRENEURS**

*How Race, Class, & Gender Shape American Enterprise*
*Stanford University Press, 2011*
*Zulema Valdez*

For many entrepreneurs, the American Dream remains only partially fulfilled. Unequal outcomes between the middle and lower classes, men and women, and Latinos/as, Whites, and Blacks highlight continuing inequalities and constraints among different groups within America. With a focus on Latino/a entrepreneurs from diverse backgrounds, this book explores how race, ethnicity, class, and gender intersect to shape Latino/a entrepreneurs' capacity to succeed in business in the United States.

Bringing intersectionality into conversation with theories of ethnic entrepreneurship, Zulema Valdez considers how various factors create, maintain, and transform the social and economic lives of Latino/o, White and Black entrepreneurs in the U.S. Whereas certain social group identities may impose unequal, if not discriminatory, starting positions, membership(s) in these same groups may provide opportunities to mobilize resources together. Valdez reveals how Latino/a entrepreneurs—as members of oppressed groups on the one hand, yet "rugged individualists" striving for the American Dream on the other—work to re/create their own positions within America.
While newly arrived immigrants are often the focus of public concern and debate, many Mexican immigrants and Mexican Americans have resided in the United States for generations. Latinos are the largest and fastest-growing ethnic group in the United States, and their racial identities change with each generation. While the attainment of education and middle class occupations signals a decline in cultural attachment for some, socioeconomic mobility is not a cultural death-knell, as others are highly ethnically identified. There are a variety of ways that middle class Mexican Americans relate to their ethnic heritage, and racialization despite assimilation among a segment of the second and third generations reveals the continuing role of race even among the U.S.-born.

*Mexican Americans Across Generations* investigates racial identity and assimilation in three-generation Mexican American families living in California. Through rich interviews with three generations of middle class Mexican American families, Vasquez focuses on the family as a key site for racial and gender identity formation, knowledge transmission, and incorporation processes, exploring how the racial identities of Mexican Americans both change and persist generationally in families. She illustrates how gender, physical appearance, parental teaching, historical era and discrimination influence Mexican Americans’ racial identity and incorporation patterns, ultimately arguing that neither racial identity nor assimilation are straightforward progressions but, instead, develop unevenly and are influenced by family, society, and historical social movements.

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**Irresistible Forces: Latin American Migration to the United States and Its Effects on the South**

**Gregory B. Weeks and John R. Weeks**

*University of New Mexico Press, 2010*

The politics, social issues, and cultural impacts of Latin American migration to the United States are often studied by historians and political scientists, but the regional focus is typically on the Southwest and California. This study examines the phenomenon of the impact of Latin American migration on the southeastern United States, a region that now has the nation's fastest growing immigrant population.

Incorporating a political demography approach, this study seeks to provide a clear understanding of the complex dynamics of migration with particular emphasis on the unique demographic fit between the United States and Latin America. This fit arises from one region needing young workers while the other has more than its economy can absorb. Although a relatively simple concept, it is one that has largely been ignored in the political discussions of migration policy. This study argues that the social and political ramifications of and policy responses to Latin American immigration can best be understood when viewed in light of these circumstances.
Dear International Migration Section Members and WOM readers,

It has been my honor to serve as the newsletter editor of World on the Move since the Fall of 2006. Working behind the scenes as newsletter editor gave me a unique perspective on our section. From my vantage point, I witnessed the care and commitment of our council members and several chairs -- including Peggy Levitt, Nancy Foner, Frank Bean, Audrey Singer, and Monica Boyd -- to make our section one of the best in the ASA, in terms of growth, membership benefits, public sociologies, responsiveness to current events, internationalization, and community. As newsletter editor, I have enjoyed the privilege of informing you of the section’s activities, including our ASA events, section award winners, members’ publications, and special events, such as the first-ever mentoring lunch (initiated by our council and chair Peggy Levitt in 2007 and organized by Wendy Roth), and the “Making Connections” mini-conference in 2009, organized and chaired by Irene Bloemraad (which attracted 150 participants!) In my capacity as newsletter editor I overhauled the look of the newsletter, expanded the publications section to include not only books and journal articles but research reports and book chapters in edited volumes as well, and am most proud of introducing a forum in World on the Move for our members to contribute research-related pieces and reports from the field, as well as commentaries that fall outside the purview of purely scholarly endeavors in an effort to tap into a more “public” sociologies perspective. I look forward to the new directions and developments that will take place in future issues of the newsletter; on that note, I am thrilled to report that our recent search for a new newsletter editor is now complete. Our new editor, Minjeong Kim, will bring you the section news starting in Fall 2012! I hope you will all join me in congratulating Minjeong and wishing her well in her new position. I am positive that she’ll do a fantastic job! Finally, I would like to thank you for your contributions to WOM, and your support and kind words over the years.

Sincerely,
Zulema Valdez

A Message From Our New World on the Move Editor

I am honored and excited to serve as the next editor of World on the Move! I thank the Section Chair Monica Boyd for her kind welcome and special thanks to Zulema Valdez for her exceptional work as the WOM editor for the past four years and for her generous support. I have a very tough act to follow but I feel privileged to take on this job. With the knowledge from my experiences as managing editor of Gender & Society (2000-2003), I will do my best to continue to produce a rich and quality newsletter. WOM is an important vehicle to collect and keep our Section’s organizational history as well as ongoing activities in the field of international migration, and it cannot run without the members’ participation. Please send not only information about your scholarly activities and publications but also your comments, feedback and kind criticism. I look forward to working with you! ~ Minjeong Kim

Minjeong Kim is Assistant Professor of Women’s and Gender Studies in the Department of Sociology at Virginia Tech. She generally focuses on global gender issues, especially on international marriage migration and gender relations in immigrant families; gender, race, sexuality, and citizenship; and global feminist theories. She was a 2007 Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellow in Women’s Studies for her research entitled “Gendering Marriage Migration and Fragmented Citizenship Formation: ‘Korean’ Wives, Daughters-in-law, and Mothers from the Philippines.” Her current research investigates the migration and settlement processes of Filipina and Japanese marriage migrants in South Korean rural communities and examines how international marriage migration paths are shaped by capitalist patriarchal ideologies and global hierarchy of the states and how marriage migrants’ citizenship formation is fragmented due to differential relations they have with the host state, community and families based on their racial, ethnic, gender and class status. Her publications include a co-edited volume with Christine E. Bose, Global Gender Research: Transnational Perspectives (Routledge, 2009) as well as articles in the journals Sociology Compass and Politics and Gender.
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World on the Move

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