Dear members:

I am very pleased to inform you that we will have a very exciting program this coming summer. All preparations are underway.

The session date is the first day of the ASA meeting (Saturday, Aug 10). With the help of the Chair-Elect, Min Zhou, we organized 3 sessions and 18 roundtables. The three regular sessions are *Immigration and Educational Inequality* (Silvia Pedraza), *Transnationalism and Diasporas* (Luis Eduardo Guarnizo), and *New Patterns of Emigration and Immigration* (Zai Liang). You will find more information about each session in this newsletter. Hope you can attend. You will find these sessions to be intellectually stimulating.

Another major event this year is the mini-conference. It will take place on August 9, 2013, one day before the ASA meeting. It will be held at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. The theme of the mini-conference is *Shaping the Future of Immigration Research*. We are very grateful that we have Margaret M. Chin (CUNY) and Van Tran (U Pennsylvania) to organize the conference. We also appreciate the support of the steering committee (Richard Alba, Sofya Aptekar, Mehdi Bozorgmehr, Hector Cordero-Guzman, Nancy Foner, Eric Fong, Greta Gilbertson, Phil Kasinitz, Diana Pan, Holly Reed and Robert C. Smith). You will find more information in this issue of the newsletter.

Please drop by at the Section reception, which will be co-hosting with Ethnic and Racial Studies. I hope to see you this summer at the meetings.

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**Eric Fong**

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

(416)-978-8488 work,
fong@chass.utoronto.ca
Dear Colleagues,

We are delighted to share with you details about our section’s second mini-conference in New York City. As you might recall, our first mini-conference was organized by Irene Bloemraad at the University of California, Berkeley in 2009. Our mini-conference this year will be in keeping with this tradition and spirit. Our main goal is to promote interactions among immigration researchers at different career stages and to bring together graduate students, junior and senior faculty in an informal setting. Our main theme, Shaping the Future, captures both the instrumental (i.e. mentoring the next generation of immigration scholars) and substantive (i.e. shaping the next immigration research agenda) purposes of the conference.

We are very excited about the conference, which will include two sets of concurrent roundtables, a book panel and two keynote panels. The first set of roundtables will focus on professional development and the second set of roundtables will organize around substantive topics. The luncheon panel will be a “book panel” which features select books that have been published in 2012 and 2013. This was designed to put a spotlight on some recent and exciting scholarship in the field. Finally, the two discussion panels in the morning and afternoon will broadly focus on reflections on how immigration research can contribute to our understanding of American society and public policy.

Many people have come together to make this conference possible. We have been very fortunate to secure adequate funding support from our IM section, City University of New York and Columbia University to cover all expenses associated with the conference. We are also grateful for the advice from our steering committee, most especially Nancy Foner and Phil Kasinitz. Our organizing committee, which consists of both faculty and graduate students from CUNY and beyond, has been instrumental in helping us organize the roundtables. We are also grateful to our presiders and panelists for taking the time from their busy schedules to join us at this conference and to share their insights on research, teaching and life.

We have a conference website, so please bookmark: http://tinyurl.com/asa-im-conference. We will post future program updates on the conference there. The conference will be free and open to all members of our section, so please encourage your colleagues and graduate students to attend. We can host up to 120 participants and will maintain a waitlist. Registration for the conference will be on a first-come, first-served basis, so please register now: https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/asa-im-conference. (This link is also available via the conference website above). Registration will be open on April 15, 2013 and will be closed by May 1, 2013. We will send roundtable confirmations shortly thereafter.

We include below all the details on our roundtables. We are finalizing the details on the keynote panels, but hope to have that on our conference website very soon. If you would like to be part of the book panel, please refer to the details below and send your submission to the book committee by May 1, 2013.

We hope to see you at the conference this August and look forward to welcoming you to New York City, the quintessential immigrant city. We promise to provide lots of good food and delightful conversations.

Sincerely,

Margaret Chin and Van Tran
### Tentative Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Continental breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Roundtables: “Research, teaching and having a life”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15 - 10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 - 12:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Panel: “Immigration reform and the future of the unauthorized populations”</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Lunch + book panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 - 2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Roundtables: “Shaping the future of immigration research”</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:15 - 3:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45 - 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Panel: “Immigration and growing inequality in American society”</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 - 6:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Closing reception in Department of Sociology, CUNY-Graduate Center</td>
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### Call for Submissions for Book Panel [12:00-1:30 p.m.]

One component of our IM-conference is the “book panel,” which will run from noon to 1:30 p.m. during lunch. We hope to use this time slot to feature up to twelve recent books by section members, so please consider a submission if your book has been published in 2012 and 2013.

To be considered for the book panel, please send an email to the three members of the mini-conference book committee by May 1, 2013, with a short description of the book of no more than 200 words and a link to the book’s page on the publisher’s website. Edited books will not be considered.

If selected, we would ask you to prepare a 5-minute presentation on your book with only three slides: (1) the book cover; (2) your data and methods; and (3) the book’s main findings. The presentations are meant to be fun, informal, and quick-paced. We would ask that you bring a copy of your book to the conference.

Members of the Mini-conference Book Committee:
- Nancy Foner, CUNY-Hunter College, nfoner@hunter.cuny.edu
- Phil Kasinitz, CUNY-Graduate Center, pkasinitz@gc.cuny.edu
- Diana Pan, CUNY-Brooklyn College, ypan@brooklyn.cuny.edu

### Roundtable 1 [9:00-10:15 am] “Research, Teaching and Having a life”

**How to develop mentoring relationships**
Organizer: Julia Gelatt (Princeton)
Presiders: Marta Tienda (Princeton), Patricia McManus (Indiana) & Silvia Dominguez (Northeastern)

**How to publish a book**
Organizer: Nancy Foner (CUNY-Hunter College)
Presiders: Ilene Kalish (NYU Press) & Suzanne Nichols (Russell Sage Foundation)

**How to publish a journal article**
Organizer: Dina Okamoto (UC-Davis)
Presiders: Monica Boyd (UToronto) & Katharine Donato (Vanderbilt)

**How to submit a successful grant proposal**
Organizer: Hector Cordero-Guzman (CUNY-Baruch College)
Presiders: Aixa Cintrón-Vélez (RSF) & Vilna Bashi Treitler (CUNY-Baruch College)

**How to approach IRB and human subjects**
Organizer: Tamara Brown (CUNY-Brooklyn College)
Presiders: Colin Jerolmack (NYU) & Monica McDermott (Illinois)
How to start and finish your dissertation
Organizer: Philip Kasinitz (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Min Zhou (UCLA) & Ernesto Castañeda (UTEP)

How to apply for faculty positions
Organizer: Margaret Chin (CUNY-Hunter College)
Presiders: Stephanie Nawyn (Michigan State) & Natasha Warikoo (Harvard)

How to apply for postdoctoral positions
Organizer: Lorena Castro (Stanford)
Presiders: Amada Armenta (UPenn) & Zulema Valdez (TAMU)

How to teach courses on immigration
Organizer: Bernadette Ludwig (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Els de Graauw (CUNY-Baruch College) & Silvia Pedraza (UMich)

How to balance work-life commitments
Organizer: Kris Noam (UC-Irvine)
Presiders: Tomás Jiménez (Stanford) & Ann Morning (NYU)

How to balance research, teaching and writing
Organizer: Sylvia Zamora (UCLA)
Presiders: Grace Kao (UPenn) & Nazli Kibria (Boston University)

How to communicate research to the public
Organizer: Koby Oppenheim (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Robert C. Smith (CUNY-Baruch College) & Roberto Gonzales (UChicago)

How to coordinate a team research project
Organizer: Peter Catron (UCLA)
Presiders: Susan Brown (UC-Irvine) and Patricía Fernández-Kelly (Princeton)

Roundtables 2 [2:00—3:15 p.m.] “Shaping the Future of Immigration Research”

Assimilation, incorporation and multiculturalism
Organizer: Onoso Imoagene (UPenn)
Presiders: Peter Kivisto (Augustana College) & Jennifer Lee (UC-Irvine)

Education and socioeconomic mobility
Organizer: Jennifer Sloan (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Cynthia Feliciano (UC-Irvine) & Vivian Louie (Harvard)

Selectivity and highly-skilled immigrants
Organizer: Diana Pan (CUNY-Brooklyn College)
Presiders: Yinon Cohen (Columbia) & Pyong Gap Min (CUNY-Queens College)

Neighborhoods and social interactions
Organizer: Sofya Aptekar (Max Planck Institute)
Presiders: Eric Fong (University of Toronto) & John Logan (Brown)

Ethnoracial boundaries and panethnicity
Organizer: Sarah Tosh (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Mehdi Bozorgmehr (CUNY-City College) & Wendy Roth (UBC)
Citizenship and the politics of immigration
Organizer: Sofya Aptekar (Max Planck Institute)
Presiders: David Fitzgerald (UCSD) & David Cook-Martín (Grinnell)

Civic engagement and political participation
Organizer: Naeyun Lee (UChicago)
Presiders: John Mollenkopf (CUNY-Graduate Center) & Veronica Terriquez (USC)

Gender, children and families
Organizer: Norma Fuentes-Mayorga (Princeton)
Presiders: Elizabeth Clifford (Towson) & Joanna Dreby (SUNY-Albany)

Immigration and crime
Organizer: Nicol Valdez (Columbia)
Presiders: Tanya Golash-Boya (UC-Merced) & Ramiro Martinez (Northeastern)

Transnationalism, migration and development
Organizer: Nadia Flores (TAMU)
Presiders: Peggy Levitt (Wellesley) & Thomas Faist (Bielefeld University)

New immigrant destinations
Organizer: Greta Gilbertson (Fordham)
Presiders: Chenoa Flippen (UPenn) & Audrey Singer (Brookings)

Cross-national comparisons
Organizer: Jessica Sperling (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Irene Bloemraad (UC-Berkeley) & Christel Kessler (Barnard)

Ethnic economies
Organizer: Kim Jinwon (CUNY-Graduate Center)
Presiders: Pawan Dhingra (Tufts) & Steve Gold (Michigan State)

Immigration and health
Organizer: Greta Gilbertson (Fordham)
Presiders: Emily Rosenbaum (Fordham) & Yao Lu (Columbia)

ASA IM Section Miniconference Steering Committee:
Richard Alba
Sofya Aptekar
Mehdi Bozorgmehr
Hector Cordero-Guzman
Nancy Foner
Eric Fong
Greta Gilbertson
Phil Kasinitz
Diana Pan
Holly Reed
Robert C. Smith
Introducing 2013 IM Section Mini-Conference Organizers

**Margaret Chin's** research focuses on new immigrants, working poor families, race and ethnicity, and Asian Americans. She is currently working on three projects: (1) the 1.5 and second generation Asian Americans who lost or changed jobs during the recent recession, (2) how Asian ethnic media is used by first and second generation Asians and Asian Americans, and (3) differences and similarities among Brooklyn’s Chinatowns, Flushing’s Asiantown and Manhattan’s Chinatown. She joined the Sociology Department of Hunter College in September 2001 and became a member of the faculty of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York in 2006.

**Van Tran’s** research focuses on the incorporation of post-1965 immigrants and their children, as well as its implications for the future of ethnic and racial inequality in the U.S. His other research interests include neighborhoods and urban communities, and ethnic/racial disparities in health. He is currently a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Health & Society Scholar and Senior Fellow at the Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania where he works on three projects: (1) neighborhoods and social mobility among the children of immigrants, (2) neighborhood resources and immigrant health in New York City, and (3) the social provision of healthcare to unauthorized migrants in the U.S. and urban migrants in China.

We have really enjoyed the opportunity to organize this mini-conference and are grateful that Eric Fong and Phil Kasinitz approached us last year about the possibility of putting this conference together. New York City is the quintessential immigrant city, so it is fitting that we are holding this mini-conference here. In putting together the conference program, we have tried to be as inclusive as we could and to capture the diversity in our section’s membership and interests. We were also very encouraged by the support that we have received from graduate students and colleagues across the country.

We both believe in the importance of good mentoring at every stage of our professional careers. In our conversations with our colleagues, we have learned that all of us have struggled at some point in our career with the research process, publication strategies, teaching new courses, and balancing our multiple personal and professional commitments. We think that it will be beneficial for all of us to discuss these issues and for senior scholars who have experiences in these particular areas to provide insights and advice to more junior scholars and graduate students. In fact, many of the topics for the first set of roundtables on professional developments reflect the challenges that graduate students might face in graduate school and that junior scholars might face in their first faculty position.

We also hope that the conference will provide a forum for our section to think collectively about the future of immigration research. The range of the topics in the second set of roundtables reflects the interests of our section members, many of whom emailed us with specific suggestions. Our presiders for the substantive roundtables are scholars who have done significant research on these topics, and we hope that they will reflect on both the state of current research and where the future research agenda should be headed. Similarly, we hope that our keynote panels offer the opportunity to reflect on the many contributions of immigration research to our understanding of growing income inequality, changing American society and evolving public policies. Finally, it is our hope that this conference and all of us will collectively shape the future of our section, our discipline and our society.

Margaret and Van
April, 2013
International Migration Section Sessions
2013 ASA Meetings

Program organizer: Min Zhou (Section Chair-Elect, UCLA)

1. “Immigration and Educational Inequality”
Organizer and Presider: Silvia Pedraza (University of Michigan)

A Success Story: Intergenerational Mobility of the African Second Generation in the U.S. and U.K.
Onoso Ikphemi Imoagene (University of Pennsylvania)
Contextual Effects in the Formation of Educational Expectations among the Children of Immigrants in Spain.
Hector Cebolla (UNED Spain), Amparo Gonzalez Ferrer (CSIC, Spain) and Yasemin Soysal (University of Essex, U.K.)
Educational Inequalities and Perceptions of Social Mobility of the Second Generation in France and the U.S.
Yael Brinbaum (Centre d'Etude de l'Emploi, Institut National des Études Demographiques (INED))
Amy Lutz (Syracuse University) and Dalia Abdelhady (Lund University)
Harriett D. Romo and Raquel R. Marquez (University of Texas at San Antonio)

2. “Transnationalism and Disporas”
Organizer and Presider: Luis Eduardo Guarnizo (University of California, Davis)

Premigration Influences on Transnational Engagement: The Cuban Immigrant Experience
Zoua M. Vang (McGill University) and Susan E. Eckstein (Boston University)
Breaking Blocked Transnationalism: Intergenerational Change in Homeland Ties
Jennifer Huynh and Jessica Yiu (Princeton University)
Migrants’ transnational political participation in European cities: Assessing the Impact of Contextual Factors
Katia Pilati (Université de Genève) and Barbara Herman (Université Libre de Bruxelles)
Transnational and Local Political Engagement Among Latin American Migrants in Europe
Luis E. Guarnizo and Ali R. Chaudhary (University of California, Davis)

3. “New Patterns of Emigration and Immigration”
Organizer and Presider: Zai Liang (University at Albany, SUNY)

Immigration in the Global South and the North-South Divide: A Cross-National Analysis, 1960-2005
Matthew R. Sanderson (Kansas State University)
Mexico-U.S. Migration in Time: From Economic to Social Mechanisms
Filiz Garip and Asad L. Asad (Harvard University)
Out of Africa: New Patterns of Settlement for African Immigrants in China
Bo Zhou (University at Albany, SUNY)
Unequal access to international mobility and inequalities in the making of communities in Nigerian Diaspora
Apostolos Adrikopoulos (University of Amsterdam)

Discussants: Irene H.I. Bloemaraad (University of California at Berkeley) and Miao D. Chunyu (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point)
It is time to stop mass deportation

Between 1892 and 1997, there were 2.1 million deportations from the US. Since then, there have been nearly twice as many: the sum total of deportations between 1998 and 2012 is over 4.1 million. At current rates, Obama is on track to deport more people in his first six years as President than all deportations prior to 1997.

Alongside deportation rates, detention rates have skyrocketed, from a daily average of 5,532 in 1994 to upwards of 30,000 today.

Mass deportation and detention has cost the US billions of dollars a year. It has taken a budget crisis for the federal government to reconsider its policies. In light of impending budget cuts, the federal government is considering releasing thousands of detainees.

The federal government should reconsider its entire detention and deportation regime because it is misguided and costly.

The most recent escalation in deportations has not been because of a new influx of undocumented immigrants. In fact, fewer people are crossing the border illegally now than when mass deportation began in 1997.

The primary reason we are seeing unprecedented numbers of deportees is that the federal government is spending extraordinary amounts of money on immigration law enforcement. And, it is doing that in the name of keeping the US safe from terrorists and criminals.

There is very little evidence that mass deportation is making the country safer.  

(Continued on Page 9)
There may be some credence to the appeal to public safety, but the appeal to terrorism is entirely unfounded. When the government finds terror suspects, it does not deport them. They may be sent to Guantanamo or prosecuted, but they are not among the 400,000 deportees sent almost exclusively to Latin America and the Caribbean each year.

Deporting criminals

According to US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) removal data, 97.5 percent of deportees are sent to the Americas. DHS almost never deports people to countries that the US Department of State identifies as sponsoring terrorism: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Cuba, North Korea and Sudan. In 2010, for example, 387,242 people were deported. Among these were 55 Iranians, 54 Iraqis, 48 Syrians, 95 Cubans and 21 Sudanese.

President Obama often touts the fact that he is deporting criminals. However, according to ICE removal data, less than 10 percent of deportees are sent to their countries of birth after being convicted of a violent offence. The other 90 percent either have no criminal conviction or have been convicted of a non-violent offence.

Deportation does not make us safer, but it does destroy families. Last year, 100,000 parents of US citizens were deported - representing a 10-fold increase over the previous decade. Vern, a Guatemalan citizen, is one example.

Vern entered the US in 1991 and applied for political asylum. He received a work permit while waiting for his case to be processed. He found a job in a frozen food processing plant in Ohio where he met Maria, a Honduran woman who was also applying for political asylum.

Each year, they received work permits that allowed them to continue working. Hopeful their cases would eventually be resolved, Vern and Maria married, and had their first child in 1996.

In 1998, Vern received notice he should leave the US - his asylum application had been denied. Vern was devastated he had established a life in the US, and had few ties to Guatemala. He decided to stay, hoping his wife's application would be approved, and that she could apply for him to legalize his status.

However, before that could happen, in 2009, immigration agents raided his home, took him to detention, and he was deported to Guatemala, leaving behind his wife and two children. Because Vern ignored his deportation order, he was a fugitive alien and thus subject to a raid on his home Americans may find comfort reading headlines that criminal, fugitive and illegal aliens are being deported. But, the government does not have unlimited resources and deporting people is tremendously expensive. Thus, we must ask: at what cost?

Mass deportation may seem to be the logical solution when we have large numbers of undocumented immigrants. However, it is not the way the country has usually dealt with this issue. It has been much more common historically to find ways to legalize undocumented immigrants.

Mass deportation has been the exception. Why now? Why is the US spending so much money on immigration law enforcement? The reason is that immigration law enforcement has been wrongly conceived of as part of the "War on Terror".

The federal government has an enormous budget, and the citizenry has given the government authorisation to spend a substantial proportion of it on national security. And so it has, primarily through one government agency: DHS.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created in 2003. Since then, it has grown into a massive government agency. The FY 2011 budget for DHS was $56bn. To put this $56bn in perspective, the Department of Education FY 2011 budget was $77.8bn and the Department of Justice $29.2bn. (Continued on Page 10)
'War on terror'

The rise in detention and deportation over the past decade primarily stems from Executive Branch decisions to expand immigration law enforcement, as part of the broader project of the "War on Terror".

Fully 30 percent of the DHS budget in FY 2011 was directed at immigration law enforcement through Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol (CBP). Another 18 percent of the total went to the US Coast Guard and five percent to US Citizenship and Immigration Services - meaning over half of the DHS budget is directed at border security and immigration law enforcement.

A recent report by the Migration Policy Institute found that the US government spends more on federal immigration enforcement than on all other principal federal criminal law enforcement agencies combined. My calculations confirm this: immigration enforcement spending heavily outweighs domestic law enforcement spending.

In FY 2011, the US government spent $27bn on ICE, CBP and the US Coast Guard. In contrast, the US government spent a total of $13.7bn on domestic law enforcement, including the FBI, the DEA, the Secret Service, the US Marshal, and Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco.

Thus, while some detractors may shout "deport them all", we have to realise that the US is spending unprecedented amounts of money and we still have 10 million undocumented immigrants in this country. A much saner approach would be to legalise undocumented immigrants. This is what was done historically, and it is the right thing to do.

The federal government has made it clear what they are capable of: they can set a quota of 400,000 deportees a year and meet it. They can detain over 400,000 people a year.

Now that we have seen that they can do this, it is time to stop. Zealous enforcement of immigration laws over the past decade has barely put a dent in the population of undocumented immigrants in the US. This population has declined from 11 million to 10 million people, yet most experts attribute this decline to the economic recession.

With projections for immigration reform this year, it is time to stop mass deportation. Instead of detaining and deporting people who are in the country without authorization, DHS could redirect its resources towards legalization programmes.

A recent report from the Cato Institute found that "comprehensive immigration reform would raise wages, increase consumption, create jobs and generate additional tax revenue". The author, Raul Hinojosa-Ojeda, estimates that "comprehensive immigration reform would yield at least $1.5 trillion in added US gross domestic product (GDP) over 10 years".

Continuing to enforce immigration laws at the current rate is a colossal waste of resources. In a time of budget crisis, the best thing to do is to stop deporting and detaining people and work on legalization.

Thousands of immigrant detainees awaiting their hearings can be put on supervised release until their hearing happens. Advocates such as Human Rights First have long fought for more alternatives to detention. Cost-saving is one reason.

*Alternative programmes*

ICE spends $2bn a year on detention. Human Rights First calculates that "ICE’s alternatives to detention programmes cost 30 cents to $14 per day, as compared to $164 per day for detention".

(Continued on page 11)
The good news here is that the federal government can easily stop detaining immigrants and quickly save a lot of money. This is because the vast majority of immigrant detainees are not held in federal buildings. Instead, they are held in private detention centres and in county jails which contract out bed space to the federal government.

Relying on private prisons has made it more feasible for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to achieve its quota of 34,000 beds a day.

There are many critiques one could make of the privatisation of prisons. However, the upside of privatisation is that the federal government could cancel its contracts with these detention centres and save a bundle of money. Leslie Berestein calculates that the federal government could save $3.4m a month for each 1,000 detainees it releases.

Since 84 percent of ICE's detained immigrants are housed in either contracted facilities owned by private companies or in state or local facilities where ICE rents space on contract, it should be relatively seamless for ICE to release them.

Of course, this will be bad news for Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and the GEO Group - the two private prison companies that hold the largest numbers of immigrant detainees. However, that is their problem, not the problem of the federal government.

Mass detention and deportation are costly, ineffective and harmful policies, and must stop.

Tanya Golash-Boza
University of California, Merced

Note: This report was originally posted on March 11, 2013 on the Aljazeera website

Members’ News

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rubén Rumbaut elected to the National Academy of Education for his research on education and immigrant populations. He’s one of 12 new members admitted this year for outstanding contributions in educational research and policy development.

Carina Bandhauer was promoted to Full Professor of Sociology in the Department of Social Sciences at Western Connecticut State University.

Shannon Gleeson was promoted to Associate Professor of Latin American and Latino Studies (with an affiliation in Sociology) at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

The Department of Sociology at UMass Boston announces a new PhD Program in Sociology. Coursework and research experiences will prepare students for outstanding academic careers as well as for leadership roles as applied sociologists in public and private agencies and research organizations. Applications are welcome for Fall, 2013. http://cdn.umb.edu/images/cla_p_z/PhD_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Louisa M. Holmes was recently offered an National Institutes of Health funded postdoctoral fellowship position at the Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education at the University of California San Francisco to begin in July 2013.

(Continued on page 12)
Silvia Pedraza was awarded a research grant by the University of Michigan's Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, the Research Partnership Award for her work with a graduate student, David Mickey-Pabello, entitled "Transferring Colleges: Hindrance or Help? An Analysis of College Transfer Students' Achievement."

**MIGRATIONS & TRANSITIONS**

Jack DeWaard will join the Department of Sociology and Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota as an Assistant Professor in the Fall of 2013.

**AWARDS**

Vilna Bashi Treitler has received a fellowship from design/Al.dades.net, the Research Network on Inequalities in Latin America, at the Free University of Berlin, where I'll be a Visiting Fellow during the Summer and Fall of 2013.

**DISSERTATIONS**

Cristián Reveco, "In the Shadow of Empire and Nation: Chilean Migration to the United States since the 1950s,” dual doctoral degree Michigan State University, Advisors: Dr. Brendan Mullan (Sociology) and Dr. Peter Beattie (History).

**MEMBERS IN THE NEWS**


Jerome Krase and Timothy Shortell’s work, “Seeing Islam in Global Cities: A Spatial Semiotic Analysis” has been cited in Euro-Islam.


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**Recent Publications**


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<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yoshiko M. Herrera and Nicole M. Butkovich Kraus.</td>
<td>“National Identity and Xenophobia in Russia: Opportunities for Regional Analysis” book chapter in Reisinger, Wm., Ed. <em>Russia’s Regions and Comparative Subnational Politics</em>, University of Iowa Press.</td>
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Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies
Routledge, 2012

Edited by Steven J. Gold and Stephanie J. Nawyn

The current era is marked by an unparalleled level of human migration, the consequence of both recent and long-term political, economic, cultural, social, demographic and technological developments. Despite increased efforts to limit its size and consequences, migration has wide-ranging impacts upon social, environmental, economic, political, and cultural life in countries of origin and settlement. Such transformations impact not only those who are migrating, but those who are left behind, as well as those who live in the areas where migrants settle.

The *Handbook of Migration Studies* offers a conceptual approach to the study of international migration, exploring clearly the many modes of exit, reception and incorporation which involve varied populations in disparate political, economic, social and cultural contexts. How do these movements also facilitate the transmission of ideologies and identities, political and cultural practices and economic resources? Uniquely among texts in the subject area, the *Handbook* also provides a section devoted to exploring methods for studying international migration.

Featuring forty-seven essays written by leading international and multidisciplinary scholars, the *Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies* offers a contemporary, integrated and comprehensive resource for students and scholars of sociology, politics, human geography, law, history, urban planning, journalism, and health care.

This book contains many chapters written by our ASA International Migration section members. Congratulations to all!

Religion, Migration, Settlement:
Reflections on Post-1990 Immigration to Finland
Brill, 2013

By Tuomas Martikainen

In *Religion, Migration, Settlement*, Tuomas Martikainen provides an account of the impact of immigration on the field of religion in Finland since the 1990s. As a historical country of emigration that has turned into one of immigration, Finland provides an illuminating case study of the complexities of post-Cold War migration. The book analyses processes of migrant settlement from the viewpoint of religious organizations by applying theoretical perspectives to immigrant integration, global-local dynamics, governance of religious diversity, processes of migrant settlement and structural adaptation. The book is of relevance to those grappling with the impact of international migration on contemporary religious developments.
Race Migrations: Latinos and the Cultural Transformation of Race.
Stanford University Press, 2012
By Wendy Roth

In this groundbreaking study of Puerto Rican and Dominican migration to the United States, Wendy D. Roth explores the influence of migration on changing cultural conceptions of race—for the newcomers, for their host society, and for those who remain in the countries left behind. Just as migrants can gain new language proficiencies, they can pick up new understandings of race. But adopting an American idea about race does not mean abandoning earlier ideas. New racial schemas transfer across borders and cultures spread between sending and host countries.

Behind many current debates on immigration is the question of how Latinos will integrate and where they fit into the U.S. racial structure. Race Migrations shows that these migrants increasingly see themselves as a Latino racial group. Although U.S. race relations are becoming more "Latin Americanized" by the presence of Latinos and their views about race, race in the home countries is also becoming more "Americanized" through the cultural influence of those who go abroad. Ultimately, Roth shows that several systems of racial classification and stratification co-exist in each place, in the minds of individuals and in their shared cultural understandings of "how race works."

Continental Crucible:
Big Business, Workers and Unions in the Transformation of North America
By Richard Roman and Edur Velasco Arregui

The crucible of North American neo-liberal transformation is heating up, but its outcome is far from clear. Continental Crucible examines the clash between the corporate offensive and the forces of resistance from both a pan-continental and a class struggle perspective. This book also illustrates the ways in which the capitalist classes in Canada, Mexico and the United States used free trade agreements to consolidate their agendas and organize themselves continentally.

The failure of traditional labor responses to stop the continental offensive being waged by big business has led workers and unions to explore new strategies of struggle and organization, pointing to the beginnings of a continental labor movement across North America. The battle for the future of North America has begun.
Laotian Daughters: 
Working Toward Community, Belonging, and Environmental Justice
Temple University Press, 2012

By Bindi V. Shah

*Laotian Daughters* focuses on second-generation environmental justice activists in Richmond, California. Bindi Shah's pathbreaking book charts these young women's efforts to improve the degraded conditions in their community and explores the ways their activism and political practices resist the negative stereotypes of race, class, and gender associated with their ethnic group.

Using ethnographic observations, interviews, focus groups, and archival data on their participation in Asian Youth Advocates—a youth leadership development project—Shah analyzes the teenagers' mobilization for social rights, cross-race relations, and negotiations of gender and inter-generational relations. She also addresses issues of ethnic youth, and immigration and citizenship and how these shape national identities.

Shah ultimately finds that citizenship as a social practice is not just an adult experience, and that ethnicity is an ongoing force in the political and social identities of second-generation Laotians.

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**Governing Immigration Through Crime: A Reader**
Stanford University Press, 2013

Edited by Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda

In the United States, immigration is generally seen as a law and order issue. Amidst increasing anti-immigrant sentiment, unauthorized migrants have been cast as lawbreakers. *Governing Immigration Through Crime* offers a comprehensive and accessible introduction to the use of crime and punishment to manage undocumented immigrants.

Presenting key readings and cutting-edge scholarship, this volume examines a range of contemporary criminalizing practices: restrictive immigration laws, enhanced border policing, workplace audits, detention and deportation, and increased policing of immigration at the state and local level. Of equal importance, the readings highlight how migrants have managed to actively resist these punitive practices. In bringing together critical theorists of immigration to understand how the current political landscape propagates the view of the "illegal alien" as a threat to social order, this text encourages students and general readers alike to think seriously about the place of undocumented immigrants in American society.
Transnational Migration
Polity, 2013

By Thomas Faist, Margit Fauser and Eveline Reisenauer

Increasing interconnections between nation-states across borders have rendered the transnational a key tool for understanding our world. It has made particularly strong contributions to immigration studies and holds great promise for deepening insights into international migration.

This is the first book to provide an accessible yet rigorous overview of transnational migration, as experienced by family and kinship groups, networks of entrepreneurs, diasporas and immigrant associations. As well as defining the core concept, it explores the implications of transnational migration for immigrant integration and its relationship to assimilation. By examining its political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions, the authors capture the distinctive features of the new immigrant communities that have reshaped the ethno-cultural mix of receiving nations, including the US and Western Europe. Importantly, the book also examines the effects of transnationality on sending communities, viewing migrants as agents of political and economic development.

This systematic and critical overview of transnational migration perfectly balances theoretical discussion with relevant examples and cases, making it an ideal book for upper-level students covering immigration and transnational relations on sociology, political science, and globalization courses.

Seeing Cities Change: Local Culture and Class
Ashgate, 2012

By Jerome Krase

Cities have always been dynamic social environments for visual and otherwise symbolic competition between the groups who live and work within them. In contemporary urban areas, all sorts of diversity are simultaneously increased and concentrated, chief amongst them in recent years being the ethnic and racial transformation produced by migration and the gentrification of once socially marginal areas of the city.

Seeing Cities Change demonstrates the utility of a visual approach and the study of ordinary streetscapes to document and analyze how the built environment reflects the changing cultural and class identities of neighborhood residents. Discussing the manner in which these changes relate to issues of local and national identities and multiculturalism, it presents studies of various cities on both sides of the Atlantic to show how global forces and the competition between urban residents in 'contested terrains' is changing the faces of cities around the globe.

Blending together a variety of sources from scholarly and mass media, this engaging volume focuses on the importance of 'seeing' and, in its consideration of questions of migration, ethnicity, diversity, community, identity, class and culture, will appeal to sociologists, anthropologists and geographers with interests in visual methods and urban spaces.
Research in the Sociology of Work’s special issue on “Immigration and Work”

Research in the Sociology of Work is accepting manuscripts for Volume 26, focusing on "Immigration and Work" (Expected publication early 2015).

We invite manuscripts that address issues of immigration and work broadly defined, such as entrepreneurship, labor markets, low-wage and high-wage work, technology, globalization, equity and discrimination, and racial/ethnic relations in the workforce. Submissions may be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods. We welcome submissions from all fields. The deadline for submission of manuscripts is February 1, 2014.

Submit manuscripts, inquiries and abstracts to Jody Agius Vallejo (Editor, Volume 26), University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Department of Sociology. Electronic submissions to vallejoj@usc.edu preferred. For more information on Research in Sociology of Work (Lisa Keister, Series Editor) see: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/series/rsw.

“Side Meeting” at IUSSP Congress
August 25-31, 2013
Busan, South Korea

Research Committee 41 (Sociology of Population) of the International Sociological Association will be holding a one day “side meeting” during the upcoming meetings of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in Busan, South Korea, from 25-31 August, 2013. We will be holding several sessions of presentations of demographic research using sociological perspectives. Persons wishing to make a presentation at our “side meeting” during the IUSSP meetings in Busan in late August should send a brief abstract (one page maximum), title of presentation, author name(s) and affiliation(s) to Dudley Poston, Texas A&M University, d-poston@tamu.edu, by NLT May 15, 2013.
Since the events of September 11, 2001, there has been a shift in the attitudes towards immigration and multiculturalism. The purpose of this special issue is to provide a forum for debate/consideration of the current experience with multiculturalism from different countries and regions around the world, at the local level, in organizations, and in terms of national and regional integration trends. The focus on multicultural experiences across countries highlights the significance of context in shaping conceptualizations and approaches to multiculturalism. We invite conceptual, review, and empirical papers that examine whether multicultural has “utterly failed,” as well as, if there are some successes, whether public policies could be enacted to change the public opinion and negative attitudes towards multiculturalism. In the face of the multicultural backlash, what are the consequences for inclusion policies in these countries and elsewhere?

The following are some questions that the editors consider relevant to the special issue, although this list is by no means exhaustive.

- What is multiculturalism, what are the goals of multiculturalism, and why is it important?
- Has multiculturalism failed to work? It is the beginning or the end?
- How are practices and policies of multiculturalism instituted in different countries, or in different institutions?
- If multiculturalism is not working, what can be done to foster greater tolerance and inclusion among organizations and societies dealing with diverse memberships, workplaces and communities?
- What are the implications of multiculturalism for representative bureaucracy and civil society?
- How does multiculturalism determine national cultures?
- In which contexts is multiculturalism reproduced across localities, in which ways, and with what effects?
- When and why are multicultural policies implemented, and who promotes them?
- How can multiculturalism contribute to organizations, communities, and societies?
- How does multiculturalism influence development and nation building (e.g., sustainability, subsistence economies)?

Deadline for submission: **November 30, 2013**

All manuscripts must be based on original material and must not be under consideration by any other journal. Manuscripts should include authors’ names, affiliations, and appropriate contact information on the title page. Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words. Manuscripts should conform to the journal guidelines of American Behavioral Scientist (http://abs.sagepub.com/). Please direct all inquiries and submissions to edng@dal.ca.

**Urbanities**

*Urbanities* is the journal of the IUAES Commission on Urban Anthropology. It aims at publishing original articles on research at the forefront of the discipline, at exploring new trends and debates in Urban Anthropology that promote critical scholarship in international anthropology and at highlighting the contribution of urban research to the broader society. Articles published in the journal are ethnographically based and address theoretical, methodological or public issues concerning all aspects of urban research. *Urbanities* is also committed to promoting debate between socio-cultural anthropology and biological anthropology as well as between anthropology and other cognate disciplines. Alongside scientific articles, *Urbanities* publishes review articles, book reviews and news on research done and in-progress and on recently completed doctorates in urban anthropology. In order to stimulate debate, *Urbanities* encourages publication of letters and comments. It also publishes brief announcements of forthcoming conferences and other relevant events, conference reports, university courses and jobs; announcements from Publishing Houses.

Journal Information and Submission Information can be found at the Journal Website: [http://www.anthrojournal-urbanities.com/index.html](http://www.anthrojournal-urbanities.com/index.html)
Launch of new journal

Comparative Migration Studies (CMS)

CMS now welcomes individual articles and special issue proposals from various disciplines with an explicit comparative orientation, to be subjected to double-blind peer review for open access publishing to make sure that your research is widely accessible, and to enable publishing on a relatively short term. There will be four issues per year with the inaugural issue due in June 2013.

Comparative Migration Studies (CMS) is an international, peer-reviewed journal for comparative research in the field of migration, integration and ethnic studies. CMS distinguishes itself on the following three points:

- An explicit comparative orientation. We believe that a focus on comparative research can promote the theoretical development of migration studies. This can involve various types of comparative studies (between countries, groups, levels, historical periods).
- A wide disciplinary angle. Besides sociology, political science and anthropology, the journal also aims at economics and law.
- An open access journal. We believe open access nowadays is the best way to get the widest possible exposure for the work published in our journal. Publishing your articles with CMS means that other scholars will have easy access to your work and will be more likely to read it and refer to it.

The field of comparative migration studies has evolved rapidly in recent decades, with contributions from a variety of disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, political sciences, law and economics. In methodological terms, migration studies has also become an increasingly diverse field. Comparative Migration Studies aims to reflect these developments and welcomes research based on qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods.

Contributions are invited in particular on the following topics: migration, integration, assimilation, migration policies, incorporation policies, governance of migration and integration, ethnic/cultural/religious diversity, migrant rights, gender & migration, migration & citizenship, migration & national identity, migration & security, civic integration, nationalism and migration, ethnic entrepreneurship.

Special issues: CMS provides an outlet for coherent special issues. Every proposal will be reviewed by the Editorial Board. If approved, all individual articles from the special issue will be subjected to double-blind peer review independently. An issue slotting will be attributed once a sufficient number of articles has made it through the review. Normally, publication can then take place on a very short term. Only special issues follow the author-pays-model, a contribution will be required per accepted article to cover the costs for online publishing and editing. Both CMS and the publisher AUP operate on a not-for-profit basis to make sure that the author fee is one of the lowest available.

Open access: CMS is an open access journal. This enables us to provide the widest possible access to the work that is being published. It also allows us to publish much faster than many other journals. In addition, CMS also offers the opportunity of publishing hardcopies of each issue, through a ‘print-on-demand’ option on the journal website.

For more information, visit our journal website: www.comparativemigrationstudies.org.
The University of Dayton Human Rights Program has been a center of programming, education, and dialogue since 1998, and is currently embarking on a new direction in applied research focused on advocacy, structural causes of human rights violations, and transformative solutions. This conference is the academic component of a campus-wide initiative taking place in the fall of 2013, revolving around the theme of human rights and the arts.

Confirmed Keynote Address by: Juan Mendez, UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and formerly of Human Rights Watch and the International Center for Transitional Justice

For more information, visit the conference website: [http://www.udayton.edu/arts_science/human_rights_conference/](http://www.udayton.edu/arts_science/human_rights_conference/).

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The Summer Institute on Migration and Global Health is an international event that offers researchers, faculty, graduate students and professionals working with migrant communities around the world, a unique opportunity to learn about different health issues that affect mobile populations. International experts will present on the relationship between migration and global health from public health, public policy, and social science perspectives. Research Methodologies for Migrant Populations, Best Practices to Address Migration and Health Issues, Health Promotion, Forced Migration, and Mental Health, are some of the topics that will be covered this year. The five-day course includes a combination of lectures, workshops, and field trips, to offer an exceptional opportunity not only to learn, but to create professional networks. Participants will receive a certificate of attendance at the end of the event.


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Latinos/as in the United States are increasingly diverse with regards to their countries of origin, race, social class and immigrant status. Long-standing Latino communities in traditional ‘gateway’ cities are diversifying as they are receiving new Latin American immigrants at the same time that immigrant Latinos/as are establishing thriving communities in new destinations.

This conference seeks to bring together leading scholars who are researching a variety of social, economic and political issues confronting Latino communities in both old and new destinations to answer the question of how these laws, including current efforts at immigration reform, are affecting the lived experiences of Latinos/as—both recent arrivals as well as those who have been in the United States for generations. This will be the common theme uniting the conference panels.
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Please register for
the ASA IM Miniconference at
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or https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/asa-im-conference
from April 15 to May 1, 2013.

It’s first-come, first-served,
so please register now!