

UCLA/SSRC Summer Institute on International Migration June 21-26, 2004

Abstracts of participants' papers

Melissa Barnett, "Labor & Membership Statuses in the U.S. & Germany: The Influence of Legal Immigrants' Multiple Membership Statuses on Labor Market Position"

Historically, Germany and the U.S. employed guestworker programs. Today, though guestworker treaties have been officially terminated, Germany and the U.S. still need foreign labor, as indicated by the May 2003 resubmission of a bill requesting the recruitment of high-skilled labor by Germany's SPD-Green government and the U.S.'s pre-9/11 negotiations with Mexico to grant legal status to the 1 to 2 million undocumented Mexican workers in the U.S. and U.S. policymakers interest in receiving Mexican guestworkers. With increasing numbers of foreign-born and foreigners residing and working in and the continuation of high-migrant flows to the U.S. and Germany, the legal status of migrants is of concern because multiple statuses within a nation produce 'civic stratification' (Morris 2003) and may lead to overall unequal access to jobs in the labor market. Whereas Brubaker (1989) argued citizenship acquisition alone does not prevent foreigners and the foreign-born from encountering disadvantage in the labor market, Seifert (1996) found legal status restricts access to the German labor market. Consequently, I am interested in exploring whether citizenship acquisition may lessen the hardship of low-skilled immigrants [i.e., Mexicans and Turks] and ease their acceptance into the labor market as a result of the host society officially recognizing them as "belonging." Therefore, this critical review will assess the connections between the latest trends in immigration and the changes in the development of immigration and citizenship laws and policies, which challenge the historical ideologies concerning the nature of citizenship in the U.S. and Germany. Current discriminatory practices against immigrants, as reflected in immigration, employment, and social welfare policies, as well as barriers to fully participating in democratic processes, will also be reviewed to assess what is known about the process through which the status of 'immigrant' may stratify the life chances of modern-day non-citizens in the areas of education, the labor market, and social networks.

Debbie Boehm, "Now I am a man and a woman! The Gendered Terrain of Transnational Mexican Migration"

This presentation explores how (im)migration impacts gender subjectivities within a community of transnational Mexicans, and underscores the need to make a gendered analysis central to theories of transnationalism and the study of immigration. I argue that masculinity is both reinforced and compromised by movement between the United States and Mexico, which in turn, simultaneously liberates and puts new controls on women, redefining femininity and what it means to be a woman. In a Mexican rancho, men are

expected to migrate, and the masculinity of those who do not go north is called into question. Paradoxically, men may have their masculinity stripped from them once they are in the United States. Meanwhile, women who stay in Mexico face new burdens alongside increased freedoms: still responsible for domestic chores and child care, women take on tasks that were previously understood as the sphere of men, such as farming and managing finances. The lives of women living in the United States also transform they are often in wage labor for the first time, and their roles in the family are notably altered. One woman's assertion *¡Ya soy hombre y mujer!* (Now I am a man and a woman!) illustrates how (im)migration is bringing about striking changes in gender identities.

Cristina Bradatan, “Does migration influence fertility?”

It was argued that fertility and migration are not independent demographic phenomena (Singley & Landale, 1998). For the context of Eastern Europe, some authors considered that the measures of fertility are biased due to the shrinking populations through migration (Philipov, 2001). In this paper, using data from censuses (1992, 2002), a community based survey on migration (2002) and various aggregated level fertility statistics, I tried to see if there is any relationship between migration and below replacement fertility in Romania, an Eastern European country.

Jorge Bravo, “The Political Economy of Mexico-US Migration: A View From the Source Country”

This note on Mexican politics is a modest attempt to cast some light upon the electoral consequences of migration in source (or less developed), as opposed to host (or developed), countries. Although I briefly comment upon the general contours of a more ambitious project that I will soon be embarking upon, I restrict my analysis to some of the consequences of international migration for political competition at the sub-national level in Mexico. Do individuals who decide to migrate differ from non-migrants along politically consequential dimensions, from age and gender to attitudes towards risk and party identification? Might migratory flows over time amount to a “reshaping” of the electorate at the local level? If so, has this affected the likelihood that the long-time incumbent, the PRI, would be reelected? Although data limitations are severe, I mobilize empirical evidence that allows us *some* traction upon these questions. On the one hand, individual-level survey data, although problematic on a variety of grounds, suggests that the conventional wisdom on the political predispositions of Mexican migrants may be accurate: migrants or, more precisely (given the data limitations faced), former migrants and/or their relatives in Mexico, seem to be more sympathetic towards the opposition parties than Mexicans who have not lived in the US and/or do not have remittance-sending relatives in the US. On the other hand, data on electoral results at the municipal level, coupled with INEGI data, yield what on a first blush (and under certain, but not other, assumptions) might seem a somewhat surprising pattern: the probability that the long-time dominant party, the PRI, will be ousted from office at the municipal level is

decreasing in the number of international migrants. Interestingly enough, this result seems to switch its sign once we introduce internal migration into the picture. These ‘results’ should thus be regarded as tentative and preliminary.

Beth Buggenhagen, “Killer Bargain: Tariqa Murid, the Money Trail and National Sovereignty”

The paper argues that disciples and traders of the Senegalese Murid tariqa (a Sufi way) reconfigure national belonging through their practices in diasporic locations such as New York City. The forms of nationalism promulgated by Murid adepts cannot be constructed locally, but only through participation in diasporic circuits of wage labor and capital organized by the spiritual hierarchy. In these diasporic locales, Muridiyya experience multiple bureaucracies of discrimination, which they articulate through an idiom of exile thus participating in the spiritual quest of their “man of God” (wali), Amadou Bamba, who was exiled by French colonialists in the early twentieth century. To understand how Senegalese diasporics translate their transnational activities into a form of Wolof and Muslim nationalism at home, in the larger project, I focus on the forms of value, such as infrastructure in the sacred city of Tuba, built by overseas remittances, and on elucidating the structures of circulation binding Tuba and New York City. Murid mosques, clinics, schools and homes, and the materials garnered for their construction, reveal a vast array of international networks of exchange of merchant goods imported through this sacred center. Moreover, Murid homes bring into relief tensions between filial obligations and spiritual duties and reveal the kinds of financial and social linkages through which merchants transact commercial arrangements. The fact that the builders of these homes live their lives elsewhere in diasporic and urban localities tells us of the centrality of Tuba as a spiritual center for these networks of globalized exchange. In this paper then I pose three questions, what is the relationship between this transnational religious trade network and the politics of the neoliberal state in Senegal, how are the forms of nationalism and civic participation reconfigured from outside, that is in voting communities of Senegalese in New York, and what is the nature of the Murid community in New York’s engagement with the politics of the state in which they reside, the United States. The portion of the paper that I am currently writing will focus on this notion of citizenship in exile because I want to ask whether we can even raise the question of new kinds of nationalism and civic identity being forged in diasporic communities such as the Muridiyya in the US because so much attention has been given to dismantling the infrastructure of Muslim communities in the US post 9/11. I have two related objectives: to question the impact that the dismantling of informal financial networks, namely, money transfer and Islamic banking may have on the Senegalese national economic and political stability; and how the linking of counterfeit goods to terrorism and lowering the threshold for search and seizure of those goods has led to increasing harassment of Senegalese Muslims, among them street vendors, who are being racially and religiously profiled.

Wenhong Chen, “Surfing the Transnational Web Immigrant Entrepreneurship, Social Network, and Internet Use”

Does the internet help people to cross social and cultural boundaries? If yes, in what ways and what are the social consequences? Immigrant is a prototype of boundary crossing. Furthermore, immigrants are a large, growing and dynamic source of entrepreneurship. They are likely to take advantage of the distance and time-zone spanning properties of the Internet and other communication technologies to extend such enterprises transnationally. Immigrant transnationalism literature routinely refers to the diffusion and use of new technologies as one fundamental feature of the current wave of transnational practices. Immigrants participate in transnational practices “by combining their new technological prowess with mobilization of their social capital” (Portes, 1997, p.18). However, there is a strikingly lack of research examining whether immigrants have access to the internet, how they use the internet entrepreneurially, and the extent to which internet use transforms immigrant entrepreneurship. The transnational immigrant entrepreneurship project (TIE) examines how immigrants use social and communication networks to engage in transnational entrepreneurship. In this presentation, I will discuss the theoretical framework, methods, and the ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Toronto and Beijing. Preliminary result indicates that internet use has profound impact on transnational entrepreneurship in terms of information seeking, networking, and mobilizing resources.

Anne Soon Choi, “Where Does Pancho Park Fit?:” Korean Mexican Migration and the Korean Independence Movement

As I work on revising my dissertation into a book manuscript, I am currently developing a chapter on `Korean diaspora communities in Mexico and the migration of Korean-Mexican immigrants to the U.S. in the 1920s and 1930s which was not a part of my original dissertation research. Building on many of themes in my dissertation, this chapter expands how the migration of Korean-Mexican immigrants in the wake of social and political upheaval in Mexico shaped Korean nationalism in the U.S. Recruited to work in the *henequen* (hemp) plantations in the Yucatan, Koreans numbered at over a 1,000 by 1910. As archival sources demonstrate, the population of Koreans in Mexico in the first two decades of the 20th century was significant enough to warrant the establishment of three local chapters of the Korean National Association---the largest Korean nationalist organization in North America---in Mexico. While I find the experiences of Korean communities in Mexico of great interest, for the purposes of this chapter I am more concerned with the Korean-Mexican immigrants who made their way to Los Angeles. Specifically, I am interested in examining how Korean immigrants from Mexico influenced the ways in which Korean nationalism was negotiated in the U.S. and how Korean immigrant experience in Mexico shaped racial/ethnic identities. Did Korean immigrants, especially the second generation, in Mexico view themselves as Mexican? What did their sense of “Korean-ness” encapsulate? Upon migration, as Spanish speakers did they make any connections to Mexican American communities in Los Angeles? How were Korean-Mexican immigrants incorporated into Korean communities in southern California before WW II? Simultaneously, I am also interested in how the U.S. government grappled with Asian immigrants that attempted to enter the U.S. as Mexican

nationals. While a number of scholars have begun to explore Chinese immigrant experience in Mexico, Korean-Mexican experience has been largely overlooked.

Angie Y. Chung, “When Ethnicity Rules: Intergenerational Conflict and Cooperation in Korean American Politics”

From the outbreak of the 1992 Los Angeles riots to more recent tensions in North-South Korea, the Korean American community in Los Angeles has been confronted by a series of challenging issues that have placed its key political figures and organizations within the public limelight. Among other things, internal conflicts arising from these controversial events have directed scholarly attention toward generational divisions within the political leadership of the ethnic community, which traditional assimilation theories explain as signifying the acculturation of native-born Korean Americans to mainstream America, the dissipation of ties with the immigrant leadership, and the ultimate demise of ethnic political solidarity as a whole. My research focuses on the role of “bridging” Korean American organizations in Koreatown, Los Angeles—from the uncontested rule of traditional immigrant elite groups (i.e. church leaders, entrepreneurs and elite immigrant organizations) to the incorporation of 1.5/ 2nd generation organizations after the 1992 Los Angeles riots. Based on five years of conducting interviews and fieldwork in Koreatown, I challenge the conventional notion that residential dispersion, class division and inter-generational fragmentation has led to the disintegration of ethnicity as a meaningful basis for political identity and solidarity among 1.5/ 2nd generation organizations. By examining the diverse political agendas and strategies of these bridging organizations, I show how community-based politics has been sustained by multiple centers of ethnic organizational solidarity structured around differential power relationships with the immigrant elite. Then, focusing on my work with two different organizations, the monograph explores the different ways 1.5/ 2nd generation-run ethnic organizations in Koreatown cultivate and maintain ethnic political solidarity among their membership within the context of community power structures.

David Cook Martín, “Southern Europeans into Argentines? The Politics of Making Nationals from Migrants (1850-1919)”

I will present a paper which examines how and why these states developed national affinity policies (i.e. laws, regulations, and practices that confer a privileged migration or state membership status based on applicants’ descent or origins). The focus is on the period leading up to the restrictive turn in migration policies beginning in 1919 (I analyze the post-1919 period separately). The paper argues that nationality and migration policies developed in a context of state competition over the allegiance and resources of migrants and their descendants. Briefly, Italy and Spain developed tutelary emigration policies and nationality policies that conferred homeland state membership to migrants’ children born abroad and made it more difficult for emigrants to lose their nationality. In both cases policies sought to discourage potential female migrants. In Argentina, immigration and nationality policies were particularly expansive towards European newcomers. The

pattern of national affinity that emerged during this period was to decisively shape migration and nationality in the conservative period beginning in 1919 and during the rest of the 20th century.

Allison Rosemary Davis, “Localizing Ethnography in the Transnational: Studying Migration as Culturally Managed from the Sending Side”

Work over the past fifteen years has revealed the historical extent and nature of international migration circuits among the Soninke of the upper Senegal River Valley. This literature is critical to ethnographic understanding of Soninke life, and one that requires anthropologists to situate migration centrally as a force shaping (and shaped by) Soninke history for at least three hundred years. As Soninke households in eastern Senegal have an interest in securing investment (whether financial, psychological or social) from migrating relatives, households draw from shared symbolic capital to influence decisions among migrating kin across varying foreign contexts. Taking a transnational approach, this dissertation posits that systems of belief and practice in Soninke rural sending communities are connected to migrant experiences in the United States, France and other destinations in a historical dialectic that involves actors in all stages and locations of the migration circuit and corresponding political economies. By juxtaposing notions of migration stage and systems research from the field of migration studies with the ethnographic tradition in anthropology, the goal is to provide a rich transnational understanding of Soninke sociocultural relationships in a rural setting. The paper will explore how these ideas have been operationalized in terms of concrete methodology on the ground and the type and extent of data collected in relation to research objectives. I will use as evidence my experience to date in Senegal (the conference falls three months into my fieldwork). The hope is to engage in a fruitful discussion of how theory, research objectives and methodology are mobilized in the process of conducting a transnational dissertation in anthropology in a rural sending community.

Elaine Ecklund, “‘Us’ and ‘Them’: The Role of Religion in Mediating and Challenging the ‘Model Minority’ and Other Civic Boundaries”

This paper examines how second-generation Korean Americans use the cultural resources of religious communities to mediate race, ethnic, and socioeconomic boundaries that have consequences for civic life. Specifically, I compare involvement of Korean Americans in second-generation Korean congregations to those in multiethnic churches. I find Korean Americans who participate in second-generation Korean churches use religion to largely reproduce images of Korean Americans as model minorities, and implicitly distance themselves from those whom they perceive as less financially successful. In contrast, Korean Americans in multiethnic congregations use religion to emphasize the commonality Korean Americans have with other minorities. By using a cultural framework that allows for the agency of individuals in identity and group boundary construction, this work more generally shows the potential for new Americans

to use the cultural resources of local organizations to change existing ethnic and racial boundaries in the United States.

Marilyn Espitia, “Naturalization and Assimilation among Latino Immigrants”

This paper examines the extent to which traditional indicators of assimilation are related to citizenship acquisition among Latino immigrants in the United States. Using the 5% sample of the 2000 U.S. Census, I employ a logistic regression model with demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, including country of origin, age at immigration, length of residence, education level, income, occupation, and English ability, to predict naturalized status among Mexican, Cuban, Dominican, Central American, and South American immigrants. Although results from 1990 U.S. census suggest that length of residence, educational level, and English ability are positively associated with U.S. citizenship among all Latin American immigrants, legislation enacted in the mid 1990’s restricting the rights of legal permanent residents may have weakened the relationship of these factors to naturalization. Ultimately, I argue that current patterns of naturalization require a reassessment of the assimilation model to incorporate recent shifts in federal policy and immigrant behavior.

Vanessa Estrada, “Spatial Assimilation and Neighborhoods”

Spatial Assimilation posits that immigrants tend to live in ethnic enclaves (usually less desirable places with high concentrations of immigrants) due to financial, social and cultural capital constraints but are motivated to move to better neighborhoods as they become assimilated to American life and economically successful. While this model fits closely with the settlement patterns of European immigrants at the turn of the 20th century, scholars have argued that current immigrant experiences differ. This paper uses the mobility patterns of a sample of adults from Los Angeles County and examines movement to and from different types of neighborhoods and the factors which affect these transitions. I hope to engage a number of questions which have been raised in the assimilation literature regarding the viability of spatial assimilation and alternative models for explaining the spatial patterns of current first and second generation immigrant families.

David Fitzgerald, “Inside the Sending State: The Politics of Mexican Emigration Control”

Academics have tended to ignore emigration policy. In the critical case of Mexico, however, the central government consistently tried to control *types* of international and internal migrants, their *origins*, and the *conditions* of their exit and return until the end of the Bracero Program in 1964. A historical ‘ethnography of the state’ examining both formal policy and its implementation in emigrant sending communities reveals multiple, contradictory stances toward emigration in different agencies and levels of government. The overall failure of the central government’s emigration policy and its current

abandonment of serious emigration restrictions are explained by a combination of external constraints, imposed by the United States, and internal constraints, imposed by migrants and diverse actors within the state responding to local conditions.

Valeria Galetto, “Migradollars and Avocado Production: Opportunities and Investment in a Mexican Rural Community”

For many years, researchers have argued that migradollars (the share of U.S. earnings that migrants send or take back to their countries of origin) do not tend to stimulate production or create new jobs in ways that significantly alter the economic structure of migrants’ communities of origin. This position, however, has been challenged by a more recent view asserting that migradollars have strong multiplier effects, and that their contribution to local development has been significant and positive. Because the empirical evidence indicates that both outcomes may obtain, some researchers have claimed that the appropriate question to investigate is the conditions under which migradollars are more / less likely to promote local production and employment. This paper builds on this approach to examine the conditions that generated a favorable opportunity structure in a migrant rural community of Michoacan, Mexico, in which migradollars were extensively directed to the production of avocado, and strongly contributed to transform its economy -- from a subsistence-based agriculture to a market-oriented one that produces avocado for national and international markets.

Jamie Goodwin-White, “Second Generation Internal Migration: Dispersion from States of Immigration?”

Much analysis of immigration has focused on the residential mobility and resulting concentration or dispersion of the foreign-born population. Little is known, however, about where the second generation reside, their mobility or its determinants, and to what extent they resemble the foreign-born or native-born (at least third generation) in these regards. As the children of the post-1965 immigrants reach adulthood, such questions are critical in examination of ethnic concentrations and immigrant integration. I examine both the second generation, identifiable in the Current Population Survey data, and the 1.5 generation (children of foreign-born parents who arrived in the U.S. before reaching ten years of age) from the 5% Public Use Microdata Files of the U.S. Census, and determine both their local and inter-state mobility. Further, I model inter-state mobility as an outcome of socioeconomic covariates, race/ethnicity, and a continuous measure of origin state concentration of the foreign-born.

Sarah Gualtieri, “The Politics of Counting: Arabs and the United States Census”

This paper examines how Arabs have been incorporated into census racial and ethnic categories from the late-19th century to the present. I focus in particular on the early generation’s classification as “foreign born white,” and their descendants’ designation

along national lines within the ancestry question. What have been the larger political and social processes underpinning these classifications? How have Arabs both embraced and rejected their designation as “white?” I argue that the recent attempt by Arab-Americans to challenge their classification on the census shares elements of earlier histories of ethnic group mobilization around “the politics of counting.”

Miryam Hazan Bejar, “‘Pochos’ to heroes: the Incorporation of the Mexican Diaspora into their Homeland Polity”

This paper traces the interactions between the Mexican state and the Mexican community in the United States and explores how these interactions have determined the process of incorporation (or reincorporation) of the Mexican Diaspora into their homeland polity. To do so I will use a political opportunity approach that considers how Mexico’s institutions and institutional practices have motivated or inhibited the mobilization of Mexicans in the United States toward their home country. The main argument is that Mexico’s political developments and institutional practices have clearly determined the ways in which Mexican immigrants have mobilized and organized themselves in the last two decades in the United States, as well as their political agendas both towards their home and host countries.

Christel Kesler, “How Citizenship Matters: Defining Migrant Status and Assessing Socioeconomic Outcomes in Europe”

Glancing at recent official statistics on employment rates by citizenship across Western Europe, one notes that citizenship-based inequality is highest in those Northern European countries that have, along so many other dimensions of stratification, been exemplars of egalitarianism. Why? Is this the result of the composition of migrant populations, such as larger proportions of refugees in countries in which non-citizens appear to perform poorly? Do institutional or contextual differences contribute to the effect, and if so, which ones? Or – a third alternative – can these trends be explained simply by varying patterns of who can (and does) claim host-country citizenship? When migration is the phenomenon of interest, citizenship continues to be the dominant schema in the vast majority of cross-nationally comparative reports in the Western European context (e.g., the OECD’s annual SOPEMI reports). This is problematic for obvious reasons. Citizenship is an increasingly poor indicator of immigrant status; many European countries are home to second-generation non-nationals, and many are home to first-generation naturalized citizens. But citizenship is also a concept endogenous to processes of incorporation that themselves vary cross-nationally. With these motivations, this paper first illustrates some important correlates of citizenship among major immigrant populations in Britain, France, Germany, and Sweden, using recent large-scale national survey data. Related to this, the paper then demonstrates how cross-national trends along key socioeconomic indicators change when we use nativity rather than citizenship to define who is a “migrant.” This descriptive segment of the paper is followed by a discussion that returns to the questions of migrant population composition and possible

institutional effects, and relates the empirical findings to existing theories of “citizenship” in this diverse set of receiving societies.

Amy Lutz, “Biliteracy and the Educational Achievement of Latinos”

This research utilizes NELS:88 longitudinal data to investigate the relationship between Spanish maintenance and the educational achievement of English-speaking Latino students. The analysis indicates that biliteracy offers a significant educational advantage in terms of achievement in both math and reading. Compared to non-Hispanic white students, Hispanic students have significantly lower levels of achievement in math and reading. However, when family socioeconomic status is controlled, the achievement of Hispanic biliterates is not significantly different from that of their non-Hispanic white peers, while the achievement of Hispanic students who are proficient only in English, or who have Spanish oral proficiency in addition to English remains significantly lower.

Francis Njubi Nesbitt, “Global nomads: Ambiguities of home and exile in the new African Diaspora”

This paper is a preliminary exploration of the transformation of Somali identities in exile based on quantitative and qualitative data collected over the last two years among Somali migrants in San Diego County. The essay shows that despite the persistence of the old clan structures, Somali migrants are in the process of creating a deterritorialized or transnational ethnicity that transcends the nation-state and defies the homogenizing effects of globalization. In some ways the history of the Somali people makes them a likely candidate for the formation of a transnational or global ethnicity. Today the Somali are a stateless people. Even before the collapse of the state, however, Somali identity could not be confined to neat territorial boundaries. During the “scramble for Africa” (1870-1914), the Somali nation was Balkanized by Italian, British and French colonialists. At independence in 1960, the Somali people were split up into four nation-states (Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, and Ethiopia). The violent repression and economic stagnation of the Siad Barre years (1969-1991) created a nation of migrants. Somalis began to emigrate in ever increasing numbers in the 1960s. They moved to other east African countries first and then to the Persian Gulf region during the oil boom of the 1970s. By the 1980s the trickle of economic migrants became a flood of refugees escaping Barre’s programs in the northern and then southern provinces. Since the collapse of the Somali state in 1990-91, over one million Somalis have been dispersed around the world. Yet, the Somali have managed to maintain a strong national and ethnic consciousness despite deterritorialization. How do we explain this paradox? I argue that what sets Somali migration apart is the steady growth of social, financial and trade networks despite dispersion. These networks form the basis of a transnational Somali ethnicity that is based on a combination of traditional kinship ties honed over centuries of nomadic pastoralism, deterritorialization and new information technologies that facilitate communication and business transactions. The study also shows that a process of creolization is well underway at the grassroots level although the identity is still distinctly

Somali. This new global Somali nation, in turn, disturbs the notion of an essential black or African subject in the Diaspora. It highlights the changing face of the African Diaspora, the diversity of experiences, perspectives and positionalities possible in this ever expanding space. This paper examines one segment of this global diaspora to highlight the specific ways in which this identity manifests itself in one community located in area of San Diego called Mid-City. The paper is based on both quantitative and qualitative data collected over the last two years in Mid-City San Diego. These data include responses to a survey 120 individuals, (there are approximately 3000 Somalis in Mid City) six focus group interviews of 12-20 individuals, and in-depth interviews with community leaders. In addition, the study uses Census data, GIS mapping and archival material to put the Somali refugee experience in its socio-historical context.

Mark Overmyer-Velázquez, “Transgressing Borders: The Past and Future of Mexico-US Migration Studies”

My paper presentation examines the literature on Mexican U.S. migration written by scholars in both the Mexico and the United States and suggests future avenues of research. It argues that to best understand the multivalent histories of migration scholars need not only transgress geographic borders, but also disciplinary and methodological ones in what amounts to a new epistemological approach to the transnational history of Mexico and the United States. My call for a New History of Mexico U.S. Migration follows the lead of scholars like Pedro Cabán, Frances Aparicio and others who have begun to challenge the all-too-often insular, nationalist approaches of area and ethnic studies. Limiting the scope and depth of their inquiry and methodology, Mexican, North American, and Chicano/a scholars have produced studies from within their disciplinary contexts. As a result, the transnational nature of Mexico U.S. migration has been largely ignored from a methodological and theoretical level. Most glaring in this regard has been the almost complete absence of binational historical studies, those that utilize historical source material (from archives) in both Mexico *and* the United States to study the migratory phenomenon. Scholars need to move away from these ethnic and national confines especially in an inherently transnational field like immigration history in order to engage the topic from multiple national and disciplinary perspectives.

Camila Pastor, “Arab Communities in Mexico”

The goal of this research project is to examine the practice of hierarchy in everyday life and its relation to definitions and distinctions of class and race. In brief, to try to understand what knowledges and classifications about social life and personhood (collective and individual agents) are used to legitimize or justify hierarchic practices and what sociohistorical conditions allow for this. I will approach this question ethnographically, focusing on the presence of Arab migrants in Mexico to document the strategies and circumstances through which they have settled into local middle and upper middle classes: they have integrated politically and economically while

reproducing and even celebrating particular forms of sociocultural difference vis. a vis. other local elites.

Carolyn Pinedo Turnovsky, “Negotiating Cues/Queues among Day Laborers on a New York City Street Corner”

While there have been many studies researching the incorporation of immigrants in the general labor market, few studies highlight the immigrants’ own understandings of their participation, particularly in the informal economy. The overall research project concerns the social processes and organization of day labor at an informal street-corner work site in New York City. In challenging conventional perceptions about day labor, this paper explores the active role the workers play in their own work experience by examining the negotiation and presentation of identity among the different groups of men working at this site. The paper also analyzes the impact race and ethnicity in New York City has on the men’s work experience and describes a “visual queue” that is central in the hiring process. This paper uncovers the complex ways that these social processes are manifested in the everyday social practices on this New York City street-corner.

Fernando Riosmena, “Migration Progression Ratios: A Period Approach”

The purpose of this study is to describe the migratory dynamics of Mexican labor migrants to and from the U.S. from 1980 to 1996. I adopt a sequential view of the migration process, and thus devise a life table application to study the progressions made *to* and *from* a given migratory trip, or parity, while calculating the corresponding life table-implied durations. Overall, migrants are more likely to engage in fewer and longer trips in the latter part of the period of reference. I briefly discuss the importance of the issue regarding the issue of settlement, and stress the substantive interest of potential tempo distortions in the estimates.

Patrisia Macias Rojas, “Regulating International Migration: Transnational Policing and Human Rights at the Arizona/Sonora Border”

Within the literature on international migration and the state, particularly in debates around border control and citizenship, scholars have addressed the restriction of mobility and the simultaneous expansion of rights for migrants in receiving nation-states. The former is attributed to the sanctity of state sovereignty in the area border control; whereas the latter is associated with the diffusion of global human rights discourses and the emergence of supranational legal and human rights regimes. My paper argues the regulation of mobility and membership through local practices manifests itself quite differently at the U.S. Mexico border. Based on ethnographic and interview data from Arizona/Sonora, I first discuss the complex array of state and private actors involved in regulating international migration at the border. Next, I turn to the practices themselves and discuss the different ways that state agencies regulate “workers” and “criminals”- the latter being subject to prosecution, the former to “protection.” Such varying approaches illustrate the contradictory role of the state in both “recruiting” and restricting mobility

and constricting and expanding rights. I discuss the implications for how international migrants are incorporated in global labor markets, and the extent to which migrants in transit can claim political rights.

Robert Chao Romero, “Chinese Transnational Borderland Merchants of Northern Mexico and Baja California in the Early Twentieth Century”

This presentation shall focus upon an examination of Chinese transnational borderland merchants of northern Mexico and Baja California in the early twentieth century. Based upon an analysis of Mexican municipal census manuscripts and United States Immigration Service interviews, this paper shall examine the demographic profiles, migration patterns, and business practices of these borderland merchants. Drawing from numerous case studies of Chinese immigrant merchants, this paper shall examine the system of familial chain migration created by members of the privileged merchant class, as well as the demographic characteristics of these merchants related to age, marital status, literacy, and citizenship. In addition, this paper shall analyze the unique demographic profiles and business practices of four distinct Chinese merchant types which existed along the United States-Mexico border during the early twentieth century: the merchant magnate, the medium-sized merchant, the small businessman, and the sole proprietor.

Djamila Schans, “Intergenerational ties in Dutch and immigrant families in the Netherlands”

While intergenerational support has been well depicted in family sociology, very little attention has been paid to ethnic differences in this area. On the other hand, within migration sociology, intergenerational relations are often quoted as having an effect on educational outcomes and social mobility, but are rarely a research topic in itself. This paper will focus on ethnic differences in intergenerational ties between adult children and their parents in the Netherlands, combining insights from both strands of theory. Intergenerational ties are operationalized as attitudes towards filial responsibility and family solidarity, and as behaviour measured as frequency of meeting, frequency of contact, financial support, practical support and emotional support. Using data from the 2003 Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (NKPS) in which the four largest ethnic minority groups in the Netherlands were over represented we will first explore ethnic differences in the areas mentioned above, after which we will test hypotheses on the relative impact of socio-economical, cultural and demographic factors in explaining these differences using multivariate techniques. Results show that differences in attitudes might be higher than differences in actual behavior and that ethnicity interacts with SES, migration history, demographic variations and cultural values.

Jennifer Selby, “The Confluence of Secular and of Muslim Identities: A Survey of Notions of Church and State in Contemporary France”

This paper surveys classical and contemporary Christian and Muslim literature on the “secular”(looking historically at Augustine, al-Farabi, Aquinas, Ibn Khaldun and Rousseau, and more recently at Rahman, Casanova, Asad and Baubérot) to probe the situation of France’s Maghrebian Muslim immigrants as they arrive in France, a country legally and ideologically committed to *laïcité*, or the Republican notion of the separation of church and state. Recent studies published by French national newspapers *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* depict a strong increase in the number of immigrants who have arrived in France since 1999. Most of these immigrants are from the Maghreb region, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. The subsequent construction of Muslim identity in France – particularly exemplified in the Muslim headscarf (*hijab*) - is embedded politically in the former colonial relationship of France and North Africa, historically in France’s changing immigration policies, and increasingly, in the popularity of the anti-immigration policies of the National Front, a French right-wing political party. The literature reviewed here suggests that these political issues can be seen as stemming from Christian, Muslim and secular depictions of polity.

Mara Sidney, “Housing Citizenship and New Immigrants in the U.S. and Europe”

In Europe and in the U.S., immigrants are said to be saving cities that for decades experienced declines in population and economic base. Here I ask whether and how such cities return the favor by incorporating immigrants as true citizens of the city. The research will analyze how immigrants interact with local governance structures in selected cities of three receiving nations (the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands) and in one policy domain, housing. Housing is a critical need for anyone, but is particularly pressing for newcomers. Housing policies can help incorporate immigrants into social and economic life by providing for a stable, affordable home on an equal basis with native residents; local government and non-government bodies can incorporate immigrants into policy making and implementation processes, thereby into political life more generally. But do they? This paper develops the concept of “housing citizenship” and brings together literature on immigrant integration in Europe, and minority incorporation in the U.S., as a prelude to a cross-national comparative analysis of the transformation of urban governance in multiracial cities.

Tanja St. Pierre, “Assessing the Importance of Culture for Fertility Behavior: the German Case”

Traditionally, demographic studies of fertility assume that determinants of fertility affect the childbearing behavior of women universally, within and across national and thus cultural barriers, in high and low fertility contexts. This study examines the differential fertility pattern of various immigrant groups in a below-replacements setting, Germany, and argues that cultural contexts matter for childbearing motivations. Specifically, utilizing the 1984 to 2001 German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP), this paper asks what factors, economic and/or cultural, drive differential risks of births of West Germans, (former) East Germans, Turks and other immigrant groups in Germany.

Jordan Stanger-Ross, “Personal Exchanges: Race, Space, and Class in the Housing Markets of Italian South Philadelphia and Toronto’s Little Italy, 1940-1990”

The daily business of the residential real estate market, though quieter than outbursts of organized political action, provides city residents with their most direct control over the space that they inhabit. My paper analyzes the exchanges of housing in two urban areas—Italian South Philadelphia and Toronto’s Little Italy—to explain how distinct urban contexts have imbued market exchanges with concerns about race, space, and economy in postwar cities. In South Philadelphia, Italian ethnicity matured alongside, and in counter-distinction from, a large, historic African American community; in the postwar era of urban crisis, Italian South Philadelphians preserved racial exclusion by keeping residential real estate within the bonds formed by family, neighborhood, ethnic institutions, and work. In Toronto, in contrast, Italian ethnicity came of age in a context where no group bore the social and economic prejudice directed against African Americans in Philadelphia; postwar urban space was not divided along overlapping lines of race and class. Italian ethnicity played an important role in real estate transactions, but, rather than preserving exclusion, social networks aided homeowners seeking to profit from Toronto’s booming economy. My paper uses deeds of sale, mortgages, and housing advertisements as social documents to explore the ways in which ethnicity found its way into two very different housing markets. Rather than responding to impersonal forces, housing in both Italian South Philadelphia and Toronto’s Little Italy reflected the very intimate bonds that constituted postwar race and ethnicity.

Kristin Surak, “Convergence in Foreigner’s Rights and Citizenship Laws? A Look at Japan”

Recently an academic consensus has emerged among migration scholars agreeing that citizenship laws and immigrant rights in advanced countries are converging. However, one of the problems in assessing citizenship and nationality trends in developed countries is that the majority are also western liberal democracies. As most of the research on this topic has focused on Europe and the European-dominated immigration countries it has spawned, it is difficult to assess what is particular to advanced countries and not simply an effect of the western liberal democratic heritage. For these reasons, Japan can serve as an interesting point of comparison for assessing these accounts. In this paper I will examine the extent to which and ways in which current theories of membership rights expansion for immigrants and changes in citizenship law apply to the Japanese case. After discussing the central theoretical positions, I will undertake a closer examination of the trends in foreigners’ rights in Japan over the past few decades. To conclude, I will expand on the implications of Japanese trends for current theories of immigrant rights development.

Rebecca Maria Torres, “Latino Transnational Migration and Settlement in Rural North Carolina”

The Southeast represents the heart of the new Latino Diaspora. North Carolina's Latino population has grown more rapidly than in any other state over the past decade. Transnational migrants to this region span the spectrum of "permanence" ranging from "temporary" H-2A seasonal migrant farm workers to families establishing deep roots in the state. This poses a number of questions about the dynamics of transnational migration in this region. The overarching goal of this study is to specify the patterns, processes and impacts of Latino transnational migration and community building in Greene County (NC), an agricultural-based region, as a means by which to understand better some of the broader migration trends affecting the rural South. As an initial step in comprehending the intricate and multi-faceted processes of transnational settlement and community building that are flourishing in rural North Carolina, we present preliminary results from a household survey of Latino families conducted during 2003 in Greene County. Following a brief overview of the broad study context and geographic patterns of Latino migration to the southeastern US and North Carolina, this paper presents selected study findings focusing on Greene County Latino family employment and migration histories, as well as connections to home place and integration into the non-Latino local community. We conclude with a discussion of potential directions and future research plans.

Zulema Valdez, "Does Social Capital Really Matter? The Comparative Effects of Human Capital, Economic Capital, and Social Capital on Business Owners' Income"

Previous research suggests that social capital facilitates participation in ethnic entrepreneurship. This paper investigates whether social capital affects the economic success of ethnic entrepreneurs. Using non-public data from the *1992 Characteristics of Business Owners*, this paper examines how social capital -- along with human capital and economic capital -- affects business owners' income among four groups with disparate rates of business ownership in the United States: Whites, Koreans, Mexicans, and Blacks. Findings demonstrate that human capital and economic capital improve business owners' income-returns; social capital, however, has a negligible or negative effect. Findings challenge the assumptions of "ethnic solidarity" approaches that emphasize the importance of social capital on ethnic entrepreneurship, and that stress the relationship between social capital, ethnic entrepreneurship, and economic mobility. Rather, this analysis underscores the salience of human capital and economic capital in determining business owners' economic success across ethnic and racial groups, regardless of social capital.

Jamie Winders, "What Difference Does Latino Migration Make? Race, Ethnicity, and Urban Politics in Nashville, Tennessee"

During the 1990s, cities across the US South emerged as popular destination sites for Latino/as. While the growth of Latino communities in southern cities has been documented and the insertion of Latino workers into local labor markets has been noted, many questions remain concerning how Latino migration has impacted the racial binary

that has historically been powerful in southern social, economic, and political relations. This presentation will address these questions through a study of Latino migration to Nashville, Tennessee, and its impacts on the city's racial and immigrant politics and workplace practices and social relations. It will discuss the ways that Latino migration has been framed and understood within two social domains in Nashville: *the public sphere*, particularly the distribution of public-sector resources, access to political representation, community race relations, and understandings of diversity and social justice, and *the local labor market*, especially the highly dynamic low-wage labor market and the increasingly diverse low-wage workforce. Drawing on data including interviews with community and business leaders, analyses of regional economic reports and newspaper articles, and case studies of worksites that have recently become dependent on Latino labor, I will argue that within and across these two social domains of public discourse across the city and the low-wage work force within service-sector worksites, Latino migration has been framed in different ways. When Latino migration is analyzed in relation to other racialized communities and Nashville's overall urban politics, Latinos, although drawing substantial attention across governmental and non-profit institutions, occupy an ambiguous place within the city's racial and immigrant politics. When the scale of analysis shifts to embodied interactions between and among workers and supervisors at Nashville's low-wage workplaces, the arrival of Latino workers at these sites has proceeded with significantly less attention than was seen across the city's public sphere. These findings highlight the need for analyses that operate across scales and include multiple perspectives and challenge monolithic representations of Latino migration to new destination sites such as Nashville.