

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group Newsletter

Editors: Thomas D. Boswell (University of Miami)
and Alan Marcus (Towson University)

Spring 2014

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Table of Contents

List of EGSG Officers. 1

REP Conference in Fort Worth. 1

Memoriam for Harm de Blij. 3

News About EGSG Members. 3

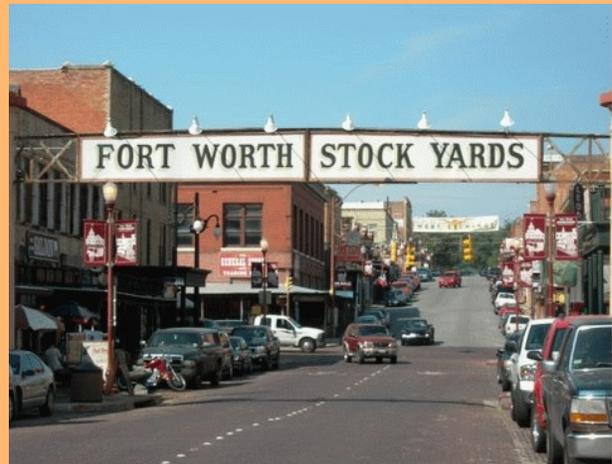
Ethnic Geography in the News. 8

Book Reviews. 26

EGSG Sponsored AAG Sessions. 36

List of EGSG Committees. 56

*Seventh Race Ethnicity, and
Place Conference to be Held in
Fort Worth, Texas
October 22-24, 2014*



Fort Worth, Texas

The "Call for Papers" is now open for the seventh biennial Race, Ethnicity and Place

Conference. Information is available at the REP website (listed below). The REP VII will be held October 22-24, 2014 in Ft. Worth, Texas. The event is hosted by Texas Christian University's ADDRAN College of Arts and Sciences and the conference venue is The Sheraton Hotel, Downtown Ft. Worth.

More than 100 students, faculty, and other professionals representing a wide range of disciplines from numerous states and nations have already committed to REP VII. These scholars share an interest in racial and ethnic transformation of places worldwide and reflect a mix of applied and theoretical perspectives, often within a spatial framework.

Along with hundreds of paper, poster, and panel presentations, the conference will feature a welcoming reception at the beautiful Ashton Depot in Downtown Ft. Worth and a regional band, The SWAG. There will be speakers from the region at two lunches.

Thursday's luncheon will begin with entertainment by the "Word of Truth Gospel Singers" and is followed by a talk by Mr. Bob Ray Sanders, an award winning journalist who will discuss "From a Dream Deferred to Dream Variations to I've Known Rivers." His talk will address the future of Ft. Worth by contextualizing three phases of American racial history.

Friday's luncheon begins by entertainment with Mr. Gonzalo Mata, a Mexican Harpist, followed by Mr. Reinaldo "Renny" Rosa, a community activist and organizer who will speak of "America in Transition: From Anglo Pale to Golden Brown." Mr. Rosa will discuss the historical development of Ft. Worth's Mexican neighborhoods and his personal experiences in community organizing related to inequalities.

The REP VII Conference closes on a traditional festive note with a gala dinner that provides entertainment by a Mariachi Band and Dancers. This promises to be a fun event without speakers. Attendees are encouraged to wear ethnic dress.

For geographers and those of similar interests, the conference site is almost as interesting and important as the scholarly content of any meeting, so the REP planning committee has organized a number of opportunities to explore local landscapes and experience the sights, sounds, and tastes of Cowboy culture, as well as historic and ethnic places. All conference participants and their accompanying family members are invited to partake in a self-directed tour of Ft. Worth. TCU will provide maps, directions, and other information for these personalized excursions at the Conference hotel.

In addition to self-directed tours, three fieldtrip options are available on the days of the conference. In all cases, **spaces are limited and additional fees are required** (see the website for details but do not wait very long, registrations have begun!). An afternoon, pre-conference excursion to Dealy Plaza and the Sixth Floor Museum (site of JFK assassination) by train from Ft. Worth will occur at Noon on Wednesday and return prior to the evening reception at the Ashton Depot.

A local field trip entitled "African-American History and Neighborhoods of Ft. Worth" follows Mr. Sanders Luncheon talk at the Thursday luncheon and includes a tour of the Evans Avenue Mall and the Como area, as well as a stop at the Tarrant County Black Historical Society. On Friday, and following the luncheon talk by Mr. Rosas, a fieldtrip that tours Latino Ft. Worth is available on a first-come, first served basis. This tour examines historic neighborhoods, businesses and organizations. A stop is included at La Gran Plaza, a Mexican-themed Mall that opened in 2004 and resembles colonial Mexican city. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT SPACE IS LIMITED.

For additional information about the REP conferences, including REP VII registration information, highlighted sessions, field trips, and accommodations, visit: <http://rep-conference.binghamton.edu> (or just query REP Conference 2014).

(Written by John Frazier, Department of Geography, Binghamton University)

(This following is a copy of an e-mail message sent to the faculty of the University of Miami written by Peter O. Muller, Department of Geography, University of Miami.)

Geography Mourns the Passing of Harm de Blij

It is with great sadness that I inform you of the death of Harm de Blij on Sunday, March 30th. Many of you knew him well, and it will come as no surprise that he was able to wring every drop out of the 78-plus years he was granted in a life filled with some truly amazing accomplishments. He was diagnosed in 2011 with terminal leukemia, but somehow managed to convert the prediction of a few remaining months into more than two of high-quality life at his usual (superhuman) level of energy. Things finally turned bad in January and he fought a tremendous battle over the past few months, at first overcoming survival odds of less than 20 percent. He spent his last few weeks receiving excellent, state-of-the-art care at the Moffitt Cancer Center outside Tampa, and according to his sister-in-law Patty McCulley (who worked for many years in the Provost's office) he passed away peacefully this morning with his family at bedside.

Harm was on the UM faculty for about 25 years (late 1960s through the early 1990s), and was one of the College's most distinguished professors throughout the late twentieth century. It is also fair to say that Harm put our department on the national map during his term as chair, and he will be remembered by colleagues and students as one of the most dynamic geographers. Fortunately, many of his presentations remain on YouTube and all of them display his incredible communication skills. His seven years as the Geography Editor of ABC's "Good Morning America" produced some legendary moments. My favorite was the earthquake in Wellington, New Zealand that occurred during a live transmission just as he was discussing local plate tectonics--and trying

to keep poor Joan Lunden from freaking out! His green-room stories were remarkable, especially his encounter with Audrey Hepburn during her final year (entirely in Dutch--she grew up in the Netherlands).

I will not even begin here to evaluate his stature and impact on American Geography. The Association of American Geographers will be commemorating him appropriately in the months to come, and there is already talk of a major event at the Chicago meeting in April 2015.



Harm de Blij

NEWS ABOUT EGSG MEMBERS

Article About EGSG's Susan Hume: "Geography More Than Just Maps and Capitals"

Many people have a cartoonish view that geographers are people who spend their time memorizing the capitals of states and countries. While they certainly possess this knowledge, this common view is far from a complete picture of the work of today's geographers. A case in point is Susan Hume, an associate professor in the Department of Geography at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville.

A native of Indianapolis, Ind., Susan obtained her bachelor's and master's degrees in geography

from Indiana University at Bloomington and her doctorate in geography from the University of Oregon. Although she started as a biology major in college, she moved toward geography because it crosses both the natural and social sciences. "I was really struggling with that because I started thinking that I couldn't imagine just focusing on one thing," she said. "I love to be able to reach across disciplines."

Her first major international geography experience was to a country few people have even heard of: Malawi. "Malawi is in Southern Africa. It is about the size of the state of Tennessee. It is a long narrow country, so if you took Tennessee and flipped it on its end that is what the country is like," Hume explained. "When I was an exchange student there in my senior year as an undergraduate, the United Nations ranked it as the sixth poorest country in the world and it is still a very poor country. Yet it is such an exquisitely beautiful place.

"I found the people to be very open and hospitable. It was so common to ride a public bus someplace and strike up a conversation with the person next to me and by the end of the ride they were inviting me home to dinner to meet their family." Her experience in Malawi led her to become interested in studying the experience of Africans in the United States.

"I have focused on different populations," she said. "I spent some time in the city of Portland, Ore., at a refugee resettlement center. I talked to people who had been forced, as refugees, to leave their countries. They each had a different set of struggles. They weren't sure initially of where they would end up and they would be accepted by the U.S. government to resettle in Portland. Oftentimes they hadn't studied English before they arrived." She said that many of the people were educated and had job skills, but they weren't considered the equivalent to training in the United States, keeping many out of the job market.

"It was interesting and frustrating at times to see the struggle they were going through," Hume said. "A woman from the Democratic

Republic of the Congo who had to flee during political uprisings there had been an attorney and spoke three languages, but not English. So she struggled to learn to speak English. She knew that she couldn't be an attorney again because she was raising children and she felt like she needed to do whatever she could to get a job and support her children and get them off to college. So she was actually working on becoming a paralegal." Hume said she feels sadness for people who have to take a step back in their own careers in order to help their families survive.

She has also studied African university students who come to the United States. "I try to show that the kind of reception people get when they wind up in the United States really influences their experience and how they perceive themselves," she said. "I interviewed students in Eugene, Ore., which is a very white place. And while the university has many students from East Asia, they only had something like 45 students all together from the African continent." She interviewed a young man from Benin in West Africa, who said he was the only person from that country at the university.

"As a result, what I saw from those students is that they tend to create an African community just so they can feel a connection to home even though they are interacting with people from different parts of the African continent who, culturally and in so many ways, are very different," she said. "Yet they created a community because they still felt like they had more in common with those people."

Hume is now researching Bosnians living in south St. Louis. "St. Louis has the largest Bosnian population in the United States," she said. "The Bosnians first came in larger numbers in the 1990s as refugees. Just a few thousand were resettled in the 1990s and early 2000s. They started opening up businesses and they have been incredibly successful, particularly along Gravois Ave. in south St. Louis." Because of their success in St. Louis, Hume said that a new phenomenon has emerged – secondary migration.

"As an ethnic geographer I am really interested in this phenomenon," Hume said. "That is where

we have Bosnians who had settled in other parts of the United States, but have not been as successful in those host communities, and have now migrated a second time to south St. Louis. It was a part of the city that had seen better times, yet they have been able to open up a lot of shops and restaurants and they have bought houses. And now it is interesting to see 20 years later how they are buying houses and moving into the suburbs. So it's the same pattern in immigration that we have seen for a hundred years."

(Written by Aldemaro Romero Jr. Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. It appeared in the March 21, 2014 issue of the University's publication *Intelligencer*. His show, "Segue," can be heard every Sunday morning at 9 a.m. on WSIE, 88.7 FM. He can be reached at College_Arts_Sciences@siue.edu. Susan Hume is a charter member of the Ethnic Geography Specialty Group.)

Susan W. Hardwick: Another Banner Year!

Susan W. Hardwick is now Professor Emerita in the Geography Department at the University of Oregon. Despite her retirement she continues to be a productive scholar. Her research productivity this past year is evidence of this. Among her accomplishments this year are the following:

- A book chapter in - *The Multicultural Question: Debating Identity in 21st Century Canada* (Montreal and Toronto: McGill-Queens University Press, 2014).
- Co-authored a book with Remy Tremblay - *Transnational Borders, Transnational Lives: Academic Mobility at the Borderland* (Montreal: University of Quebec Press, 2014).
- Co-authored an article with Remy Tremblay in *The American Review of Canadian Studies* (in press) on the migration experiences of academic migrants from

Canada as compared to academic migrants from the US in Canada.

- Teaching an upper division/grad level class this term for the first time called "Global Migration." Copies of the syllabus are available in case anyone's interested in seeing how I used the Teixeira, Li, and Kobayashi (Oxford Press Canada, 2012) book as a key reader for this course.
- Lectured on an eco-adventure cruise from Miami to Barbados to five cities on the coast of Brazil in Nov and Dec, 2013.

James P. Alan: Still Productive in His Retirement

James P. Allen is Professor Emeritus of Geography at California State University, Northridge. He also has remained a productive scholar despite his retirement. This past year he accomplished the following:

- The talk I gave at a special EGSG session at 2013 AAG meeting in Los Angeles was published in the *Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers*. In that talk I described my personal thoughts, motivations, and satisfactions in writing with my colleague, Gene Turner, our first two books in ethnic geography. The first book, "We the People: An Atlas of America's Ethnic Diversity," was published in 1988. I think advanced students and scholars may find of interest the detailed historical geography of 67 ethnic groups in U.S. counties that we attempted to cover. Regarding our second book, "The Ethnic Quilt: Population Diversity in Southern California" (1997), they may find some of my comments quite provocative and worthy of discussion. I expect that many will disagree with my attitude about the importance of comparative ethnic group empirical measurement as opposed to theory and my desire to write a book that scholars of both the political left and right find praiseworthy and important. The citation for that article is as follows: "Two Books in Ethnic Geography: Goals, Creation, and Rewards,"

Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers 75 (2013): 167-178.

- In a second article, Gene and I described and analyzed population change in the most populous state in the Union (California) during the 2000-2010 decade. We used decennial census data and a geographically more precise areal unit than county (census county divisions) to map and examine patterns of ethnic change. Our major finding was that Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and Whites all showed increased dispersal from earlier concentrations. For Whites, this dispersal has continued a decades-old trend of suburbanization, but scholars who tend to be focused on traditional ethnic concentrations may be surprised at the extent to which the other groups have also dispersed. This has resulted in a diminishing of the importance of those concentrations and bases of political power associated with them. I believe that our approach to research on ethnic change can be a model for ethnic geographers to use in studying ethnic geographical trends within their own states. The citation for this article is as follows: "Patterns of Population Change in California, 2000-2010" (co-authored with Eugene Turner), *The California Geographer* 51 (2011): 37-63.

If members would like to access either of these two articles online, they should contact me at james.allen@csun.edu I can provide the links or I can send them pdf versions."

Emily Skop: Notes the Impact of Her New Book

Emily Skop is Associate Professor and Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Colorado--Colorado Springs. She just finished a new book: *The Immigration and Settlement of Asian Indians in Phoenix, Arizona 1965-2011: Ethnic Pride Vs. Racial Discrimination in the Suburbs* that was

published by Edwin Mellen Press in 2012. It is getting outstanding feedback. Four prestigious journals reviewed the book in 2013, including *International Migration Review*, *National Identities*, *Journal of Regional Science*, and *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*. Additionally, according to World Cat, the number of libraries that have adopted the book has increased to over 400 libraries at the beginning of 2014 (both in U.S. and international libraries). The book is a geographical examination of the migration and settlement patterns of Asian Indians to the suburbs of Phoenix, Arizona from 1965 to the present. The book gives a vivid and detailed account of the ways in which Asian Indian migrants maintain, (re)create, and reinforce community in the suburban landscapes of Metropolitan Phoenix. The book focuses on the manner in which these immigrants transform (and are transformed by) suburban settlement, as well as their methods for strategizing racial, ethnic, and class lines in the US, while also trying to hold onto ethnic identities brought from India. There is a lengthy discussion of the sociology of space, human geography, community formation, and racialization.

Joe T. Darden

Joe Darden is Professor in the Geography Department of Michigan State University. This past year he co-authored a book with Richard Thomas. The citation for the book is as follows: Darden, Joe T. and Thomas, Richard ***Detroit: Race Riots, Racial Conflicts and Efforts to Bridge the Racial Divide***. East Lansing: Michigan State University , 2013.

Lu Wang's Recent Research

Lu Wang is an Associate Professor and Undergraduate Program Director of the Geographic Analysis Program in the Department of Geography, Ryerson University, in Toronto, Canada. She has recently published an article with a graduate student on the regional disparities of immigrant health in Canada. The paper is based on a study

from a larger research program focusing on the geographical access and ethnicity of healthcare in Canada. The article examines how self-reported health status is affected by individual socioeconomic characteristics, lifestyle behavior, neighborhood deprivation and ethnic concentration for foreign-born, Canadian-born, and the Chinese immigrant populations across Canadian metropolitan areas. The published study has received wide attention from the median including the CBC Radio 1 and OMNI TV.

Its citation is as follows: Wang L, H. Wei, (2013). "Immigrant health, place effect and regional disparities in Canada", *Social Science and Medicine*, 98: 8-17.

Alan Marcus Receives Some Very Good News!

This past March, Alan Marcus heard some very good news. He received a letter informing him that he has been awarded tenure and promotion to Associate Professor at Towson University. So, congratulations to Marcus!!!

The following is a report of his recent activities This past year he has published an article in the *Annals of the AAG*, a book chapter, and a book review. The citations and descriptions of these efforts are listed below:

- **Article in the Annals of the AAG:** Marcus, Alan P. 2013. "Sex, Color, and Geography: Racialized Relations in Brazil and its Predicaments," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 103(5):1282-1299. **Abstract:** Sex and race have significantly affected the trajectories of Brazil's historical geographies and its contemporary racialized relations. Interpretations of gender, race, and color in Brazil have produced distinct racialized relations and diverse color categories in contrast to the rigid binary racial categories (i.e., black-white) traditionally used in the United States. In Brazil, racialized relations have traditionally remained cordial, giving

life to the so-called myth of racial democracy, and were not shaped by formal legal boundaries as in the United States; however, racialized relations in Brazil were forged by deeply embedded informal borders—physical and sociocultural—coupled with historical processes, which continue to appear in today's data on social inequality. Key Words: Brazil, human geography, race, sex, social inequality.

- **Chapter in book:** Marcus, Alan P. 2013. "Global moves from and to Brazil." In *Careers without Borders: Critical Perspectives*, pp.93-106, edited by Y. Baruch and C. Reis, Oxford, UK: Routledge.

Abstract: Until recently, immigration studies tended to ignore women, or to portray them as mere passive followers of male immigrants. Today, women in some cases outnumber men immigrants in such cases as Southeast Asians and Caribbean immigrating to the United States. In the case of Brazilian immigration to the United States, women have gained important economic and social empowerment in the housecleaning sector, and have become key actors in generating and maintaining transnational social networks and careers. While Brazilian immigrant men tend to work in construction careers, once they return to Brazil, they tend to avoid that type of work. Research results discussed here highlight the importance of careers and *place*. I ask the following questions: How are immigrants affected once they return to their sending communities in Brazil? How are women and men affected separately? Are they happy? What are the social implications for individuals, communities, and the global economy; taking into account those who are in a secondary role. Are the latter trivialized or marginalized? Using qualitative multi-methods, I show why significant spatial changes occur and how migration processes affect gender dynamics. Transnational migration processes affect careers, and become an intrinsic key to understanding the frictions of change among immigrant returnees and their communities in

Brazil. Moreover, these processes reflect borderless careers at the individual, organizational, national, and transnational levels.

- **Book Review:** by Alan P. Marcus in *The Americas Quarterly* (April 2014): *Goodbye, Brazil: Emigres from the Land of Soccer and Samba*. By Maxine L. Margolis. Madison: Wisconsin University Press, 2013. Pp. xvii, 289. Tables. Acknowledgements. Notes. References. Index. \$29.95 paper.

ETHNIC GEOGRAPHY IN THE NEWS

(**Editors Norte:** Please remember that if you quote or use information from one of these articles to give credit to the author and to the journal, newsletter, or newspaper from which it came and not the EGSG Newsletter. I have freely excerpted parts of this articles for the EGSG Newsletter.)

Long Time Prejudices Between Latinos and African-Americans

By Bill Smith
African-American Latino-World
(March 16, 2014)

Personally, I and other African-Americans have had good relations with members of the Latino community, but then again, this was back in New York State. However, even today, living in California, I generally get along well with Spanish speakers presumably because i speak to them in Spanish and show a genuine interest in Latin American culture. However, lately, I've been meeting more and more who seem to only tolerate my presence or simply want very little to do with me even though I can speak Spanish.

I once got into a discussion with an African-American on BlackVoices.com who said to me the only reason the Latinos are cool with me here in the San Francisco Bay Area where I live

(Oakland) is because there are more of us African-Americans here. He insisted that I try someplace where Latinos are the majority and I will see an entirely different picture. Maybe the man has a point. I don't know.

Below is a reprint from an article published by Tanya K. Hernandez, then a Professor of law at Rutgers University Law School [currently at Fordham Law School]. It was published on January 7, 2007 about long time prejudice between Latinos and African-Americans. I'm glad that the writer emphasized African-Americans and not "blacks" because in the Americas, there are many more black Latinos than there are black Americans.

The acrimonious relationship between Latinos and African Americans in Los Angeles is growing hard to ignore. Although the recent black-versus-Latino race riot at Chino state prison is unfortunately not an aberration, the Dec. 15 murder in the Harbor Gateway neighborhood of Cheryl Green, a 14-year-old African American, allegedly by members of a Latino gang, was shocking.

Yet there was nothing really new about it. Rather, the murder was a manifestation of an increasingly common trend: Latino ethnic cleansing of African Americans from multiracial neighborhoods. Just last August, federal prosecutors convicted four Latino gang members of engaging in a six-year conspiracy to assault and murder African Americans in Highland Park. During the trial, prosecutors demonstrated that African American residents (with no gang ties at all) were being terrorized in an effort to force them out of a neighborhood now perceived as Latino.

For example, one African American resident was murdered by Latino gang members as he looked for a parking space near his Highland Park home. In another case, a woman was knocked off her bicycle and her husband was threatened with a box cutter by one of the defendants, who said, "You niggers have been here long enough."

At first blush, it may be mystifying why such animosity exists between two ethnic groups that share so many of the same socioeconomic

deprivations. Over the years, the hostility has been explained as a natural reaction to competition for blue-collar jobs in a tight labor market, or as the result of turf battles and cultural disputes in changing neighborhoods. Others have suggested that perhaps Latinos have simply been adept at learning the U.S. lesson of anti-black racism, or that perhaps black Americans are resentful at having the benefits of the civil rights movement extended to Latinos. Although there may be a degree of truth to some or all of these explanations, they are insufficient to explain the extremity of the ethnic violence.

Over the years, there's also been a tendency on the part of observers to blame the conflict more on African Americans (who are often portrayed as the aggressors) than on Latinos. But although it's certainly true that there's plenty of blame to go around, it's important not to ignore the effect of Latino culture and history in fueling the rift.

The fact is that racism - and anti-black racism in particular - is a pervasive and historically entrenched reality of life in Latin America and the Caribbean. More than 90% of the approximately 10 million enslaved Africans brought to the Americas were taken to Latin America and the Caribbean (by the French, Spanish and British, primarily), whereas only 4.6% were brought to the United States. By 1793, colonial Mexico had a population of 370,000 Africans (and descendants of Africans) - the largest concentration in all of Spanish America.

The legacy of the slave period in Latin America and the Caribbean is similar to that in the United States: Having lighter skin and European features increases the chances of socioeconomic opportunity, while having darker skin and African features severely limits social mobility.

White supremacy is deeply ingrained in Latin America and continues into the present. In Mexico, for instance, citizens of African descent (who are estimated to make up 1% of the population) report that they regularly experience

racial harassment at the hands of local and state police, according to recent studies by Antonieta Gimeno, then of Mount Holyoke College, and Sagrario Cruz-Carretero of the University of Veracruz.

Mexican public discourse reflects the hostility toward blackness; consider such common phrases as "getting black" to denote getting angry, and "a supper of blacks" to describe a riotous gathering of people. Similarly, the word "black" is often used to mean "ugly." It is not surprising that Mexicans who have been surveyed indicate a disinclination to marry darker-skinned partners, as reported in a 2001 study by Bobby Vaughn, an anthropology professor at Notre Dame de Namur University.

Anti-black sentiment also manifests itself in Mexican politics. During the 2001 elections, for instance, Lazaro Cardenas, a candidate for governor of the state of Michoacan, is believed to have lost substantial support among voters for having an Afro Cuban wife. Even though Cardenas had great name recognition (as the grandson of Mexico's most popular president), he only won by 5 percentage points - largely because of the anti-black platform of his opponent, Alfredo Anaya, who said that "there is a great feeling that we want to be governed by our own race, by our own people."

Given this, it should not be surprising that migrants from Mexico and other areas of Latin America and the Caribbean arrive in the U.S. carrying the baggage of racism. Nor that this facet of Latino culture is in turn transmitted, to some degree, to younger generations along with all other manifestations of the culture.

The sociological concept of "social distance" measures the unease one ethnic or racial group has for interacting with another. Social science studies of Latino racial attitudes often indicate a preference for maintaining social distance from African Americans. And although the social distance level is largest for recent immigrants, more established communities of Latinos in the United States also show a marked social distance from African Americans.

For instance, in University of Houston sociologist Tatcho Mindiola's 2002 survey of 600 Latinos in Houston (two-thirds of whom were Mexican, the remainder Salvadoran and Colombian) and 600 African Americans, the African Americans had substantially more positive views of Latinos than Latinos had of African Americans. Although a slim majority of the U.S.-born Latinos used positive identifiers when describing African Americans, only a minority of the foreign-born Latinos did so. One typical foreign-born Latino respondent stated: "I just don't trust them.... The men, especially, all use drugs, and they all carry guns." This same study found that 46% of Latino immigrants who lived in residential neighborhoods with African Americans reported almost no interaction with them.

The social distance of Latinos from African Americans is consistently reflected in Latino responses to survey questions. In a 2000 study of residential segregation, Camille Zubrinsky Charles, a sociology professor at the University of Pennsylvania, found that Latinos were more likely to reject African Americans as neighbors than they were to reject members of other racial groups. In addition, in the 1999-2000 Lilly Survey of American Attitudes and Friendships, Latinos identified African Americans as their least desirable marriage partners, whereas African Americans proved to be more accepting of intermarriage with Latinos.

Ironically, African Americans, who are often depicted as being averse to coalition-building with Latinos, have repeatedly demonstrated in their survey responses that they feel less hostility toward Latinos than Latinos feel toward them. Although some commentators have attributed the Latino hostility to African Americans to the stress of competition in the job market, a 1996 sociological study of racial group competition suggests otherwise. In a study of 477 Latinos from the 1992 Los Angeles County Social Survey, professors Lawrence Bobo, then of Harvard, and Vincent Hutchings of the University of Michigan found that

underlying prejudices and existing animosities contribute to the perception that African Americans pose an economic threat - not the other way around.

It is certainly true that the acrimony between African Americans and Latinos cannot be resolved until both sides address their own unconscious biases about one another. But it would be a mistake to ignore the Latino side of the equation as some observers have done - particularly now, when the recent violence in Los Angeles has involved Latinos targeting peaceful African American citizens.

This conflict cannot be sloughed off as simply another generation of ethnic group competition in the United States (like the familiar rivalries between Irish, Italians and Jews in the early part of the last century). Rather, as the violence grows, the "diasporic" origins of the anti-black sentiment - the entrenched anti-black prejudice among Latinos that exists not just in the United States but across the Americas - will need to be directly confronted. (This article also appeared in the newsletter of the National Institute for Latino Policy entitled *The NiLP Network on Latino Issues*, March 20, 2014.)

Machismo Persists in Latin America Despite Rise of Female Presidents

By Amy Stillman *Financial Times*
(March 5, 2014)

When a prominent Mexican businessman last year criticized women for balancing careers and families, it seemed a step backward for equality in Latin America. Women "are doing badly because they want to do everything." This was said by Ricardo Salinas Pliego, the owner of Elektra (the Mexican electronics company) and TV Azteca, at a business summit in October. Such remarks are less common than in the past in a region where some of the leading countries are governed by women, including Dilma Rousseff, President of Brazil, Michelle Bachelet, President-elect of Chile, and Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, President of Argentina. But the incident serves as a reminder that machismo is not easily eliminated.

A 2013 survey by McKinsey, the consultancy, found that only 8 per cent of members of the executive committees of 348 listed companies in Latin America were women. However, executives are beginning to recognize that gender diversity should be a strategic priority. But progress can be slow. An obvious barrier is the cultural perception that Latin American women should look after families while men go to work.

Seventy per cent of executives in Latin America surveyed by McKinsey believed that family pressures push at least some women to leave jobs. This was much lower in Asia, at 57 per cent, when the survey was conducted there in 2012. Claudia Politanski, Senior Vice-President for legal affairs at Itaú-Unibanco, the largest Brazilian private bank, recalls the difficulties of managing work and children in the early stages of her career. "The major responsibility for my daughters fell on me," she says. "It was very exhausting but I did not see space to discuss it. I had to be at work [all the time]. I had to be available to travel, work weekends and long hours."

The lack of women in top management positions can perpetuate the problem, with younger women having few female role models or mentors. Women sometimes feel they have to work harder than men to be promoted or listened to by men. For example, Itaú's workforce is 59 per cent female but only 9 per cent of the bank's directors are women. Mrs Politanski is the only woman on Itaú's nine-member executive board. "If I had more women sitting with me on the executive committee, it would be easier to convey my vision," she says.

Ana Gabriela Pessoa is head of innovation at Grupo Multi, a language school chain in Brazil acquired last year by Pearson, which also owns the Financial Times. She says women are still under-represented in technology and innovation. "I always felt like I was one of the few women in Brazil doing this," she says. That led Ms Pessoa to recruit talented women and to offer mentoring to women in her sector.

Verônica Serra, a Chile-born entrepreneur, has sought to be a role model. Ms Serra, the daughter of José Serra, a former Brazilian presidential candidate, made her fortune investing in two successful Latin American start-ups: the financial portal Patagon.com and MercadoLivre, a Nasdaq listed e-commerce retailer. In 2001, she launched Pacific Investimentos, a private equity fund, which has at least one female professional for every two men. "I grew up in a typical Brazilian family and my mother didn't work. Very early on, I realized that I had to have a career - something I would be proud of, something that would belong to me. I would tell myself, remember your mother. Your children will grow and be independent, you need to have your career. The fact that I have grown and done relatively well in a male-dominated environment makes me more open to not just accepting but also attracting women into the office," she says. "They feel this is a place where they can thrive and do better."

Elsewhere, companies in Latin America are starting to recognize the need to retain female talent. Institutional support is increasing through flexible hours, remote working arrangements and paid maternity leave (three months in Latin America on average, although it is six months in some countries).

Latin American women are learning to be more outspoken in the workplace. Andrea Alvares, a general manager at PepsiCo in Brazil, offers an example. Ms Alvares became pregnant during her second year in Argentina leading PepsiCo's marketing division in the region. After two years during which her husband commuted every weekend from São Paulo to Buenos Aires, she had had enough. "I did raise my hand to say that it was a bit tough to be without my husband in a different country, two kids and having just had my third child," she says. "I was very vocal and open with the company ... and that eventually helped me to reach a higher position in my home country."

For Mr Salinas and those like him who believe only superwomen can succeed, showing human fallibility might not be a bad thing. As Eunice de Carvalho, Chevron's Brazil manager and a mother

of five, notes: "Some days I am a great mum and not so terrific businesswoman and other days I am a terrific businesswoman and not a great mum. But, on balance, most days I feel I can do both."

(This article was excerpted from *The NiLP Network on Latino News*, March 16, 2014.)

Why More Puerto Ricans Are Living In Mainland U.S. Than In Puerto Rico

By Cindy Y. Rodriguez, *CNN*
(March 22, 2014)

If it were up to Surey Miranda, she would have never left her family in Puerto Rico. Miranda, a college graduate, says she had little choice. "It was a challenge to find a job in Puerto Rico," said Miranda, 24, who graduated from the University of Puerto Rico with a political science degree in 2012. "Unfortunately, finding work in government can be challenging, especially since it's the island's main source of employment."

Miranda did everything she was supposed to do: She got her degree, worked as an intern in various places, and even landed a part-time position with the Puerto Rico House of Representatives. Now, she is one of thousands of Puerto Ricans who have left the U.S. territory in recent years in search of a better life on the U.S. mainland.

In 2011 and 2012, about 55,000 residents migrated from the island to the mainland each year, according to the Census Bureau's Community Survey. The Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics is still collecting data for those who left in 2013, but it estimates the numbers are about the same. While Puerto Ricans have migrated to the United States for several generations, the number of departures from 2000-2010 marks the largest migration wave, at 300,000, since the 1950s, when close to a half-million migrated to the mainland during the entire decade. **So many residents have left the island over the years that there are a little**

over a million more Puerto Ricans living in the mainland United States (4.9 million as of 2011) than in Puerto Rico (3.7 million).

Why such a massive population shift in recent years? Mario Marazzi, executive director of the Puerto Rican Institute of Statistics, says it's mainly because of the 2006 recession that is still punishing the island's economy. Puerto Rico's unemployment rate is above 15%, more than double the 7% in the mainland, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Also, last month, Standard & Poor's announced it had cut Puerto Rico's credit rating to junk status as the U.S. commonwealth faces \$70 billion in debt, including the debt from its utility companies.

Recently, in an attempt to avoid financial ruin, Puerto Rico Gov. Alejandro García Padilla signed a bill authorizing the sale of \$3.5 million in tax-free general obligation bonds. Even if the auction is successful, the bonds are considered pretty risky. In other words, if you thought Detroit was in trouble, Puerto Rico is much worse mainly for this reason: Unlike Detroit, the island cannot file for bankruptcy court protection. That option is only for municipalities and Puerto Rico is an unincorporated territory.

In 2012, Puerto Ricans overwhelmingly cast their ballots in favor of becoming the 51st American state, hoping that might help alleviate the territory's economic woes. But the vote was nonbinding and never went anywhere in Washington.

For Miranda, getting a job wasn't the only factor in her decision to leave Puerto Rico. The rising cost of utilities, rent, gas and tolls were also something she needed to consider. "Back home, I was sharing an apartment with six other students and still my expenses were taking up 70% of my salary. It was simply impossible," Miranda said.

While the cost of living in New York City is more than double the national average, the cost of living in Puerto Rico is not the best-case scenario for a recent college graduate. For example, basic monthly utilities including electricity, heating and water cost about \$246 in Puerto Rico as opposed to New York's \$161.

"The cost of living all depends on where you live in Puerto Rico, because while a middle class does exist, very few fall into that category," said Marazzi, "The middle class has to spend a lot more money for quality of life." For example, two years ago many Puerto Ricans had to invest in water tanks after serious droughts sapped the water supply. The cost of purchasing and maintaining a water tank isn't something people in the United States have to worry about, Marazzi added.

Also, the electric supply isn't as reliable in Puerto Rico as it is in the United States, so Puerto Ricans have to pay more to protect their televisions and computers. "The power goes off for a microsecond every day in Puerto Rico and electronic items don't take well to that. So, anyone with an electronic item worth having has to invest in a universal power supply, which costs about \$100 here," Marazzi said.

Puerto Ricans aren't just moving to New York, where many have typically migrated in the past. They are also moving to Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Virginia -- wherever there are jobs. "Since the early 20th century, Puerto Ricans have been contributing to create what some scholars are calling 'El Nuevo South,'" said Edwin Melendez, Director of Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College in New York. "With an influx of Hispanics, the South is becoming more diverse." The latest influx of Puerto Ricans includes people primarily between ages 20 and 40. "Families and young children are migrating as well -- basically entire households are moving," Melendez said.

While many Puerto Ricans migrating to the United States are young, educated professionals like Miranda, they also include people from across the socioeconomic spectrum, according to the Center for Puerto Rican Studies, which examines the migration phenomenon. "In Puerto Rico, there's a generalized perspective that there's a "brain drain" because so many young professionals have left," said Melendez, "But they aren't the only ones leaving. It's also

labor workers and families. We didn't find any over-representation of a certain kind of people."

Puerto Rico's education system spends close to \$8,000 annually per student, according to the Department of Education. And while that's not as high as the United States, which spends an average of \$10,000 per student, it's still a significant loss for Puerto Rico, particularly as it faces a major economic crisis. Each college-educated Puerto Rican who establishes a career elsewhere is a big loss for the commonwealth, explained Puerto Rican political analyst Jay Fonseca in an interview with CNN en Español. "Why invest so much time and money for a student in Puerto Rico only to have them leave to the U.S. and contribute to society elsewhere?" he said.

There's even an active recruiting process by U.S.-based organizations, like police departments, nurse associations and hospitals, who come to Puerto Rico to search for future employees, Marazzi said.

"They not only recruit the best bilingual candidates but they help diversify the workforce in the United States, of course to their benefit," said Marazzi.

It's a seamless process considering all Puerto Ricans, whether born on the island territory or on the mainland, are American citizens. Marazzi added that it's not just the money that's attracting residents to leave the island. "It's also an opportunity to work in a world class field that cares about your profession. But it is unfortunate that Puerto Rico cannot do much for the talent it produces," he said.

Miranda said her decision to move to Puerto Rico wasn't just to alleviate her current situation: She knew she would have more long-term career opportunities in New York than if she stayed in Puerto Rico. The likelihood that Miranda will return to Puerto Rico is slim, because so many Puerto Ricans who migrate to the mainland settle down and stay.

Yet Miranda said she hasn't given up on her goal to improve things back home. "Seeing the way New York City operates makes you notice what Puerto Rico lacks and makes me want to go back and do things a different way," Miranda said.

U.S. Immigration Reform Didn't Happen in 2013; Will 2014 Be the Year?

Migration Information Source, Policy Beat
Muzaffar Chishti and Faye Hipsman
(January 9, 2014)

Emulating tactics from the civil-rights movement and other campaigns for change, immigrant-rights activists in November 2013 launched a 22-day fast on the National Mall to urge Congress to reform the nation's immigration laws. Immigration reform undoubtedly will be on the Washington agenda in 2014, after a roller coaster of a year that began with significant momentum for legislative action but ended without results.

Entering into 2013, the political stars seemed aligned to achieve sweeping immigration reform of the type the United States accomplishes only every few decades. Prospects peaked when the Senate passed major overhaul legislation in June. But action stalled in the House of Representatives, where the bipartisan Senate bill found little favor in the GOP-led chamber.

While some argue that the clock has run out on immigration reform in the 113th Congress, which runs through 2014, others counter that the finish line remains in sight, even during an election year when all 435 House seats and one-third of U.S. Senate seats will be on the ballot.

2014: Is the Timing Right?:

House Republican leadership has stated that immigration will be a priority in the new year, with House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) stressing in December that immigration reform is "absolutely not" dead. The Speaker and his leadership team released their principles for immigration reform during January. Bills on border security, interior enforcement, E-Verify, agricultural guest workers, and high-skilled immigration were approved by House committees during 2013 and may be brought to

the House floor this year. And House Republicans have been working behind the scenes on other immigration-related legislation. However, the ability to get legislation through Congress and to President Obama's desk will depend on if—and how—House Republicans decide to address the legal status of the estimated 11.7 million unauthorized immigrants in the United States. The comprehensive immigration reform bill passed by the Senate last June includes a path to citizenship for unauthorized immigrants, something that is anathema to a significant number of House Republicans.

While the recently passed budget deal frees the congressional calendar in early 2014, the most likely window for immigration legislation to move forward is from the beginning of May to when Congress adjourns for the summer recess. The bulk of primary election filing deadlines will have passed by the end of April, untying the hands of House Republican members and candidates who fear that support for immigration reform sought by business, faith-based organizations, immigrant-rights advocates, congressional Democrats, the White House, and others could invite a primary challenge. What is clear is that if the House hasn't finalized action on immigration reform during 2014 and negotiated a compromise with the Senate, the legislative clock resets to zero on January 1, 2015 with the start of a new Congress.

If the House does take up immigration this year, it is most likely to vote on a series of bills individually or in clusters rather than taking up an omnibus bill such as the one approved by the Senate. Thus, predicting next steps is elusive. Boehner has ruled out going to conference with the Senate-passed S. 744 and it is unclear how the Senate will respond to the passage of piecemeal House bills.

Conventional wisdom has it that Congress will not pass a major immigration bill in an election year like 2014. However, if history is any guide, almost all major immigration bills since 1952 (except the Immigration Act of 1965) passed during election years. Furthermore, in recent

months, immigration reform advocates have pinned their hopes on three developments. First, in November, President Obama indicated that he is open to the House's piecemeal approach. Then in December, Boehner hired Rebecca Tallent, a well-regarded former aide to Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) and veteran of the 2006-07 immigration reform debates in the Senate. The hire has been interpreted as a sign of Boehner's commitment to tackle immigration. Finally, Boehner's strong criticism of tea-party groups that attacked the recent House-Senate budget deal suggest that he may be more willing to buck his party's right flank, where much of the opposition to immigration reform is concentrated.

2013: The Year That Wasn't:

Immediately after the 2012 presidential election, in which the growing electoral strength of Hispanic and Asian constituencies was viewed as key to Barack Obama's success, immigration vaulted to prominence—as a deliverable for Democrats to key voting blocs and a concern for establishment Republicans worried that demographics increasingly would work against the GOP absent a change in tone and policy. Yet as the memory of the 2012 elections faded and the 2014 elections loomed larger, high politics gave way to the politics of individual members' own elections and the roadblocks to immigration reform became insurmountable, at least for the year.

The 113th Congress began with a flurry of bipartisan action on immigration that had eluded Congress since 2007. A bipartisan group of senators known as the **Gang of Eight** released a framework for immigration reform in late January. One day later, President Obama outlined his own vision, consistent with the Gang of Eight plan. Momentum picked up in earnest when Senate negotiators, with White House support, systematically cleared hurdle after hurdle in assembling their compromise, including sticking points that had derailed legislation in 2006 and 2007. Key stakeholders such as the Chamber of Commerce, agricultural interests, and labor groups came on board,

further adding to the belief that a new era of action on immigration was at hand.

The Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act (S. 744) was formally introduced on April 16 and cleared the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 21 after days of debate. The legislation was given a boost when the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office found that the bill would reduce the federal deficit by \$197 billion over ten years and by \$700 billion over 20 years. It was quickly brought to the Senate floor, where additional changes—including \$40 billion in additional border security enhancements—were negotiated to win key Republican votes. On June 27, the Senate passed S. 744 on a bipartisan 68-32 vote.

S. 744 touches nearly every aspect of the U.S. immigration system on a scale not seen since 1965. It would devote vast resources to strengthening border security, implement a mandatory E-Verify system within five years, introduce a new entry-exit system, revamp the legal temporary and permanent immigration system, and offer an eventual pathway to citizenship to the majority of the current unauthorized population.

Many experts believe that the bill's successful and relatively smooth journey through the Senate was owed to the Gang of Eight, which after authoring the bill, remained united in its strategy to keep its product intact and fend off "poison pill" amendments that would have led to the bill's failure. The Senate success created expectations for quick House action. After all, the Senate bill had won a strong bipartisan majority, polls showed robust public support for the measure, and a growing coalition of nontraditional players—including law enforcement, Silicon Valley, universities, agricultural interests, and small businesses—was seen as sufficient to create pressure on House GOP leaders to bring it to a vote. But House action did not materialize.

Soon after the Senate acted, Speaker Boehner declared that the Senate bill would not be brought to the House floor because it did not have the support of the majority of House Republicans. The House meanwhile attempted immigration on dual

tracks. A bipartisan group of lawmakers began crafting a comprehensive immigration proposal seemingly similar to the Senate's, but the group lost the support of key Republican members and fell apart by early fall. Separately, House Judiciary Committee Chairman Robert Goodlatte (R-VA) led a Republican "piecemeal" effort involving individual reform bills aimed at different aspects of the immigration system. By the time the Senate bill passed, House committees had approved five small-bore immigration bills, only one with bipartisan support. In the months that followed, prognosticators suggested that House passage of these piecemeal bills would lead to negotiations with the Senate and ultimately, comprehensive legislation that both chambers would approve.

With the pivotal August recess coming and going without the kind of anti-reform backlash that lawmakers had faced in 2006, the possibility of enacting immigration legislation seemed ever greater, particularly after approximately two dozen House Republicans declared their support for legalization for unauthorized immigrants. However, as the year began winding down, pressing issues such as Syria, the budget, and the debt ceiling took precedence and House leaders made no move to bring to the floor the committee-passed bills or articulate another strategy.

The 16-day government shutdown in October deepened the rift between Democrats and Republicans, and Congress and the executive branch, and exacerbated tensions within the GOP. Later that month, GOP leaders concluded that there was not enough time left in the year to bring immigration legislation to the floor.

The Activists:

As the prospects for immigration reform darkened in the second half of 2013, the pressure tactics used by pro-reform advocates evolved. During Senate debate, advocates focused their energy on lobbying for passage of the legislation and to fend off unfriendly amendments. But as the picture in the House

clouded, immigrant-rights activists began to adopt a more confrontational and sometimes aggressive strategy involving protests, sit-ins, and acts of civil disobedience. In early October, 200 activists — including eight congressmen — were arrested when they engaged in civil disobedience by obstructing an intersection on Capitol Hill. Similar, smaller actions have continued to take place across the country. In November, a number of advocates began a 22-day fast for immigration reform. The fasters, who drew significant attention, received visits from President and Mrs. Obama, Vice President Joe Biden, Cabinet members, and prominent lawmakers. Other activists stalked GOP leaders at their homes, favorite restaurants, and offices, to press for movement on immigration reform. In a final push the day before the House left Washington for the year, approximately 1,000 activists descended on more than 100 House offices to protest inaction. In addition to pressuring members of Congress, advocates increasingly frustrated with the lack of congressional action have trained their ire on the White House, demanding that the president halt deportations.

This tense dynamic, pitting advocates against a Democratic administration with which they traditionally have been aligned, is sure to play out further in 2014 the longer that legislative limbo continues. It remains to be seen if 2014 is the year for immigration reform, but what is clear is that reform-minded activists intend to hold political Washington to account, whether Democrat or Republican, until major reform of the nation's immigration laws—particularly as regards treatment of unauthorized immigrants—is accomplished.

(This article is available online at:

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/us-immigration-reform-didnt-happen-2013-will-2014-be-year>)

Immigration's Gang of 8: Who Are They?

Rachel Weiner, *The Washington Post*
(January 28, 2013)

We have all heard a lot lately about The Gang of Eight. But who are they and why have they

become newsworthy lately? It is a new bipartisan collection of Senators in the U.S. Congress who have proposed a new immigration reform bill that President Obama is following closely. The Gang is comprised of four Republicans and four Democrats. Below is a list of these Senators and why they have become involved in this effort.

The Republicans:

1. Sen. **Marco Rubio** (R-Fla.): The Cuban-American Rubio is positioning himself to run for president in 2016 as a candidate with broad demographic appeal, and he has been pushing for his own immigration reform plan in recent months. Rubio initially resisted the group's approach in favor of his own policy, but he joined in December after receiving assurances that the proposal would line up with his own ideas. For the rest of the group, having a popular conservative and rising Republican star gives the bill a much better chance at passage. For Rubio, it means not getting left out of what could well become law.
2. Sen. **Jeff Flake** (R-Ariz.): Flake's libertarian-oriented brand of conservatism has always included a pro-immigration stance. It was the main issue rival Wil Cardon used against him in a Senate primary last year. In 2007, he worked with Rep. Luis Guitierrez (D-Ill.) on a guest worker program and path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants. At the same time, as a Republican in Arizona he's also concerned about border security. Like Texas, Arizona has a large and increasing Hispanic population; Flake's electoral future is likely a consideration here too.
3. Sen. **John McCain** (R-Ariz.): McCain is a long-time advocate of immigration reform who tried and failed to push a comprehensive overhaul back in 2006. He backed off in the 2008 election and into 2010, seeing that his position was toxic with the Republican base. (Who could forget McCain's "complete the dang fence" ad?)

Now that the party has come around, it makes perfect sense that McCain will help lead the effort.

4. Sen. **Lindsey Graham** (R-S.C.): Like Flake and McCain, Graham has pushed for immigration reform before and has consistently argued that the GOP can't survive without it. Unlike either of them, he is very vulnerable to a conservative primary challenge next year. "No one will argue that Sen. Graham is taking the lead on this because of some political re-election calculation," said Walter Whetsell, a longtime South Carolina Republican strategist. "There are still many Republican voters in South Carolina that believe in a fairly rigid approach." But, Whetsell added, as the dynamic in the party shifts, Graham's consistency on the issue could ultimately serve him well.

The Democrats:

5. Sen. **Dick Durbin** (D-Ill.): Durbin authored the original DREAM Act giving undocumented young students residency and a path to citizenship; he will want to be involved to make sure a bipartisan agreement isn't too watered down. He's also the Senate Majority Whip, so he will play a key role in rounding up Democratic votes for whatever the actual legislation winds up looking like.
6. Sen. **Robert Menendez** (D-N.J.): Menendez is a member of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and has long been passionate on this issue. He introduced his own comprehensive immigration reform bill in 2010, when he was the only Hispanic member of the Senate. He was an early proponent of the DREAM Act, and along with Durbin has ties to pro-reform groups that will want to see a real pathway to citizenship.
7. Sen. **Chuck Schumer** (D-N.Y.): Schumer is the chairman of the Refugees and Border Security subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. He took over for the late Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), who tried and failed to pass a bipartisan, comprehensive immigration framework in 2007. Schumer and

Graham attempted bipartisan talks in 2010. And, Schumer is widely regarded as the next Democratic Senate leader so delivering on such a major issue would be (another) feather in his cap.

8. Sen. **Michael Bennet** (D-Colo.): Bennet has only been in the Senate since 2010, but he's already been staking out ground as a bipartisan reformer on the issue. It has relevance in Colorado, which is 20 percent Hispanic and ranks 12th in the nation for undocumented immigrants. Bennet recently developed a state compact on immigration with former Republican senator Hank Brown that calls for federal action and a "sensible path forward" for some undocumented immigrants. Bennet is also the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee and could have his eye on the politics of a deal.

The Changing Face of International Migration: Flows Are Increasingly Fluid, Diverse, and Unconventional

Migration Information Source

Meghan Benton

(December 18, 2013)

After the lull of migration flows during the Great Recession, the engine of labor mobility has restarted—more slowly, but also more smartly. Southern European countries are seemingly reverting to their more traditional role as countries of emigration, as workers leave these crisis-hit areas for the more prosperous north; blossoming markets and emerging economies are pulling in skilled workers from both high-income and other middle-income countries, as well as attracting low-skilled workers from their own neighborhood; and increasing numbers of countries are experimenting with creative methods to woo foreign students and investors. Many of the beneficiaries of these new immigration opportunities have been the growing middle class from China and other emerging economies.

Among the traditional countries of immigration, inflows of permanent immigrants are still strong. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States have not slowed their intake of permanent immigrants, and the first three countries in this list have actually accelerated these flows.

Meanwhile, political unrest, symbolized by the protracted conflict in Syria and the plight of its citizens, continues to drive movements of people worldwide.

Nimble Flows:

Many of the new flows of migrants are nimble, reacting swiftly to opportunities and economic conditions, whether positive or negative. For example, emigration of young people from the beleaguered countries of southern Europe and Ireland has rapidly increased in response to the dearth of jobs. In 2012, Ireland's rate of emigration was 7.6 people for every 1,000 (compared to a net inward migration rate of 22.2 per 1,000 in 2006). At the same time economic growth in emerging economies has fueled new movements of middle-class migrants seeking business opportunities, work, or a world-class education.

Recent years have also seen a proliferation of nontraditional migration pathways. Several countries have launched investor visas, which grant residence or even citizenship in return for a financial injection into the local economy. At times, these visas also require the investor to create or save a certain number of jobs.

Intracompany transfers have reached a record high, furnishing multinationals with opportunities to meet their human-capital needs that are light on red tape. And growing numbers are pursuing education abroad: for example international students in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries reached 2.6 million in 2010, 20 percent higher than the average over the previous five years (and 6 percent higher than in 2009). The number is projected to rise to double the current levels by 2020. Attracting international students—whether as a source of revenue, a pathway to recruit skilled workers, or a way to bolster the global standing of universities—has become a major priority in many

countries.

New Migration Corridors:

Although well-trodden migration pathways still shape global immigration trends, new markets and migration corridors are blooming. Flows from developed to developing countries and emerging economies have risen, blurring the distinction between countries of origin and destination. For example, Brazil now receives a large volume of migrants from the United States, attracted by investment and business opportunities, including in the burgeoning tech industry. Many of these movers are Brazilian immigrants to the United States, or the children of these immigrants. And although economic growth has slowed in 2013, immigration to Brazil—largely from the Iberian peninsula, Latin America, and the Caribbean—has endured, due in part to large-scale construction and preparations to host the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics.

Mexico's robust manufacturing sector and economy have underpinned its emergence as a key receiving destination for the Americas—including the United States. Although the Mexico-to-United States corridor remains the world's largest, remarkable macroeconomic stability, modest growth, and improvements in social infrastructure have transformed Mexico into the "new land of opportunity," as the *New York Times* recently put it.

Other emerging economies have also seen a transformation from emigration to immigration. Sustained economic growth and a rising middle class have drawn Turks from abroad, as well as Germans, back to Turkey. Solid growth in Latin America, although slowing, is providing a magnet for some of Europe's new emigrants.

A Foot in More Than One Country:

While labor migration is on the increase again, many of these workers may not move permanently. High-skilled workers and entrepreneurs often keep one foot in each country, fueling transnational links and partnerships. And the growth in return migration

that occurred following the economic crisis showed that migration flows can be highly responsive to economic cycles.

As the world's largest laboratory on free mobility regimes, the European Union is facing a number of milestones, not least of which is large-scale movement from southern to northern Europe, especially to Germany, Austria, and the United Kingdom. For instance, inflows (of non-Germans) from Italy to Germany increased by 40 percent between 2012 and 2013 (at the six-month mark), and from Spain by 39 percent. Registrations for national insurance numbers in the United Kingdom increased by 15 percent for workers from the EU-15 (old/western Europe) between December 2012 and March 2013 alone. Because many of the job seekers leaving southern Europe are high-skilled, these patterns have triggered concern among sending-country policymakers about brain drain, and consternation at the European level about the fair management of migration flows.

Meanwhile, the impending end of labor market restrictions that countries could impose on workers from Bulgaria and Romania has brought some public anxiety in parts of northern Europe and the United Kingdom, where critics worry that people from these countries will move to exploit the more generous benefits systems available there.

As the continent sees more population churn and economic upheaval, EU mobility is facing challenges such as mitigating the negative effects of emigration and improving public confidence in the freedom of movement system. These may hint at challenges ahead for mobility more broadly. Yet the European Union is also making progress on difficult issues, like the recognition of foreign qualifications and the portability of social security benefits, which may set the standards beyond the region.

(This is one of the Migration Policy Institute's Top 10 Migration Issues of 2013. It is available online at: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org> – go to Home and then Top 10 of 2013.)

The Golden Visa: "Selling Citizenship" to Investors

Migration Information Source

Madeleine Sumption and Kate Hooper
(December 18, 2013)

A growing number of cash-strapped governments are offering a path to permanent residence or even citizenship to wealthy individuals willing to invest a significant sum in their economy. Immigrant investor programs date back to the early 1980s, but there has been a sharp rise in number in the past few years as states navigate their way through a fragile economic recovery and seek a greater financial dividend from migration. In the past two months alone, new programs have been introduced in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Malta, the Netherlands, and Spain.

Immigrant investor programs offer applicants immediate permanent resident status, citizenship, or a temporary residence permit that usually has a path to permanent residency subject to certain requirements. "Citizenship-by-investment" programs offer immediate citizenship in exchange for a one-off investment; these are currently offered in St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, and Dominica, with Malta recently announcing plans to launch its own program in the near term. Most immigrant investor programs, however, offer investors a temporary residence permit, with a path to permanent residency after two to five years; investors must generally maintain their investment during this period, and may be subject to certain residence requirements and, in some cases, job-creation quotas.

Different Requirements, Different Statuses:

While some countries impose residence requirements that encourage applicants to settle for the long term, other programs barely require investors to set foot on their territory. Foreign investors can maintain their status in Hungary without visiting the country at all, and investor programs in Spain, Latvia, Portugal, and Ireland only require one visit per year.

So far, the Chinese have been the biggest

consumers of these programs, which have also proved popular with wealthy individuals from South Korea, Russia, and the Middle East. Many investors view the programs as a way to establish their families permanently abroad — particularly in popular destinations such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. Others see them as an insurance policy — a way of keeping their options open in the face of political or economic uncertainty at home. And some participants rely on the programs to open up opportunities for visa-free travel, sidestepping restrictions that their fellow nationals face. (A key benefit of several of the European programs is more automatic access to the European borderless travel area known as the Schengen zone.)

Investment thresholds and criteria vary substantially between programs. For example, Latvia requires an investment of 25,000 lats (\$48,000) into a small company, while France grants a ten-year residence permit to applicants who can make an investment of at least 10 million euros (\$13.6 million). Investors may not have to invest in a specific business. Many countries offer one or more simpler options, such as purchasing government bonds or making a cash donation to a national development fund. In some countries, applicants can qualify for a residence permit simply by purchasing property for their personal use. In other words, countries are using residence programs not just to boost direct investment into local economies, but also to provide government revenues and, in some cases, simply to admit wealthy individuals in the hope that they will spend money, pay taxes, and perhaps set up businesses in the destination country.

Investor Program Transparency:

As more states introduce immigrant investor programs, concerns have been raised about a lack of transparency and accountability. Many countries are reluctant to release data about their applicants, government-directed investments, or decision-making processes. Critics suggest that these programs require greater regulation and more stringent checks to verify the origins of the invested funds and to monitor the investor

programs. Others have raised concerns about political interference as investors with connections pull strings to push their applications through the process. Grenada, Belize, and Ireland have all suspended economic citizenship programs in the past, following revelations of these programs' misuse. (Grenada launched a new investor program this year and Ireland did so in 2012.) In several countries, critics have argued that investor programs have failed to provide clear economic benefits — simply pushing up high-end house prices in locations that give visas to property owners, or providing businesses with investment funds that can be withdrawn after just a few years.

It is likely that the number of immigrant investor programs will continue to grow, as more states seize the opportunity to raise additional revenue and encourage high-value migration. The form of these programs remains experimental, with some generating significant income while others have lowered investment thresholds to attract more applicants. As the programs become more popular, calls for increased regulation and transparency may grow, particularly with the growth of citizenship-by-investment programs that often attract criticism for "selling passports." One thing is clear: demand for investor visas is on the increase. In the United States, take-up of the EB-5 visa doubled to 7,641 in 2012 from 3,463 in 2011, and is soon expected to hit the annual quota of 10,000 for the first time in its 23-year history. With growing wealth in emerging economies, investment in securing residence and travel rights abroad may prove a more popular course for some as they pursue new economic and educational opportunities for themselves and their families.

(This is one of the Migration Policy Institute's Top 10 Migration Issues of 2013. It is available online at: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org> – go to Home and then Top 10 of 2013.)

Latino Placemaking: How the Civil Rights Movement Reshaped East LA

James Rojas

PublicCEO.com

(March 11, 2014)

As I played in my backyard in East Los Angeles on Saturday August 29, 1970, just a few blocks away the streets were aflame. The Chicano Moratorium, a protest against the recruitment of young Hispanics drafted into the Vietnam War and a demand for civil rights, ended with the destruction of Whittier Boulevard, the East Los Angeles "main street". My community was permanently changed.

The visual and physical repercussions of that day reshaped the environment around me prompting me to launch my urban planning career and become a Latino placemaker. Latino Placemaking goes beyond creating great public spaces. It also includes cultural identity, which is shaped by needs, desires, and imagination. The Latino quest for cultural identity parallels the African-American Civil Rights Movement of the late 1960's and early 1970's, which has its genesis in protests - many of which were carried out in public spaces.

Eventually, the need to define the Chicano identity moved beyond politics. During the 1970s, public art became a defining aspect of the transformation of East Los Angeles. Aztlán, which is the mythical region where the Aztecs are said to have originated from, was scrawled on many walls alongside gang graffiti. Murals were painted on the blank walls of the East Los Angeles public housing projects and other public buildings. ASCO, a group of Chicano artists based in East Los Angeles, used ephemeral interventions such as a dinner party in a traffic island, performative murals, and sidewalk parades down Whittier Boulevard to create identity

through the use of public space.

The initial grassroots artistic Chicano interventions of the 1970s created civic discourse and influenced architecture. Many of the public and private commercial buildings in East Los Angeles were designed and redesigned with Chicano identity in mind using tile, stucco, stone, wrought iron, and patios. The facades of the Roybal Center on Third Street, the First Street Store, and the Doctor's Hospital on Olympic Boulevard used murals, mosaics and cultural icons to enhance their buildings. These buildings became cultural landmarks that used images of the past to create an idealized image of the future utopia.

Barrio Planners, a team of architects and urban planners, focused their practice on building a Chicano utopia and designed El Mercado as a community serving space based on the design of a market in Guadalajara, Mexico. El Mercado was financed through a community collective and was originally designed as a two-story building with basement parking. The building had a large patio in the middle with a skylight that used natural light to flood the Mexican food stalls and the second floor restaurants and small shops. El Mercado or El Mercadito as it is referred to today remains one of the most popular tourist draws in East LA.

As Chicanos reorient the community both socially and spatially, the enduring term plaza, which is a place that brings people together, appears in the names of Eastside service organizations such as Plaza de La Raza. Public spaces in the Eastside were designed to mimic plazas such as Lincoln Park's El Parque de Mexico. With its numerous statues of Mexican heroes, it was built in part as a street enhancement project.

In the 1980's great numbers of Central

American and Mexican immigrants began to migrate into many parts of Los Angeles, making it a polycentric Latino metropolis. They brought with them a different way to use and to imagine the suburban form. Their homes, ciudades, pueblos, and ranchos in Latin America are structured differently both physically and socially than the suburbs.

The loss of manufacturing jobs in Los Angeles in the 1980s made Latino Placemaking interventions economically driven. Street vendors roamed the streets and occupied sidewalks throughout Los Angeles. Day laborers hung around hardware stores. House workers would ride the buses across the greater Los Angeles area. Mariachis waited for gigs at a donut shop in Boyle Heights. Latinos began to reshape public space beyond East Los Angeles with these shadow interventions.

In my MIT masters thesis "The Enacted Environment: The Creation of Place by Mexican and Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles" written in the late 1980s, I explored the physical and social changes reshaping my community. I focused on the everyday Latino behavior patterns, examining streets, sidewalks, front yards, houses, street vendors, and small businesses. This primer tells the story of a larger placemaking trend taking place not only in these neighborhoods, but across the country. The cultural impact of these community-based interventions are as crucial now as they were then to creating or continuing the identity that sense of place brings to our cities. (This article was excerpted from *The NiLP Network on Latino News*, March 16, 2014.)

Is Europe Faltering in Addressing Its Multiple Migration Challenges?

Migration Information Source

Elizabeth Collett

(December 17, 2013)

In the midst of an enduring, tense, and multifaceted debate about European migration, a new target group has emerged in 2013: mobile European Union (EU) citizens. The right to work across Europe has long been enshrined as a fundamental right of EU citizenship, and is considered a key advantage of EU membership as well as a unique element in migration management. However, a number of interlocking concerns have emerged in recent months, fueled in part by euroskeptic parties (such as the UK Independence Party), and more hard-line anti-immigration parties such as the Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands. The debate has three broad dimensions.

First, that new flows, primarily to Northwestern Europe, are placing undue pressure on labor markets and communities. Free movement restrictions on two of the newest members of the European Union — Romania and Bulgaria — will end in January 2014, sparking a wave of predictions about the number of Romanian and Bulgarian citizens who will choose to work elsewhere in Europe. Despite the enormous uncertainty inherent in such calculations, several governments (notably the United Kingdom) have embarked on campaigns to discourage new migration from the Southwestern corner of Europe. But the economic crisis has also catalyzed a new flow of young, unemployed citizens emigrating from those Southern countries bearing the brunt of the crisis and moving north. While these groups remain a small proportion of total EU mobility, the movement has awakened debate over the

possible impact that the loss of a young, able workforce, will have on the future recovery and growth of the economically hardest-hit Member States.

A linked concern relates to the impact that free movement has on public welfare systems or, more bluntly, that mobile EU citizens "take out" more than they "pay in." Social support systems differ enormously across Europe, as do the entitlements that EU citizens can claim in each country, which complicates analysis as to the veracity of this claim. However, a recent report commissioned by the EU Commission highlighted that mobile EU citizens are more likely to be in employment than their native counterparts across Europe, and account for a very small proportion of benefit claimants. In addition, some EU countries have expressed concerns that some EU citizens are fraudulently "gaming" the benefit systems of other EU countries. Once more, a recent report compiled by EU Justice Commissioner Viviane Reding suggests that these numbers are also quite low overall.

Finally, some countries have expressed concern about the long-term integration of the mobile EU population. On the one hand, language classes are not always publicly available for EU citizens, as the target group for such policies are non-EU citizens. On the other hand, the mobility of EU citizens can be much higher — moving repeatedly for short periods of time — which affects communities as a whole, and raises questions about how deeply governments should encourage their integration. More recently, some cities have expressed concern about the increasing numbers of destitute and homeless EU citizens on their streets, that is, individuals who find themselves without work but have no means to return home.

Many of these concerns are hard to measure: predictions of future flows from new Member

States have been notoriously inaccurate in the past, while assessing the relative contribution of a fast-flowing EU citizen population relies on incomplete data. The focus on working life has also obscured the movement of students, researchers, and other groups that develop their skills at universities across Europe, and the small, but growing, number of older Europeans choosing to retire in warmer climates, bringing their own set of public service challenges.

EU officials are at pains to point out that free movement is not migration, but mobility, and that everyone in Europe benefits from this right. However, it would seem that this message has not resonated with the public, who are largely indifferent to the distinction between migrant and EU citizen when it comes to their own communities.

As the free movement debates rage on, it is clear that immigration has become an intractable challenge for policymakers on all fronts. The continuing flow of desperate migrants crossing the Mediterranean in unsafe boats has thrown a spotlight on the adequacy and sustainability of Europe's common policy with respect to asylum and border management. In addition, governments continue to question the efficacy of their efforts to improve integration outcomes for immigrants in cities across Europe, at a time when formulating any kind of positive political narrative on immigration has become deeply elusive.

(This is one of the Migration Policy Institute's Top 10 Migration Issues of 2013. It is available online at: <http://www.migrationpolicy.org> – go to Home and then Top 10 of 2013.)

The Global Challenge of Managing Migration

Philip Martin

Population Bulletin, Vol. 68, No. 2

(December 2013)

The number of international migrants more than doubled between 1980 and 2010, from 103 million to 220 million. **In 2013**, the number of international migrants was **232 million** and is projected to double to over 400 million by 2050. International migrants are defined as persons living outside their country of birth for at least a year. Each migration corridor has unique features, but there are four major migration flows, where South is a developing country and North is an industrialized country:

- **South-South:** The **largest flow** of migrants, just over 82 million or **36 percent** in 2013, moved from one developing country to another, as from Indonesia to Saudi Arabia or Nicaragua to Costa Rica.
- **South-North:** The second-largest flow, just under 82 million or **35 percent**, moved from a developing to an industrialized country, as from Morocco to Spain, Mexico to the United States, or the Philippines to South Korea.
- **North-North:** Some 54 million people or **23 percent** of international migrants moved from one industrialized country to another, as from Canada to the United States.
- **North-South:** Almost 14 million people or **6 percent** of migrants moved from industrialized to developing countries, as from Japan to Thailand.

About 60 percent of global migrants are in the 30 or more industrialized countries. Some 40 percent of migrants are in the 170 poorer developing countries. Almost half of the world's migrants are women, 15 percent of migrants are under 20, and less than 7 percent of all

international migrants are refugees.

The most significant recent change in international migration patterns is rising South-North migration. Between 1990 and 2010, the share of all international migrants in industrialized countries rose from 53 percent to 59 percent. The largest South-North migration corridor is Mexico-United States: Over 13 million Mexicans have moved to the United States since 1990. Large South-South migration corridors include Bangladesh to India (over 3 million migrants) and India to the United Arab Emirates (nearly 3 million migrants).

This *Population Bulletin* explains why people cross national borders, the effects of international migration on sending and receiving countries, and the struggle to improve migration management. The Bulletin examines international migration by region: North America and South America, Europe, Asia and the Middle East, Africa, and Oceania, and highlights major migration and development issues, including whether remittances, the money sent home by migrant workers abroad, speed development in migrant-sending countries.

(This article is an abstract of a more lengthy report available at:

<http://www.prb.org/pdf13/global-migration.pdf>)

Hispanics in the United States: Not Only Mexicans

John R. Logan and Richard N. Turner
Brown University's US2010 Project
(March 2013)

Since becoming the nation's largest minority around 2002, Hispanics have continued to increase their numbers. The Census counted nearly 22 million Hispanics in 1990, over 35 million in 2000 and over 50 million in 2010.

Hispanics are an especially important component of the population of persons under 18, and their high fertility will tend to raise their share of Americans even apart from continuing immigration.

The 2010 Census showed that Hispanics were only 11.8% of all native born U.S. citizens, but they were 22.1% of those under the age of 18. Hispanics are themselves a diverse ethnic category. This report calls attention to the mixture of many different groups from the Western Hemisphere whose common link is language. There is a possibility that common language in itself is enough to draw these groups together – certainly it is the basis for marketing and political advertising.

Reports after the 2000 Census pointed out that the fastest growth has not been in the traditionally largest Hispanic groups (Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, or Cubans), but instead among the so-called New Latinos – people from the Dominican Republic and a diverse set of countries in Central American (such as El Salvador) and South America (such as Colombia) whose presence had not been so visible a decade before.

Main Findings of this Report:

Analyses of the most recent data show how important are the differences among these Hispanic groups:

- While Mexicans continue to be about 60% of the Hispanic population, the growth of Puerto Ricans and Cubans lags behind and the New Latino groups, which are gaining much faster. The extreme case is Hondurans, up nearly 400% since 1990 and now numbering over 600,000. Except for Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, a large majority of all other groups (over 60%) is foreign-born. However the share of immigrants who arrived in the last decade is lower than it was ten years ago.
- The socioeconomic ladder of groups shows

advantages for Cubans (long considered an advantaged minority) but also for Puerto Ricans and South Americans. Other groups are poorer and more similar to Mexicans, with Guatemalans an extreme case of low education, low wages, and a high incidence of poverty.

- Each Hispanic group has its own pattern of regional concentration, especially the Southwest, Northeast, and Chicago. The main trend over time is for dispersion from the metropolitan regions that historically housed the largest group members.
- Hispanic segregation from whites is dominated by the moderately high segregation of Mexicans, which has not changed since 1990. Dominicans and Central Americans are considerably less segregated, while South Americans are the most spatially assimilated. The striking finding is that all groups aside from Mexicans have become much less segregated over time.
- Hispanics overall live in neighborhoods with poorer and less educated residents than do non-Hispanic whites. But South Americans are relatively advantaged and Dominicans are in the worst position. A positive trend is the increasing share of neighbors with college education, which reflects a national trend toward higher education levels.

This report summarizes what is known about the sizes, social backgrounds and locations of each major Hispanic group. We emphasize the differences among them at the neighborhood level in the extent of their segregation from other groups, and the degree to which they form separate residential enclaves in the metropolis.

(The full report on which this abstract is based is available online at:

<http://www.s4.brown.edu/us2010/Data/Report/report03202013.pdf>)

BOOK REVIEWS

Would You Like to Write a Book Review for the EGSG Newsletter?

If so, please contact Tom Boswell at the e-mail address listed below. Your review should be no more than two pages single-spaced (12 point type) and should contain full bibliographic information about the book. Also, the book you review must have been published since 2010. You will have to obtain a copy of the book yourself because EGSG does not have resources to buy books.

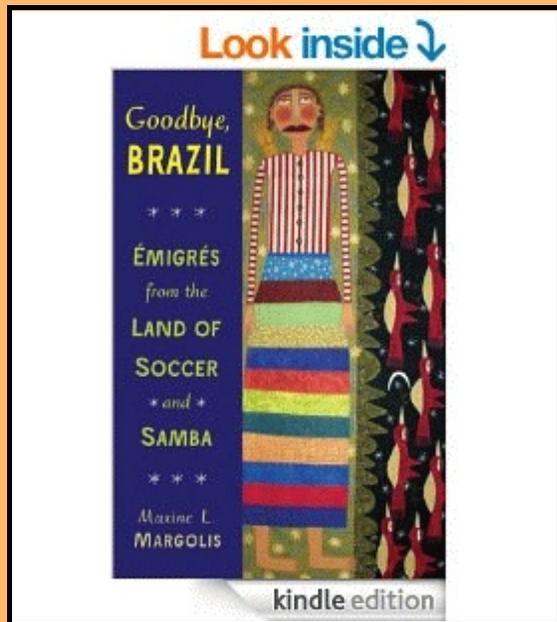
Tboswell@Yahoo.com

Goodbye, Brazil: Emigres from the Land of Soccer and Samba. By Maxine L. Margolis. Madison: Wisconsin University Press, 2013. Pp. 289. Pbk, \$29.95.

The global data assembled by Margolis is thorough and brilliantly compiled. Take for example, Gort, Ireland, where about 40% of its population are Brazilian immigrants, and, Spain, where Brazilians are the third fastest growing foreign community.

Her discussion about Brazilian immigrant identity in Japan is particularly compelling. Margolis lays out the theoretical framework to understand transnational migration processes, and what she has termed, “yo-yo” migration. She

explains how “fragmented interactions” and disunity within Brazilian immigrant communities often arise from the subtleties of Brazilian understandings of social class, place of origin, and, then negotiated within place of destination.



The question of “how they arrive?” also depends on social class, financial resources, education background, and region of origin. This type of disunity among Brazilian immigrants, as she states; however, is not unique, as it is also prevalent among other Latin American immigrant communities. Nonetheless, Margolis correctly explains how Brazilian identity is distinct from other Latin Americans, since Brazilians widely reject the “Hispanic” label, and, as she explains Brazilian identities are “situational,” that is; being Brazilian in Brazil is different from being Brazilian in Japan or Ireland. Margolis calls it: “we’re not them” perspective.

Her discussion about remittances is particularly useful to help understand the

problems when returnees go back to Brazil and often go bankrupt. Despite “symbolic investment” producing little or no return, almost one fourth of returnees have problems when they return. Brazilian goods and services stem from the “economy of longing” (*economia da saudade*).

This is a gem of a book! Margolis has skillfully woven a colorful fabric here, with global snapshots of the Brazilian diaspora supported by data from other researchers as well as from her own. I can easily foresee it being used in university undergraduate or graduate courses. This book is also of great interest, and accessible to the general public, especially because Margolis writes so clearly and cohesively. I believe they would certainly enjoy reading it as much as I did. (Reviewed by Alan P. Marcus [excerpted from a review to be published in *The Americas Quarterly*, April edition 2014])

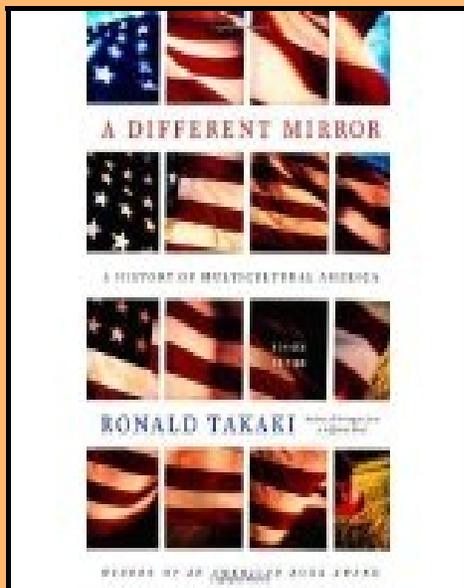
A Different Mirror: A History of

Multicultural America. By Ronald Takaki. Back Bay Books / Little, Brown, and Company, New York, 2008. 530p. ISBN978-0-316-02236-1. Pbk, \$11.35.

The author of this book, Ronald Takaki, is of Japanese American descent. His father migrated to Hawaii from Japan and his mother was an American-born Japanese. He experienced discrimination in Hawaii during his growing-up years because of his ethnicity. While an infant during World War II he lived with his family for 3 years in an internment camp for Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom were born in the United States. The relevance of telling you this is that these experiences made him particularly sensitive to lives led by minorities living in the United States. The book he has written is about immigrants and other minorities living in America. His primary goal in writing it is to dispel what he

calls the “Master Narrative of American History.”

The “Master Narrative ...” is a concept that includes two myths: (1) the United States is a country settled by Europeans and (2) Americans are white. Takaki provides numerous examples of histories written that mainly cover non-Hispanic white Americans and only lightly, if at all, include descriptions and analyses of the many minorities who now comprise more than a third of the U.S. population. He also provides examples of written histories of American minorities that cover only one minority. His goal is to provide a broader history, beginning with the American Indians, and including almost all the immigrant classes who followed in settling the United States. However, since it would be impossible to cover the histories of all minorities in one book, he focuses on seven of them that illustrate and illuminate the landscape of our society’s diversity— Native Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, Irish Americans, Jewish Americans, Mexican Americans, and Muslim Americans.



Some who will read this book will consider it a critical history of the experiences the U.S. has had with its many minorities. In a sense it is because, although the U.S. has come a long way since the days of the 1960s Civil Rights movement, its history is replete with injustices perpetrated against various minorities. Of course, in fairness, so were the histories of virtually every other country in the world at the same time. Historical facts tell us the world was different then, and so was the United States different then.

This book includes 17 chapters, divided into four parts. After an introduction, the first part is comprised of two chapters and covers the early history of U.S., including the early contacts between the Europeans and American Indians and the introduction of blacks originally as indentured workers, and later as slaves.

The second part includes five chapters, beginning with the emergence of cotton as the nation’s leading cash crop. During this time: the Indians were decimated and relegated to living on reservations; black slavery became an institution providing labor to the southern cotton industry; the Irish wave of immigration was initiated by both the potato famine and the confiscation of land in Ireland for the raising of cattle, thereby providing labor for the shoe and textile mills in New England; the Mexicans were disenfranchised from the American Southwest by aggressive Anglo invaders from the eastern U.S.; and Asians, mainly from China, arrived in large numbers to work in the gold mines of California, in constructing the railroads, to work in the agricultural fields of California, and establish laundries and other trades in the cities.

The third part of the book (comprised of five chapters) begins in 1891 when the U.S. Bureau of the Census announced the end of the American frontier. Settlement had reached the Pacific coast

and other settlers were filling in the spaces between the east and west coasts. America was in transition from the 1890s until the Second World War, as the nation evolved from being a mainly agrarian state into an industrialized country. As America progressed into the 20th century, it became a world military power with an empire its own as a consequence of winning the Spanish-American War in 1898. Also, new waves of immigrants arrived from Japan, Russia (including mainly Jews fleeing the pogroms in that country), and Mexico. Also, blacks began fleeing the South as it was trying to recover after the Civil War for work in northern cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Boston, and New York City.

The fourth part of the book covers the tumultuous period from the Second World War to the present and includes four chapters. This was a period of serious soul-searching in the U.S. The nation was fighting a war against Nazi Germany's notions of a Master Race and also against Japanese imperialism and its similar attitudes of human superiority. At the same time the U.S. was fighting against this discrimination, it was doing so with a segregated army and it was continuing a system of segregation of all sorts in the South and of some sorts in the North and West. It was a contradiction where something had to give. The result was the Civil Rights movement which caused such Congressional actions as the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. Minorities began taking matters into their own hands by mobilizing themselves into power organizations through their strength of ethnic solidarity. Social justice became the cry in the war against discrimination. Sad to say, new wars were fought in Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan, which were accompanied by new

waves of refugees and immigration to the U.S. from these countries.

The book ends with a 17th chapter entitled "We Will All Be Minorities." In it, Takaki provides evidence from scholarly prognosticators who predict that with continued falling birth rates and heavy immigration, Non-Hispanic whites will include less than half the U.S. population by 2050. America will then become a "majority minority state."

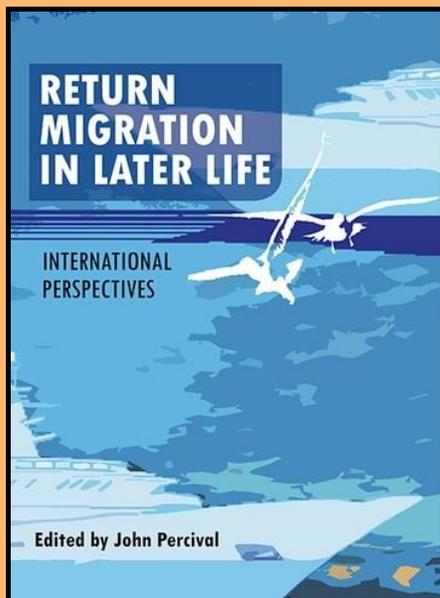
It is my opinion that this is an outstanding book. It is exceptionally well written with an engaging style and it is well documented. Although the facts of the multicultural history of the U.S. may speak for themselves, Takaki has given them clear meaning beyond the facts alone. I like it so much that I have decided to use it as the basic textbook in my class dealing with immigration to the U.S. here at the University of Miami.

(Review written by Thomas D. Boswell,
Department of Geography & Regional Studies,
University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.)

Return Migration in Later Life: International Perspectives, By John Percival. Policy Press, 2013. 262p ISBN 9781447301226, \$110.00.

This book is a collection of chapters written by authors from various disciplines dealing with the topic of the return migration of elderly people to their countries of origin. Studies have shown that on average 20 to 30 percent of emigrants from most countries eventually return to their countries of origin. Of course, these figures vary greatly by countries of origin, from some who experience almost no return migration, such as Cuba and Cambodia, to others who have much greater return migration, such as Italy and some other European countries. Still, the issue of return migration generally involves a lot of people, which makes it a worthy topic of study.

One of the groups of people that is most prone to return migration are the elderly, many of whom have reached retirement age, so they are no longer tied to employment in their host or destination countries. Elderly migrants returning to their counties of origin do so often with idealistic expectations. However, all of them find that the country they left is not the same as the one to which they returned. Some adjust well to the changes that have taken place in their origins, but others experience stressful readjustment processes.



This book includes 12 chapters covering a diversity of these challenging adjustments. There is an opening chapter that serves as a general introduction and a concluding one summarizing some of the work's more significant findings. The other 10 chapters represent case studies of the experiences different countries have had with the return migration of elderly former residents.

Summing Up: Recommended for graduate students and researchers/faculty, but not for

undergraduates or the general public.

(Review written by Thomas D. Boswell, Department of Geography & Regional Studies, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.)

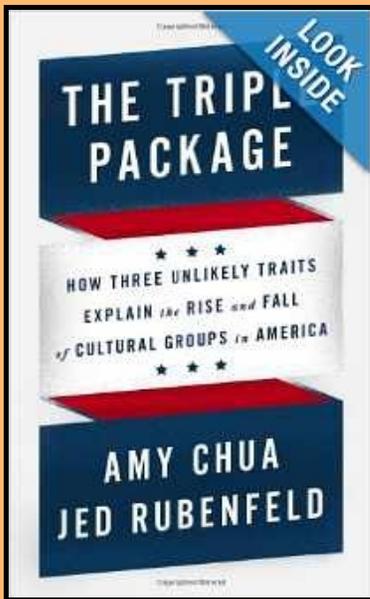
(Eidtor's Note: The following review is lengthily, but it is about a book that is highly controversial because it deals with factors that affect immigrant success. I thought the EGSG readership might be interested in it. It appeared in *The Boston Review* on March 11, 2014 and is titled: "Tiger Couple Gets It Wrong on Immigrant Success" and was written by **Stephen Steinberg**. He is distinguished Professor of Urban Studies at Queens college and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.)

The Triple Package: How Three Unlikely Traits Explain the Rise and Fall of Cultural Groups in America. By Amy Chua and Jed Rubenfeld. Penguin Books, New York, \$27.95

The tiger couple is chasing its own tail, which is to say, they are stuck in circular reasoning. In their new book, "The Triple Package," Amy Chua, author of the best-selling "Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother," and Jed Rubenfeld tackle the question of why certain groups are over represented in the pantheon of success. They postulate the reason for their success is that these groups are endowed with "the triple package": (1) a superiority complex, (2) a sense of insecurity, and (3) impulse control. The skeptic asks, "How do we know that?" To which they respond: "They're successful, aren't they?"

But Chua and Rubenfeld proffer no facts to show that their exemplars of ethnic success-Jewish Nobel Prize winners, Mormon business magnates, Cuban exiles, Indian and Chinese super-achievers-actually possess this triple package. Or that possessing these traits is what explains their disproportionate success. For that matter, they do

not demonstrate that possessing the triple package is connected, through the mystical cord of history, to Jewish sages, Confucian precepts, or Mormon dogma. Perhaps, as critics of Max Weber's "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" have contended, success came first and only later was wrapped in the cloth of religion. In other words, like elites throughout history, Chua and Rubenfeld's exemplars enshroud their success in whatever system of cultural tropes was available, whether in the Talmud, Confucianism, Mormonism, or the idolatry of White Supremacy. The common thread that runs through these myths of success is that they provide indispensable legitimacy for social class hierarchy.



Chua and Rubenfeld give us old wine in new bottles: they invoke the idea used the world over to justify entrenched systems of social stratification—that success comes to the culturally deserving. This was precisely the argument put forward by Thomas Sowell in his 1981 book "Ethnic America." For Sowell, "Jews are the classic American success story—from rags

to riches against all opposition." For Chua and Rubenfeld, "the two million Eastern European Jews who immigrated to America in the early 1990s brought with them habits of heightened discipline, religious prohibition, and hard work that they not only practiced themselves but passed down to their children." Furthermore, both books contrast Jewish success in overcoming persecution and poverty with a deeply ingrained "defeatism" among blacks who bear the scars of centuries of slavery and denigration. As Sowell writes:

Groups today plagued by absenteeism, tardiness, and a need for constant supervision at work or in school are typically descendants of people with the same habits a century or more ago. The cultural inheritance can be more important than biological inheritance, although the latter stirs more controversy.

There you have it: the problem is to be found, not in the genes, but rather in the cultural DNA, which is even "more important than biological inheritance." Since 1981, however, anthropologists and sociologists have developed a large canon of work that dissects and discredits theories that reduce inequality to culture. This scholarship was reflected during their book tour when Chua and Rosenfeld were challenged with questions about the racist implications of their theory. Is their point that African Americans are culturally deficient? Are they using "culture" to blame the victim, and to deflect attention away from persistent racist barriers that limit opportunity? For that matter, what about the 99 percent of people in "successful groups" who do not reach the top 1 percent? Are they less Jewish, Asian, Cuban, Mormon than Jews, Asians, Cubans, and Mormons who have "made it"? Do they suffer from a paucity of the traits that make up the triple package?

If not culture, what does explain Jewish "success against all opposition?" As I argue in The

Ethnic Myth (1981), Jewish success is chiefly the result of factors that go back to the condition of Jews in their countries of origin. The shtetls romanticized in *Fiddler on the Roof* were small towns, proximate to cities, where Jews carved out niches between rural and urban economies. Many were traders who purchased agricultural products, animal hides, and raw materials from peasants and sold them to factories in cities, eking out a small profit. By the end of the nineteenth century, there were large concentrations of Jews in cities, and they played a key role in the critical early phases of industrialization. A 1945 survey of "Jews in the Russian Economy," assembled by a group of Russian-Jewish immigrants, reported the following:

By 1832 Jews owned 149 [textile] factories and plants out of the total 528 existing at the time in eight provinces. From the 1870s until the First World War, the Jews played a major part in the development of the sugar industry. Flour milling was quite widespread among Jews within the Pale of Settlement. . . . By the early years of the twentieth century Jews owned or leased 365 mills with an annual business of 20 million rubles. The same can be said of tobacco production, which had long been concentrated in Jewish hands. In the Russian leather industry Jews also played a substantial role. In the woodworking industry, Jews were prominent chiefly in the sawmill business. In the grain and timber trade, Jews may be said to have brought Russia into the world market.

In short, Jews were on the forefront of commerce and industrialization in Eastern Europe, and Jewish immigrants to the United States arrived with previous industrial

experience and a higher rate of literacy that gave them a decisive head start over other immigrants, most of whom came from peasant origins.

Jewish immigrants also had skills in a wide array of crafts. A study conducted by the U.S. Immigration Commission in 1911 found that Jews ranked first in thirty-six of forty-seven trades:

They constituted 80 percent of the hat and cap makers, 75 percent of the furriers, 68 percent of the tailors and bookbinders, 60 percent of the watchmakers and milliners, and 55 percent of the cigarmakers and tinsmiths. They totaled 30 to 50 percent of the immigrant classified as tanners, turners, undergarment makers, jewelers, painters, glaziers, dressmakers, photographers, saddlemakers, locksmiths, and metal workers in other than iron and steel.

They ranked first among immigrant printers, bakers, carpenters, cigar-packer, blacksmiths, and building trades workmen.

These skills were in demand in the burgeoning economies of the cities where they settled. Many Jewish immigrants used their craft skills to establish small family businesses that allowed them to secure an occupational and economic foothold that served as a springboard of mobility for their children. Typically their sons went into the family business, and at the point that their grandchildren began streaming into college, there was a fortuitous expansion of American higher education, especially during the period after World War II. Jews were the right people in the right place and the right time, and this is why they were able to escape the poverty of the immigrant generation more rapidly than others.

None of this is to say that culture does not matter. The whole point is that culture does not exist in a vacuum, but rather is one factor within a large matrix of social and material factors. As I write in "The Ethnic Myth":

If Jews set high goals, it is because they had a realistic chance of achieving them. If they worked hard, it is because they could see the fruits of their labor. If they were willing to forgo the pleasures of the moment, it is because they could realistically plan for the future, for their children if not for themselves. In short there was much in the everyday experience of Jewish immigrants to activate and sustain their highest aspirations. Without this reinforcement, their values would have been scaled down accordingly, and more successful outsiders would today be speculating about how much further Jews might have gone if only they had aimed higher.

The fatal flaw of "The Triple Package" is that its authors treat their magic trifecta as disembodied values, putatively rooted in ancient cultures. But they provide no evidence that their exemplars are actually immersed in these cultural systems. Rather, there are more mundane reasons why they might exhibit the magic trifecta, connected with their social class and circumstances. Chua's parents were not just struggling immigrants—they were educated professionals with the social and material resources that allowed them to sustain their aspirations for their children. Rubinfeld was raised in upper-middle class affluence, which put him on a fast track to success. Their circumstances positioned the tiger parents to raise two achieving daughters, one bound for the Harvard (their parents' alma mater), the other for Yale (their parents' workshop). In other words mobility is not an individual achievement so much as it is a family project that occurs incrementally across generations.

The demystification of the Jewish success story has implications for rendering a more

truthful account of the success stories at the center of Chua and Rubinfeld's book. In each case, pre-migration factors and selective migration go a long way to explaining group success:

- Nigerian immigrants at Harvard Business School are no success story whatsoever. They come from Nigeria's educated and affluent elite. If anything, this is a case of a transfer of human capital from one nation to another. Or, to put it bluntly, a brain drain. The same can be seen in Iranian and Lebanese immigrants.
- A socialist revolution made refugees of Cuba's political oligarchs and economic elites and sent them in flight to Miami. Recovery was not easy, but neither were they the "huddled masses" of yore. From the Small Business Administration and other government agencies, Cuban refugees received credit and loans whose purpose was to showcase the superiority of American capitalism over Cuban socialism. In contrast the Cubans who arrived in the 1980 "Mariel Boatlift" came from the poorest segments of the Cuban population. Unlike in 1966, there were no articles in Fortune Magazine entitled "Those Amazing Cuban Émigrés."
- The first wave of Asian immigrants after the 1965 Immigration Act consisted mostly of professionals who sought more lucrative employment in the United States. Later these immigrants were able to send for their poorer relatives under the family reunification provision in immigration law. Like Jews, many Asians found a niche in the enclave economy and used their success as entrepreneurs as a springboard of mobility for their children.
- Chua and Rubinfeld have a field day with the statistic that Asians comprise nearly three quarters of the students at Stuyvesant, New York City's elite high school. They claim that

many of these students come from parents who are restaurant or factory workers, but they have no evidence on the actual class background of students who make the cut for Stuyvesant. Their source is a single local news story about a school in Sunset Park, Brooklyn, where children, at great expense to their working-class parents, are enrolled for years in a test-prep program called "Horizons." Nor is there mention of the cottage industry of test-prep programs in Chinatown, which are now cashing in by attracting non-Asians as well.

- The droves of foreign students in the nation's colleges and universities who overstay their visas are another source of immigrant achievers. These students come mostly from middle-class or affluent families who can afford to enroll their children in American universities. Again, a case of selective migration, not a success story.
- As for the Caribbean students who succeed, whether in college admissions or in business, they rarely come from affluent families, but they still have class advantages that place them a rung higher on the ladder than African Americans, and they encounter less racism as a result. On the other hand, the Jamaican seasonal farm workers who harvest apples in upstate New York are no success story.
- Why Mormons, regarded fifty years ago as a fringe group, have made recent strides in the business world is mysterious, but one thing is certain: Mormon religion did not change. On the contrary, as was true of immigrant Jews, the Mormons who were catapulted to success probably had to break away from the strictures and doctrines of pre-modern

religions in order to achieve the success they sought in the material world. Sure, like Mitt Romney and like the protagonist in Abraham Cahan's 1917 novel, *The Rise of David Levinsky*—they look back nostalgically on their youthful allegiances, but the discontinuities are far more important than the continuities.

When the tiger couple appeared on Fareed Zakaria's weekly show on CNN, Zakaria observed that the nations that supposedly embody the magic trifecta have, until recently, been "basket cases." Without a moment's hesitation, Rubinfeld averred that in their home countries, they had only two of the three requisite traits—an ingrained sense of superiority and impulse control. Only when they arrived on American shores did they develop the sense of vulnerability that allowed the trifecta to have its magical result. These are the absurd lengths that Rubinfeld must go to in order to save his pet theory from its glaring overstatements and fatal omissions.

It is worth asking how such a flawed book became a sensation. Its launch was built on the ballyhoo of Chua's previous best-seller, *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, published two years earlier. But, beyond that, the press has been giving the book extraordinary attention. The couple published an opinion piece in the *Sunday Review* section of the *New York Times*, on January 26, nine days before "The Triple Package" was published. The next week the *Times Magazine* ran a feature article by Jennifer Szalai, "Confessions of a Tiger Couple."

We learn that Chua was born in Illinois, the daughter of Chinese parents from the Philippines. Not much there to connect her with the Ming Dynasty, much less contemporary Chinese culture. Nor was she of humble origins. Her father was a doctoral student in electrical engineering and her mother was trained as a chemist but gave up her

career to raise her four daughters. True, Chua's parents had high expectations for their daughters' success, but what is special about that? They also had the education and the capital to sustain and finance their aspirations for their children. Rubinfeld's family roots were entirely different. His father, a successful psychotherapist, and his mother, an art critic, had both revolted against the Jewish orthodoxy of their youth. Thus Jed was raised not in Talmudic scholasticism but in the permissive dogma of Benjamin Spock, free to find his own path in life. Yet for all their childhood differences, Chua and Rubinfeld converged on the same path of success as law students at Harvard, met at a volleyball game, and, long story short, they married and wound up tenured law professors at Yale.

"Confessions of a Tiger Couple" also reveals that the professional accomplishments of these two Yale law professors are meager. Both veered away from law into what Szalai calls "Gladwellian sociology." Rubinfeld penned two Freudian thrillers, one of which was a best-seller in England. Chua struck oil with her paean to boot-camp childrearing. One wonders whether the book would have been relinquished to the self-help section of book stores if not for her artful invocation of the "Tiger Mother," a trope that is pregnant with racist and sexist fantasies.

Then, for the third time in two weeks, manna from the New York Times fell on "The Triple Package," this time in the form of a front-page review in the Sunday Book Review. Sandra Tsing Loh, author of "Mother on Fire: A True Motherf%#\$@ Story About Parenting" (2008), wrote a sardonic review, concluding that "The Triple Package" is "a dull but probably lucrative book." Indeed, two weeks later it made its debut in ninth place on the New York Times

best-seller list, abetted by a grueling two-week book tour that included a flurry of interviews on major radio and television shows. However, no sooner did the media blitz end than "The Triple Package" disappeared from the best-seller list, leaving us to wonder whether this was a success story or a marketing feat, playing on the tiger mother's notoriety and the magic of their three agents.

In their whirlwind interviews, Chua and Rubinfeld were often asked whether their theory has a racist flipside, and their prompt riposte was that blacks, too, could achieve success if only they cultivated the magic trifecta. It is worth pointing out, though, that most of the groups that Chua and Rubinfeld tout as exemplars of success would not be on American soil but for the 1965 Immigration Act that was passed on the heels of the Civil Rights Movement. Not only that, but thanks to the black protest movement, immigrants from Asia, Africa, and Latin America entered a nation with a far more favorable climate of tolerance than existed in times past. Finally, it is safe to assume that some of Chua and Rosenfeld's exemplars reaped the advantage of affirmative action programs, which were developed in the cauldron of black protest and gutted by the Supreme Court.

There is bitter irony when the paragons in Chua and Rubinfeld's narrative are used to make invidious comparisons to African Americans who, throughout American history, have been pushed further back from doors of opportunity by successive waves of immigrants. As Toni Morrison wrote twenty years ago, their success comes "on the back of blacks," whose struggles are similarly eclipsed in this facile and fallacious book.

Do you have something you would like to contribute to the next edition of the EGSG Newsletter? If so, please contact Tom Boswell at Tboswell1@yahoo.com.

EGSG SPONSORED SESSIONS FOR 2013 AAG MEETINGS

EGSG is either sponsoring or co-sponsoring 28 paper and panel session for the 2014 AAG meetings in Tampa, Florida. This compares with the same number that were sponsored by EGSG last year in Los Angeles and the 22 that were sponsored in New York in 2012.

(Editor's Note: I have copied these sessions as they appeared in the Preliminary Program for the Tampa AAG Meetings with only a few edits.)

Tuesday, April 8, 2014

1236 Onward Migration Within the EU and North America: A Transatlantic Perspective

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Room 36, TCC, Fourth Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Urban Geography Specialty Group
Population Specialty Group
Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Ilse Van Liempt - utrecht university

Jill Ahrens - University of Sussex

Chair(s):

Wei Li - Arizona State University

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): Sadia Hassanen - Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University & Multicultural Centre and Karen Haandrikman - Dept of Human Geography, Stockholm University
Abstract Title: "Onward Migration of African Europeans: Comparing Attitudes with Migration Motives"

10:20 AM Author(s): Emma Stewart - University of Strathclyde and Marnie Shaffer - University of Strathclyde

Abstract Title: "Dispersal Outcomes for Asylum Seekers across the UK: Comparing Ethnic Patterns of Onward Migration and Integration"

10:40 AM Author(s): Rosa Mas Giralt - University of Leeds

Abstract Title: "Onward Mobility As A Coping Strategy? The Case of Latin American Migration from Spain to the UK post-2008"

11:00 AM Author(s): Jill Ahrens - University of Sussex

Abstract Title: "The (Re)shaping of Nigerian Transnational Families through Onward Migration in the European Union"

11:20 AM Author(s): Steven Weine, M.D. - University of Illinois at Chicago

Abstract Title: "Secondary Migration and Relocation Among African Refugee Families in the United States"

Session Description: Significant numbers of 'new' EU citizens - including those who came as asylum seekers - recently started to move

from one EU country to another. Their cultural, ethnic and racial diverse backgrounds have changed the social fabric of societies considerably but very little is known about this specific aspect of EU mobility, not least because these 'newcomers' appear as EU citizens in the statistics. From anecdotal evidence we know that the UK's Somali, Tamil, Ghanaian and Pakistani communities include a substantial number of people who have migrated from elsewhere in Europe, but exact numbers are not available and not much is known about their motivations and the implications of their arrival for receiving societies. This workshop will examine onward movements within the European Union and compare them with similar movements between and within the US and Canada where this mobility is framed as either international or internal migration depending on whether international borders are crossed.

1459 Emerging Scholars in Ethnic Geography

12:40 PM - 2:20 PM in Grand Salon H, Marriott, Second Floor

Paper Session

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Matthew Cook - The University of Tennessee

Chair(s):

Matthew Cook - The University of Tennessee

Abstract(s):

12:40 PM Author(s): Ana I. Sanchez-Rivera, MA - University of Maryland-College Park
Abstract Title: "Dominicans in Puerto Rico: Settlement Patterns and Discrimination based on Skin Color"

1:00 PM Author(s): Christabel Devadoss - Kent State University
Abstract Title: "Deconstructing 'Asian Indian': Visual and Soundscape Representations"

1:20 PM Author(s): Shelley Grant - Queen Mary University of London
Abstract Title: "Multiculturalism Has Failed, Long Live Multiculturalism! Assessing Assumptions of UK Immigrant Integration Through A Review of Family Building Trends"

1:40 PM Author(s): Dylan Simone - University of Toronto and Alan Walks, PhD - University of Toronto
Abstract Title: Analyzing household indebtedness and socio-spatial polarization in Canadian Cities

2:00 PM Author(s): Graciela Sandoval - Texas State University
Abstract Title: "Ecological Approach to Health and Healing: An Exploratory Study on Latinas' Perceptions of Health Disparities in Central Texas"

Session Description: The Student Committee of the AAG's Ethnic Geography Specialty Group would like to announce a call for papers for the 2014 AAG meeting. One of the committee's main initiatives is to increase student participation in ethnic geography, including presenting student research at conferences.

We are looking to organize one or more sessions featuring the work of students (at the

undergrad or graduate level) who focus broadly on the theme of ethnic geography. This includes any number of broad topics, hence submissions from all geographic fields and specializations are welcome.

1570 Open Borders, Migration, and Labor Shadows: From Theorizing Causes to Proposing Interventions

Paper Session:

2:40 PM - 4:20 PM in Meeting Room 3, Marriott, Second Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Socialist and Critical Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Harald Bauder - Ryerson University
Christian Matheis - Virginia Tech University

Chair(s):

Harald Bauder - Ryerson University

Abstract(s):

2:40 PM Author(s): Christian Matheis - Virginia Tech University

Abstract Title: "Refuge and Refusal: on the Feasibility and Infeasibility of Saying 'No' as a Moral Criteria for Evaluating the Treatment of People Seeking Refuge"

3:00 PM Author(s): Eli C.S. Jamison, ABD - Virginia Tech University

Abstract Title: "Manufacture of the United States Internally Displaced Person: Un/Intended Consequence of Alabama Immigration Reform"

3:20 PM Author(s): Holly Jordan - Virginia Tech University

Abstract Title: "Black, Poor, and Jewish:

The Ostracism of Ethiopian Jews in Modern Israel"

3:40 PM Author(s): Serin D. Houston, PhD - Mount Holyoke College

Abstract Title: "Spaces of Justice? The Politics and Prevalence of Immigrant Sanctuaries"

4:00 PM Author(s): *Harald Bauder - Ryerson University

Abstract Title: "Possibilities of Open Borders and No Border"

Session Description: Following contemporary efforts to theorize causal factors that help to problematize borders, immigration policies, and labor exploitation, in this session we transform our explanatory analyses in order to propose critical interventions.

Wednesday, April 9, 2014

2177 Social Impacts of International Migration on Families Left Behind

Paper Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Meeting Room 8, Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Cultural Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Richard Jones - University Of Texas at San Antonio

Chair(s):

Richard Jones - University Of Texas at San Antonio

Abstract(s):

8:00 AM Author(s): Russell L King, - University of Sussex and Julie Vullnetari -

University of Sussex

Abstract Title: 'Like Stones in the Middle of the Road': The Impact of Migration on the Lives of Older Persons in Rural Albania"

8:20 AM Author(s): *Aree Jampaklay - Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University

Abstract Title: "Parental Migration Experiences, Carer's, and Children's Well-being in the Context of Thailand"

8:40 AM Author(s): Richard Jones - University Of Texas at San Antonio

Abstract Title: "Migration Pessimism and the Subjective Well-being of Migrant Households in Mexico"

9:00 AM Discussant: Holly Worthen - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Session Description: A new literature on migration and family fulfillment and happiness questions the assumption that migrant households are necessarily better off than non-migrant households. As migrant families meet their lower order needs for economic sustenance, their higher order needs for security, togetherness, esteem, and self-actualization come to the fore---the fulfillment of which is increasingly problematical under the conditions of insecurity, separation, and estrangement from family and community of origin that have accompanied international labor migration since 2000.

2180 Practicing Diversity in the Classroom and Beyond

Panel Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Meeting Room 11,

Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Geography Education Specialty Group
Community College Affinity Group
Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Ronald L Schumann - University of South Carolina

Elizabeth Shockey - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Panelist(s):

Eddie Modlin

James Peters - University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Laura Cano Amaya - Texas State University

Jae Soen Son - UNC-Charlotte

Tom Narins - University of California Los Angeles (UCLA)

Session Description: Graduate research associates, teaching assistants, and early-career faculty are well acquainted with the idea of "diversity," which has become a mainstay in both public and academic spheres. Local governments and community organizations champion diversity in seeking public opinion, awarding contracts, and identifying stakeholders. Within the university as well, the idea of diversity guides recruiting and hiring practices. Diversity has also become a pedagogical ideal emulated through classroom instruction and campus-wide initiatives that foster the appreciation of difference. The discipline of geography has been criticized for its lack of diversity in terms of its people and its research foci. But how should diversity be integrated into the geography curriculum in a way that goes beyond mere tokenism? How

can community-based research adequately engage both students and community members in not only recognizing difference or controlling for it, but in understanding its effects on place?

The purpose of this panel is to address the practice of diversity both in classroom instruction and in community-based geographic research. We conceptualize diversity broadly to include differences in gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, class, citizenship, and more. We hope to foster discussion between graduate student or early-career panelists and audience members that addresses the following objectives:

1. What does the professional practice of diversity mean to you?
2. Reflect upon strategies you have found effective in promoting diversity both inside and outside the classroom.
3. Identify challenges that you have encountered in implementing these strategies. What techniques did you use to overcome them?

2277 Social Impacts of International Migration on Communities Left Behind

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Meeting Room 8, Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Cultural Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Richard Jones - University Of Texas at San Antonio

Chair(s):

Holly Worthen - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): *Holly Worthen - Universidad Autonoma de Benito Juarez de Oaxaca

Abstract Title: "Geographies of Absence: The Making of Place in A Mexican Migrant Ghost Town"

10:20 AM Author(s): *Neusa Hidalgo Monroy, Ph. D. - University of Toledo

Abstract Title: Migration effects on culture and resource management among indigenous communities in the southern states of Mexico.

10:40 AM Author(s): Ian Yeboah - Miami University

Abstract Title: "Globalized Labor Market, New Economics of Labor Migration and the Geography of Social Impacts of Migration on Ghanaian Households"

11:00 AM Author(s): Stephanie Fomenky - No affiliation listed.

Abstract Title: "Cameroonian Emigration and the State of Development in Cameroon"

11:20 AM Discussant: Rebecca Elmhirst - University of Brighton

Session Description: A new literature on migration and family fulfillment and happiness questions the assumption that migrant households are necessarily better off than non-migrant households. As migrant families meet their lower order needs for economic sustenance, their higher order needs for security, togetherness, esteem, and self-actualization come to the fore---the fulfillment of which is increasingly

problematical under the conditions of insecurity, separation, and estrangement from community of origin that have accompanied international labor migration since 2000.

2521 Author Meets the Critics: Jamie Winders “Nashville in the New Millennium: Immigrant Settlement, Urban Transformation, and Social Belonging”

Panel Session:

2:40 PM - 4:20 PM in Room 21, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Study of the American South Specialty Group
Urban Geography Specialty Group
The American South

Organizer(s):

Caroline Nagel - University of South Carolina

Chair(s):

Caroline Nagel - University of South Carolina

Panelist(s):

Ayona Datta - University of Leeds
Nina Martin - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Patricia Ehrkamp - University of Kentucky
Steven Holloway - University Of Georgia
Jamie Winders - Syracuse University

Session Description: This

author-meets-the-critics panel brings together a group of scholars to discuss Jamie Winders' new book, 'Nashville in the New

Millennium: Immigrant Settlement, Urban Transformation, and Social Belonging', published by Russell Sage. Discussion will focus on reconfigurations of race, citizenship, and belonging in the contemporary urban South.

2681 The American Community Survey: Program Developments, New Tools and Applications, and the ACS Data Users Group

Paper Session:

4:40 PM - 6:20 PM in Meeting Room 12, Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Population Specialty Group
Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Applied Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Nancy K. Torrieri - U.S. Bureau Of the Census

Chair(s):

Linda A Jacobsen

Abstract(s):

4:40 PM Author(s): Nancy K. Torrieri - U.S. Bureau Of the Census

Abstract Title: “The American Community Survey: An Update”

5:00 PM Author(s): *Linda A Jacobsen - Population Reference Bureau

Abstract Title: “The American Community Survey Data Users Group”

5:20 PM Author(s): David W. Wong - University of Hong Kong

Abstract Title: “Enabling the Use of Data Quality Information in American Community Survey (ACS) Data for Geographical Applications: A Summary of Research

Progress”

5:40 PM Author(s): Pamela Schenker -
Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and
Demographic Research

Abstract Title: “The American Community
Survey: Benefits and Uses”

6:00 PM Discussant: Nancy K. Torrieri -
U.S. Bureau Of the Census

Discussant(s):

Nancy K. Torrieri - U.S. Bureau Of the
Census

Session Description: This session provides
an update on the Census Bureau's American
Community Survey (ACS) program,
highlighting new developments in survey
methods, data products, mapping tools, and
geospatial applications at the state and local
level. An introduction to the features and
benefits of joining the new American
Community Survey Data Users Group
formed by the Population Reference Bureau
and Sabre Systems, Inc., will provide
context and background to geographers
anxious to explore the opportunities and
challenges of using ACS data but wanting to
benefit from the experiences of other ACS
data users first. The centerpiece of the
Census Bureau's ACS educational
initiatives, the ACS Data Users Group is a
great way to learn more about the ACS and
connect with other ACS data users to share
information and materials about ACS data
and applications. Membership is free, the
ACS online community is live, and
opportunities to ask questions, exchange
information, and blog about data user
experiences await both new and more

experienced ACS data users alike.

Thursday, April 10, 2014

**3103 Rethinking skilled migration 1:
International student migration**

Paper Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Room 3, TCC, First
Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Population Specialty Group

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Economic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Micheline Van Riemsdijk - University of
Tennessee

Qingfang Wang - University of North Carolina
at Charlotte

Chair(s):

Qingfang Wang - University of North Carolina
at Charlotte

Abstract(s):

8:00 AM Author(s): Gunjan Sondhi -
University of Sussex and Russell King - Sussex
Centre for Migration Research University of
Sussex

Abstract Title: “A Comparison of International
Student Mobility Motivations of Outwardly
Mobile Students from India and the UK:
World-Class Universities, Careers, Personal
Adventure and Family Contexts”

8:20 AM Author(s): Heike C. Alberts -
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Abstract Title: “Migration Decisions of
International Students”

8:40 AM Author(s): *Wan Yu - Arizona State

University

Abstract Title: "From International Students to Skilled Migrants- Chinese Students During A Transition Period"

9:00 AM Author(s): Heike Jons, Loughborough University and Hannah Deakin, - Loughborough University

Abstract Title: "Transnational Career (Im)mobility Among PhD Graduates from European Universities"

9:20 AM Discussant: Kavita Pandit - University of Georgia

Session Description: International skilled migration has received increasing attention from geographers and other social scientists in recent years. While this surge in scholarly interest has provided valuable insights in the process of contemporary migration, it is time to reflect on the existing theoretical and policy frameworks explaining/governing skilled international migration. This session aims to explore the conceptual challenges through empirical studies from different countries. Presentation topics can include, but are not limited to, the definition and valuation of "skills," the delineation of skilled migration categories and connections among them, the lived experiences of skilled migrants, and policy implications for both immigrant sending and receiving countries. Each presenter is expected to discuss the conceptual challenges (if possible) in addition to his or her empirical work. The session will allot time for group discussion to address the presented challenges and related future research agenda.

3117 Issues in Ethnic Geography - I

Paper Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Room 17, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Urban Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan
Stavros T Constantinou - Ohio State University

Chair(s):

Stavros T Constantinou - Ohio State University

Abstract(s):

8:00 AM Author(s): Monika Stodolska - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Karin Peters - Wageningen University, the Netherlands, and Anna Horolets - University of Gdansk, Poland

Abstract Title: "The Roles of Natural Environments in Interracial/Interethnic Interactions and Adaptation among Immigrants in the U.S., Netherlands and Poland"

8:20 AM Author(s): Madhuri Sharma - University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Abstract Title: "Income Inequality and Socio-economic Mobility for Racial/Ethnic Minorities in the American Southeast"

8:40 AM Author(s): *Paul McDaniel - Immigration Policy Center / American Immigration Council

Abstract Title: "Immigrant Integration, Revitalization, and Community Building: Attracting and Welcoming Immigrants and Entrepreneurs for Economic Development"

9:00 AM Author(s): Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan

Abstract Title: "Immigrant Entrepreneurship in a Mid-sized Canadian City: Challenges and Opportunities"

9:20 AM Author(s): William Kiskowski - Kent State Geography

Abstract Title: "Arab American Neighborhoods in Metropolitan Detroit"

Session Description: Recent immigrants to North America and Europe continue to show a spatial bias for the major urban areas and their suburbs and they are extremely diverse in a variety of characteristics. These immigrants vary in terms of country of origin, race and ethnic background, as well as socioeconomic status. Immigrant settlement patterns and integration also tend to vary. These immigrants have significant effects upon the social and economic diversity of urban areas and their suburbs in North America and Europe. This session will explore the experiences of immigrants in different urban and suburban contexts in North America and Europe.

3173 Stand Your Ground: Geographies of Violence and the Uneven Legal Landscape

Panel Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Meeting Room 6, Marriott, Second Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Racism and Violence

Organizer(s):

Joe Darden - Michigan State University

Audrey L. Kobayashi - Queen's University

Chair(s):

Joe Darden - Michigan State University

Panelist(s):

Joshua Inwood - University of Tennessee

David Wilson - University Of Illinois

Discussant(s):

Audrey L. Kobayashi - Queen's University

Session Description: It appears that 46 states have adopted the "castle doctrine," which justifies the use of lethal violence against home intruders. Of those states, 18 have broader "stand your ground" laws that remove the duty to retreat from violence outside the home. There is extensive debate on the effect of such laws upon the homicide rate, as well as their social, moral, and political implications. This panel will address the concept of justifiable homicide and the implications of an uneven landscape of violence.

3203 Rethinking Skilled Migration 2: The Context of Reception

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Room 3, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Population Specialty Group

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Economic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Micheline Van Riemsdijk - University of Tennessee

Qingfang Wang - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Chair(s):

Qingfang Wang - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): Michael C Ewers - Texas A&M University
 Abstract Title: "Expatriate Labor Mobility and Urban Development in Rapidly Globalizing Areas: The Cases of Dubai and Abu Dhabi"

10:20 AM Author(s): Jorg Ploger - ILS - Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development
 Abstract Title: "Local (Dis)connections - High-Skilled Migrants and Urban Development Processes"

10:40 AM Author(s): Micheline van Riemsdijk - University of Tennessee
 Abstract Title: "Recruitment of Engineers to Norway's Oil and Gas Industry: A Multi-Scalar Perspective"

11:00 AM Author(s): Lucia Lo, Professor - York University
 Abstract Title: "Skilled or Unskilled: A Perennial Question Facing Immigrants to Canada"

11:20 AM Discussant: Emily Skop - The University Of Colorado At Colorado Springs

Session Description: International skilled migration has received increasing attention from geographers and other social scientists in recent years. While this surge in scholarly interest has provided valuable insights in the process of contemporary migration, it is time to reflect on the existing theoretical and policy frameworks explaining/governing skilled international migration. This session aims to explore the conceptual challenges through empirical studies from different countries. Presentation topics can include, but are not limited to, the definition and

valuation of "skills," the delineation of skilled migration categories and connections among them, the lived experiences of skilled migrants, and policy implications for both immigrant sending and receiving countries. Each presenter is expected to discuss the conceptual challenges (if possible) in addition to his or her empirical work. The session will allot time for group discussion to address the presented challenges and related future research agenda.

3217 Issues in Ethnic Geography - II

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Room 17, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
 Urban Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan
 Stavros T Constantinou - Ohio State University

Chair(s):

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): Jacqueline A Housel, Colleen Quinlan Saxen, and Tom Wahlrab - Sinclair Community College
 Abstract Title: "A 'Politics of Resourcefulness': Welcoming Immigrants to Dayton, Ohio"

10:20 AM Author(s): Alan P Marcus - Towson University
 Abstract Title: "Geography, Race, and the Diffusion of Blues"

10:40 AM Author(s): Ira Martin Sheskin,

PhD - University of Miami and Arnold
Dashefsky - University of Connecticut
Abstract Title: "Estimates of the U.S. Jewish
Population"

11:00 AM Author(s): Weronika A Kusek -
Kent State University

Abstract Title: "Immigrant Experiences -
Polish Female Migrants in London"

11:20 AM Author(s): Stavros T
Constantinou - Ohio State University and
Milton E Harvey - Kent State University

Abstract Title: "Three Generations of Greek
Americans: A Multi-sample Analysis"

Session Description: Recent immigrants to
North America continue to show a spatial
bias for the major urban areas and their
suburbs and they are extremely diverse in a
variety of characteristics. These immigrants
vary in terms of country of origin, race and
ethnic background, as well as
socioeconomic status. Immigrant settlement
patterns and integration also tend to vary.
These immigrants have significant effects
upon the social and economic diversity of
urban areas and their suburbs in North
America. This session will explore the
experiences of immigrants in different urban
and suburban contexts in North America.

**3273 Stand Your Ground: The
Consequences of Stand Your Ground
Laws, Racial Profiling, and the Right to
Public Space**

Panel Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Meeting Room 6,
Marriott, Second Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Racism and Violence

Organizer(s):

Joe Darden - Michigan State University
Audrey L. Kobayashi - Queen's University

Chair(s):

Joe Darden - Michigan State University

Introduction:

Audrey L. Kobayashi - Queen's University

Discussant(s):

David Wilson - University Of Illinois

Joe Darden - Michigan State University

Session Description: Stand Your Ground laws,
which exist in Florida and several other states,
grant immunity to a person who uses deadly
force as a mode of self-defense if the person
reasonably believes he or she feels threatened,
regardless of where the threat occurs. This
argument has its history in the Castle Doctrine,
which states, "your home is your castle; if there
is a threat, you have a right not to retreat but to
defend it." However, the Florida version of
self-defense has been reinterpreted and
extended beyond the home to public space.
When such an approach is combined with
racial profiling, the outcome for blacks and
other people of color can be deadly. This panel
will examine the politics behind the change, the
consequences, and which persons, by race,
have the right to public space.

**3403 Rethinking Skilled Migration 3: Lived
Experiences**

Paper Session:

12:40 PM - 2:20 PM in Room 3, TCC, First
Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Population Specialty Group
 Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
 Economic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Micheline Van Riemsdijk - University of Tennessee

Qingfang Wang - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Chair(s):

Micheline Van Riemsdijk - University of Tennessee

Abstract(s):

12:40 PM Author(s): Wei Li, Arizona State University and Wan Yu - Arizona State University

Abstract Title: "Intellectual Migration between Asia and America: Historical Overview and Contemporary Trends"

1:00 PM Author(s): Scott E. Basford - University of Tennessee

Abstract Title: "Developing Whose Ambitions? An Investigation of A Norwegian Scholarship Initiative Conceptualized as Development Aid"

1:20 PM Author(s): Qingfang Wang - University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Huiping Li - Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, and Li Tang - Shanghai University of Finance and Economics

Abstract Title: "Social (Re)production of Academic Elites: Experiences of Chinese Returnees in Higher Education"

1:40 PM Discussant: Harald Bauder - Ryerson University

Session Description: International skilled migration has received increasing attention from geographers and other social scientists

in recent years. While this surge in scholarly interest has provided valuable insights in the process of contemporary migration, it is time to reflect on the existing theoretical and policy frameworks explaining/governing skilled international migration. This session aims to explore the conceptual challenges through empirical studies from different countries. Presentation topics can include, but are not limited to, the definition and valuation of "skills," the lived experiences of skilled migrants, and policy implications for both immigrant sending and receiving countries. Each presenter is expected to discuss the conceptual challenges (if possible) in addition to his or her empirical work. The session will allot time for group discussion to address the presented challenges and related future research agenda.

3417 Ethnic Geography Specialty Group Distinguished Scholar Lecture:

Audrey Kobayashi

Paper Session:

12:40 PM - 2:20 PM in Room 17, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Urban Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan

Chair(s):

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan

Abstract(s):

12:40 PM Discussant: Audrey L. Kobayashi - Queen's University

1:00 PM Discussant: Linda Peake - York University

1:20 PM Discussant: Joe Darden - Michigan State University

1:40 PM Discussant: Lawrence D Berg - University of British Columbia

Session Description: Ethnic Geography Specialty Group Distinguished Scholar Lecture: Audrey Kobayashi, "How the Chicago School Messed Us Up: The Paradox of Descriptive Race Models."

3517 Ethnic Geography Specialty Group Honors Professor Tom Boswell

Panel Session:

2:40 PM - 4:20 PM in Room 17, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Heather Smith - University of North Carolina at Charlotte heatsmit@uncc.edu

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan carlos.teixeira@ubc.ca

Chair(s):

Heather Smith - University of North Carolina at Charlotte heatsmit@uncc.edu

Introduction:

Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan carlos.teixeira@ubc.ca

Panelist(s):

Thomas D. Boswell - University of Miami tboswell@miami.edu

Discussant(s):

Ira Sheskin - University of Miami Sheskin - University of Miami

Heike C. Alberts - University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Emily Skop - The University Of Colorado At Colorado Springs

Angel David Cruz Baez - University of Puerto Rico

Session Description: The Ethnic Geography Specialty Group profiles and honors the Florida based research, teaching and mentorship of Professor Tom Boswell.

3617 Teaching Ethnic Geography in the 21st Century

Panel Session:

4:40 PM - 6:20 PM in Room 17, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Cultural Geography Specialty Group
Geography Education Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Lawrence Estaville - Texas State University

Chair(s):

Lawrence Estaville - Texas State University

Introduction:

Lawrence Estaville - Texas State University

Panelist(s):

Kanika Verma - Texas State University
Graciela Sandoval - No affiliation listed
John Frazier - Binghamton University
Jay Newberry - No affiliation listed
Edris Montalvo - Cameron University
Carlos Teixeira - University of British Columbia Okanagan

3637 Exploring Food Cultures and Food Systems through the Lenses of Identity and Place

Paper Session:

4:40 PM - 6:20 PM in Room 37, TCC, Fourth Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Michael Chrobok - York University
Nancy Huynh - York University

Chair(s):

Lucia Lo - York University

Abstract(s):

4:40 PM Author(s): Michael Chrobok - York University

Abstract Title: "Rethinking Food Access in Spaces of Diversity: Lessons from Humbermede, Toronto"

5:00 PM Author(s): Gloria Howerton - University of Georgia

Abstract Title: "Coding of Place, Racialization, and Social Barriers to Food Access in Neighborhood Grocery Stores"

5:20 PM Author(s): Nancy Huynh - York University

Abstract Title: "Eating Versus Selling Authenticity: Negotiating Toronto's Vietnamese Culinary Landscape"

5:40 PM Author(s): Liam Riley - University of Western Ontario and Belinda Dodson - University of Western Ontario

Abstract Title: "Food Consumption and the Production of Urban Identities in Malawi"

6:00 PM Author(s): Carolyn F Thompson - The New School / Southern Connecticut State University

Abstract Title: "Art, Food and Gentrification: How Consumption Spaces Are Re-Writing New Meanings of Place in Waterloo"

Session Description: This session brings together scholars conducting identity-focused research on food cultures and food systems in contemporary spatial settings. Presenters will explore the social, cultural, and economic outcomes of the interconnections between ethnic/racialized and gendered actors (consumers, producers, cultural intermediaries, etc.), identities, places, and institutions. While a diverse array of methodological and

theoretical approaches will be featured, specific topics that will be addressed in this session include: identity and food acquisition/consumption behaviours; diasporic food cultures; the distribution and accessibility of culturally-relevant foods; spaces of food procurement (e.g. markets, grocery stores, restaurants, and home gardens); and the politics of food marketing. Notable dichotomies which often surface in discussions of present-day, globalized and commercialized food systems (e.g. 'foreign' vs. 'familiar', 'urban' vs. 'rural', 'consumer' vs. 'purveyor', food 'deserts' vs. 'oases') will also be highlighted and critically analyzed by presenters in this session.

3911 Ethnic Geography Specialty Group Business Meeting

Meeting Session:

8:30 PM - 9:30 PM in Room 11, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Program Committee

Friday, April 11, 2014

4110 Issues in Ethnic Geography: Health Research

Paper Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Room 10, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Heather Smith - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Heike C. Alberts - University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Chair(s):

Michele Vitale - Wilfrid Laurier University

Abstract(s):

8:00 AM Author(s): Peng Jia - Louisiana State University

Abstract Title: "Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Travel Patterns for Care Seeking in Florida"

8:20 AM Author(s): Paola Chavez-Payan, Sara E. Grineski, and Timothy Collins - University of Texas of El Paso

Abstract Title: "Low Birth Weight, Prenatal Smoking, Breastfeeding and Pest Exposure Modify the Effect of Acculturation on Hispanic Children's Asthma"

8:40 AM Author(s): *John J. Chin, Hunter College/CUNY, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Lois M. Takahashi, Dominican University of California, Anna J. Kim, Georgia Institute of Technology, Karin E. Tobin, Johns Hopkins University, Jury Candelario - Asian Pacific AIDS Intervention Team, Melanie Dulfo, APICHA Community Health Center, Fronthy Nguyen, APICHA Community Health Center, Mary Rocco, MUP - University of Pennsylvania, Stacy To, Asian Pacific AIDS Intervention Team, Mayon Yen, MPH - Asian Pacific AIDS Intervention Team

Abstract Title: "Geographies of Asian Immigrant Female Sex Work in Los Angeles and New York City: A Study of the Impact of the Regulatory Environment"

9:00 AM Author(s): Alexander Balcazar - University of Texas at El Paso, Sara Grineski,

University of Texas at El Paso, and Timothy Collins, PhD - University of Texas at El Paso

Abstract Title: "The Roles of Immigrant Generational Status and Citizenship in Children's Healthcare Access: Considering the Fourth Generation"

9:20 AM Author(s): *Michele Vitale - Wilfrid Laurier University

Abstract Title: "Exploring Weight-related Behaviors Among Immigrants in Canada"

Session Description: This is one of four Ethnic Geography Specialty Group sponsored sessions exploring the dynamics and dimensions of Ethnic Geography research. In this session papers investigating issues of individual and community health are presented.

4210 Issues in Ethnic Geography: Migration and Mobility

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Room 10, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Heather Smith - University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Heike C. Alberts - University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Chair(s):

Godfrey St Bernard

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): Xiang Zhang - University of Kansas

Abstract Title: "Diaspora of Economic Institutions by the Proliferating Flow of

Immigrants and the Increasing Level of Mobility"

10:20 AM Author(s): Garret Maher - Gulf University for Science and Technology

Abstract Title: "Remittances and Return: High Skilled Lebanese Migrants After Kuwait"

10:40 AM Author(s): Yulii Kim - Mount Holyoke College

Abstract Title: Beyond the Wedding Vows: Marriage Migration in Singapore and South Korea

11:00 AM Author(s): *Godfrey C. St Bernard - Senior Fellow, SALISES, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract Title: "Population Dynamics, International Migration and Urbanization: The Case of Four ACP Caribbean Countries"

11:20 AM Author(s): *Robert Allen Manduca - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Abstract Title: "Domestic Migration Networks in the United States"

Session Description: This is one of four Ethnic Geography Specialty Group sponsored sessions exploring the dynamics and dimensions of Ethnic Geography research. In this session papers investigating issues of intranational and international migration are presented.

4410 Issues in Ethnic Geography: Migration, Refugees and Youth

Paper Session:

12:40 PM - 2:20 PM in Room 10, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Heather Smith - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Heike C. Alberts - University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Chair(s):

Kathy Reilly - National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland

Abstract(s):

12:40 PM Author(s): Devon A. Hansen - University of North Dakota and Jill Shafer - University of North Dakota

Abstract Title: "Bhutanese Refugee Resettlement in Grand Forks, North Dakota"

1:00 PM Author(s): Dacia Douhaibi - York University

Abstract Title: "The Benefits of Seeing Refugees as Agents of Peace-Building and Development Rather than Victims or Security Risks"

1:20 PM Author(s): Nicole Maine - York University

Abstract Title: "Orienting Refugee Youth Moving to Canada: The Potential of Pre-Departure Programs"

1:40 PM Author(s): Kanika Verma - Texas State University

Abstract Title: "Ethnic Group Variances in Geospatial Thinking of Undergraduates in the United States"

2:00 PM Author(s): Kathy Reilly - National University of Ireland Galway, Ireland and Valerie Ledwith - National University of Ireland Galway

Abstract Title: "Migrant Transitions to Tertiary Education: Exploring Contested Discourses of Belonging"

Session Description: This is one of four Ethnic Geography Specialty Group sponsored sessions exploring the dynamics and dimensions of Ethnic Geography research. In this session papers investigating issues of migration, refugees and youth are presented.

4510 Issues in Ethnic Geography: Neighborhood, Enclave, Community

Paper Session:

2:40 PM - 4:20 PM in Room 10, TCC, First Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Heather Smith - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Heike C. Alberts - University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh

Chair(s):

Sara A. Sobrino - Texas State University

Abstract(s):

2:40 PM Author(s): Jongnam Choi - Western Illinois University

Abstract Title: "Residential Distribution of Korean Americans in Chicago"

3:00 PM Author(s): Sukjoon Lee - Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Seoul National University

Abstract Title: "Formation and Growth of Korean-Chinese Ethnic enclaves in Seoul, South Korea"

3:20 PM Author(s): Janine Rose - York University

Abstract Title: "Spatializing Community Identities: Jamaican Immigrants in the GTA"

3:40 PM Author(s): Zhixin Feng, Athina

Vlachantoni, Maria Evandrou, and Jane Falkingham - All from the Centre for Research on Ageing and ESRC Centre for Population Change, University of Southampton.

Abstract Title: "Neighbourhood Effects and Pension Protection Amongst Ethnic Minorities in England and Wales"

4:00 PM Author(s): Sara A. Sobrino - Texas State University

Abstract Title: "Surfacing the Ethnicization of Space: A Comparison of Subdivision Infrastructure in South Texas"

Session Description: This is one of four Ethnic Geography Specialty Group sponsored sessions exploring the dynamics and dimensions of Ethnic Geography research. In this session papers investigating the role, power and development of neighborhood, enclave and community are presented.

Saturday, April 12, 2014

5177 The Politics of Space in the Migrant Metropolis Part I

Paper Session:

8:00 AM - 9:40 AM in Meeting Room 8, Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Urban Geography Specialty Group
Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Stacy Harwood - University of Illinois
Willow Lung Amam - University of Maryland, College Park

Chair(s):

Stacy Harwood - University of Illinois

Abstract(s):

8:00 AM Author(s): Anna Joo Kim, Georgia Institute of Technology

Abstract Title: "Outside the Perimeter: Immigrant Alliances and Uneven Growth in Metro Atlanta"

8:20 AM Author(s): Jacob Lesniewski, PhD - Dominican University

Abstract Title: "The Nonprofit Safety Net in Immigrant New Growth Suburbs"

8:40 AM Author(s): Justin Steil - Columbia University and Arianna Martinez - LaGuardia Community College, CUNY

Abstract Title: "The Legal Geography of Immigration Federalism"

9:00 AM Author(s): Willow Lung Amam, Ph.D. - University of Maryland, College Park

Abstract Title: "Mainstreaming the Asian Mall: The Regulation of Immigrant Space in Silicon Valley"

Session Description: This session seeks to put scholars in conversation who are interested in questions about the politics of space that attend contemporary patterns and processes of immigration in various communities across the U.S. As the scale and frequency of global capital, trade, and technology has been met by equally profound shifts in migrant flows, urban space has been the vector through which many contests and confrontations over immigration have taken shape. In established and re/emergent immigrant gateway cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Miami, older immigrant politics have taken on new characters and dimensions. Heated battles are also taking shape on new terrain--in suburbia,

which now houses the majority of all immigrants and in small and mid-sized cities in the American South and Midwest that have seen some of the largest increases in their immigrant populations. New and emerging patterns of immigration change the shape and character of the landscape and also often stir debates about diversity, integration, and exclusion. We are interested in papers that take an innovative look at the ways that immigrants affect and are affected by the politics of urban space in cities across the U.S. today.

5270 Vital Geographical Themes: Crime, Ethnicity, and Cities

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Meeting Room 3, Marriott, Second Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Ethnic Geography Specialty Group
Cultural Geography Specialty Group
Racism and Violence

Organizer(s):

Lawrence Estaville - Texas State University

Chair(s):

Lawrence Estaville - Texas State University

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): Jay Newberry - Binghamton University

Abstract Title: "A better Quality of Life - analysis of Somali Secondary Migration"

10:20 AM Author(s): Edris J Montalvo - Cameron University and Lawrence E. Estaville - Texas State University

Abstract Title: "Latino Political Influence in the Texas Panhandle, 1980-2010"

10:40 AM Author(s): *Keith A. Bremer - Fort Hays State University

Abstract Title: "Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Sustainability Preferences of New Urbanist Neighborhood Residents in Denver, Colorado"

11:00 AM Author(s): Phillicia Phillips Holland - Texas State University

Abstract Title: "Exploring Geographic Relationships in Urban Environments: Methodological, Data and Analytical Challenges"

11:20 AM Author(s): Lawrence Estaville - Texas State University and Phillicia Phillicia - Texas State University

Abstract Title: "Mapping Texas Urban Crime Trends"

Session Description: Crime, ethnicity, and cities are inextricably intertwined in the first decades of the 21st century in the United States. Five papers explore important aspects of these relationships.

5277 The Politics of Space in the Migrant Metropolis Part II

Paper Session:

10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Meeting Room 8, Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Urban Geography Specialty Group
Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Stacy Harwood - University of Illinois
Willow Lung Amam - University of Maryland, College Park

Chair(s):

Willow Lung Amam - University of Maryland,

College Park

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): Carolina Soccoro Sarmiento - University of California Irvine

Abstract Title: "Shaping a Vision of Diversity and Displacement"

10:20 AM Author(s): Dieter Leyssen, Eva De Fré, and Ward Verbakel - No affiliation listed.

Abstract Title: "Keeping the Fence. The Re-appropriation of Gentrification in Red Hook"

10:40 AM Author(s): Wei Yin and Jessie P.H. Poon - both of the Department of Geography, University at Buffalo-SUNY
Abstract Title: "Skilled Immigrants and Human Capital in the United States"

11:00 AM Author(s): Erualdo R. Gonzalez - California State University, Fullerton and Lorena Guadiana, B.A. - Crafton Hills College

Abstract Title: "Culture-Led Regeneration or Creative Gentrification?"

11:20 AM Author(s): *Stacy Anne Harwood and Sang Lee - Both of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Abstract Title: "Immigrant-Friendly Community Initiatives: Rustbelt Efforts to Attract and Retain Immigrants"

Session Description: This session seeks to put scholars in conversation who are interested in questions about the politics of space that attend contemporary patterns and processes of immigration in various communities across the U.S. As the scale and frequency of global capital, trade, and technology has been met by equally

profound shifts in migrant flows, urban space has been the vector through which many contests and confrontations over immigration have taken shape. In established and re/emergent immigrant gateway cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Miami, older immigrant politics have taken on new characters and dimensions. Heated battles are also taking shape on new terrain--in suburbia, which now houses the majority of all immigrants and in small and mid-sized cities in the American South and Midwest that have seen some of the largest increases in their immigrant populations. New and emerging patterns of immigration change the shape and character of the landscape and also often stir debates about diversity, integration, and exclusion. We are interested in papers that take an innovative look at the ways that immigrants affect and are affected by the politics of urban space in cities across the U.S. today.

5477 The Politics of Space in the Migrant Metropolis Part III

Paper Session:

2:00 PM - 3:40 PM in Meeting Room 8, Marriott, Third Floor

Sponsorship(s):

Urban Geography Specialty Group
Ethnic Geography Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

Stacy Harwood - University of Illinois
Willow Lung Amam - University of Maryland, College Park

Chair(s):

Willow Lung Amam - University of Maryland, College Park

2:00 PM Author(s): Merita Bushi -

Macalester College

Abstract Title: "Rethinking Heterolocalism: The Case of Place-Making Among Albanian-Americans"

2:20 PM Author(s): James Chaney - Middle Tennessee State University

Abstract Title: "Tracing the Transnational Social Networks of Latino Migrant Workers in the American South"

2:40 PM Author(s): Andrew Ashley - University of Kentucky

Abstract Title: "Transnational Indian Migration in IT: How Skilled Migrants Negotiate Seeking Residency or Returning"

3:00 PM Author(s): *Anna Nassiff - Macalester College

Abstract Title: "I Am Here to Build with You': Placemaking and Segmented Assimilation of Lebanese and Lebanese-Americans in the Twin Cities"

3:20 PM Discussant: Stacy Harwood - University of Illinois

Session Description: This session seeks to put scholars in conversation who are interested in questions about the politics of space that attend contemporary patterns and processes of immigration in various communities across the U.S. As the scale and frequency of global capital, trade, and technology has been met by equally profound shifts in migrant flows, urban space has been the vector through which many contests and confrontations over immigration have taken shape. In established and re/emergent immigrant gateway cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Miami, older immigrant politics have taken

on new characters and dimensions. Heated battles are also taking shape on new terrain--in suburbia, which now houses the majority of all immigrants and in small and mid-sized cities in the American South and Midwest that have seen some of the largest increases in their immigrant populations.

EGSG Standing Committees

Awards Committee

Jacqueline Housel, Miami University

Richard Gioioso, SUNY at Purchase

Carlos Teixeira, UBC Okanagan (Chair)

Ines Miyares, Hunter College

Susan Hardwick, University of Oregon

Outstanding Ethnic Geography Dissertation Proposal

Alan Marcus, Towson University (Chair)

Qingfang Wang, University of North Carolina Charlotte

Edris Montalvo, Cameron University

Outstanding Ethnic Geography Student Paper

Susan Hume, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Jim Smith, Towson University

Jose R. Diaz-Garayua, Coppin State University (Chair)

AAG Program Committee

Heather Smith, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Heike Alberts, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Carlos Teixeira, UBC Okanagan

Dave Kaplan, Kent State University

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