
THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL WORKSHOPS IN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

*Immigration and Migration: Cultural, Social, and
Economic Impacts*

SPONSORED BY



The West Virginia Consortium
for Faculty and Course Development
in International Studies

November 14-15, 2013

Lakeview Resort and Conference Center
Morgantown, West Virginia

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** Institutions whose Institutional Representative serves on the Steering Committee until November 30, 2014.

Workshops Program Planning

Central Program Office:

Program Coordinator: Jack L. Hammersmith, Director, FACDIS

Program Assistant: Gretchen Peterec, Assistant Director, FACDIS

Workshop Chairpersons:

William Mallory (West Virginia Wesleyan College)

Mark Wilson (West Virginia University Institute of Technology)

Rebecca Phillips (West Virginia University at Parkersburg)

Fujiko Sawtarie (Bethany College)

Immigration and Migration: Cultural, Social, and Economic Impacts

Focusing on:

- **Immigration and Immigrant Incorporation in East Asia**
 - **International Migration in North America and the Caribbean**
 - **A Global Perspective on Migration and Citizenship**
 - **Africans in the International Migration System**
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State of West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission
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PROGRAM

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Guide to speakers/workshop leaders can be found at end of the program.

9:30 am-1:00 pm	REGISTRATION: Library BOOK DISPLAY: Reflections Ballroom (On lobby level floor, off the Library)
10:30 -11:15 am	STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING: Ward Christopher Room
11:45 am-1:15 pm	LUNCH: Reflections Ballroom (On lobby level floor, off the Library) Welcome: Jack Hammersmith, Director, FACDIS Luncheon Reflections: James F. Hollifield, Southern Methodist University, <i>Presidents, Libraries and Their Legacies: Biggest Men (and Women Someday!) on Campus</i>
1:30-3:00 pm	OPENING PANEL DISCUSSION WITH PRESENTERS: Reflections Ballroom <i>Immigration and Immigrant Incorporation in East Asia:</i> Erin Aeran Chung, Johns Hopkins University <i>International Migration in North America and the Caribbean:</i> Manuel García y Griego, University of New Mexico <i>A Global Perspective on Migration and Citizenship:</i> James F. Hollifield, Southern Methodist University <i>Africans in the International Migration System:</i> Audie Klotz, Syracuse University
3:00-3:15 pm	BREAK: Library
3:15-4:45 pm	First Set of Concurrent Sessions
Topic 1.	Immigration and Immigrant Incorporation in East Asia
Room:	Chestnut Room 1 (On rear main level; opposite elevator)
Consultant:	Erin Aeran Chung, Johns Hopkins University
Chairperson:	Fujiko Sawtarie (Bethany College)
Session I:	<i>The Political Economy of Labor Migration in East Asia</i> Industrial democracies in East Asia are traditional immigrant-sending countries that, until recently, had emigrant populations that well exceeded their immigrant populations. Compared to their European counterparts that have experienced heightened immigration since the mid-1960s and 1970s, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan's recent encounters came much later, with the lion's share arriving from the late 1980s. Despite the continuing growth of foreign populations in each country, all three maintain highly restrictive immigration policies that discourage the permanent settlement of unskilled migrant

labor. Finally, the vast majority of immigration to East Asian democracies originates from other parts of Asia, especially from China, which provides an opportunity to compare the dynamics of cross-regional migration with population movements within a region. This session will explore the specificities of labor migration in contemporary Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan and their implications for understanding political economic development in the region.

Topic 2.	International Migration in North America and the Caribbean The history and politics of the Americas have been shaped profoundly by the intercontinental and international movement of people. Immigration has been central to nation building in both the United States and Canada. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries it is the mass labor migration from Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean to the United States that has most attracted public attention, public debate, and policy responses. This presentation sketches the history, domestic and international politics of U.S. immigration policy, and discusses sources and findings of studies focused on the assimilation and integration of immigrants and the socioeconomic consequences of immigration. It also introduces a selection of concepts and models employed to address the subjects described above.
Room:	Chestnut Room 2 (On rear main level; opposite elevator)
Consultant:	Manuel García y Griego, University of New Mexico
Chairperson:	Rebecca Phillips (West Virginia University at Parkersburg)
Session I:	<i>U.S. Immigration Policy: Historical Background and Contemporary Debate</i> Immigration policy in the U.S. began as naturalization policy and developed initially as a set of ad hoc responses by the judiciary and by states on the eastern seaboard. Since 1875, there has been a preemptive role by the federal government which began as a series of exclusions designed to keep unwanted immigrants out, then numerical restrictions based on national origin, and the abolition of national origin quotas in 1965. The second half of this presentation is focused on the evolution of the immigration law and policy since the 1970s, and the public debate, which has been driven by efforts to curb illegal entries and increasingly influenced by partisan conflict over how to respond to the presence of millions of unauthorized immigrants. Since 2001, this debate also

has combined these concerns with the need to stop the entry into the country of dangerous persons and materials.

Topic 3. A Global Perspective on Migration and Citizenship
Room: Seminar Rooms 1-2 (Take elevator opposite Chestnut Room and go to middle level of hotel)
Consultant: James F. Hollifield, Southern Methodist University
Chairperson: Mark Wilson (WVU Institute of Technology)
Session I: **Immigration and the Republican Tradition in France**
Viewed from the perspective of the last thirty years, which saw the rise of a powerful anti-immigrant political movement, the *Front National*, one might conclude that immigration in postwar France has been raging out of control. Yet despite the remarkable showing of the *Front National* in recent presidential elections, France has remained a relatively open immigration country, a tradition which dates from the middle of the nineteenth century. Annual levels of immigration have not fallen much below 100,000 since the early 1950s, the right to asylum has been respected by every postwar government, and France has maintained what is arguably the most liberal naturalization policy in Western Europe, based on the principle of *jus soli* (territory and place of birth). How can we explain this continuity in the midst of crisis? The continuity in the principles and outcomes of French immigration policy is closely linked to the power of the republican model, strongly egalitarian and nationalistic.

Topic 4. Africans in the International Migration System
Room: Seminar Rooms 3-4 (Take elevator opposite Chestnut Room and go to middle level of hotel)
Consultant: Audie Klotz, Syracuse University
Chairperson: William Mallory (West Virginia Wesleyan College)
Session I: **Impacts of Slavery**
Given their overall global mobility, Africans represent a surprisingly small percentage of immigrants in the United States. Why? We will explore the effects of slavery specifically and racism generally on U.S. immigration policy, the (relative) absence of networks found in other African diaspora communities, and the contemporary dynamics between African-Americans and African immigrants. People of African descent in the Caribbean will also be included.

5:30-6:30 pm SOCIAL HOUR (cash bar): Library

6:30 pm BANQUET: Reflections Ballroom
EVENING PROGRAM: FACDIS in Cuba: There's no

embargo on teachable ideas! Andrea Heading, University High School, and Annette Martino, Clay-Battelle High School, Monongalia County Schools

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15

7:00 am INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
BREAKFAST: Ward Christopher Room

7:30 am GENERAL BREAKFAST: Reflections Ballroom
(On lobby level floor, off the Library)

8:30-10:00 am Second Set of Concurrent Sessions. Participants will stay in same track as Thursday afternoon (3:15 pm-4:45 pm).

Topic 1. Immigration and Immigrant Incorporation in East Asia

Room: Chestnut Room 1 (On rear main level; opposite elevator)

Consultant: Erin Aeran Chung, Johns Hopkins University

Chairperson: Fujiko Sawtarie (Bethany College)

Session II: **Is There an East Asian Model of Immigrant Incorporation?**

What factors determine the assimilability of a particular group at a given historical moment? East Asian industrial democracies are rarely included in comparative studies of immigration and citizenship. When they do appear, they are usually categorized as recent countries of immigration or as models of exclusionary citizenship regimes. This session will examine comparative scholarship on citizenship and immigration that has concentrated primarily on North America, Western Europe, and Australia and its applicability to East Asian democracies. We will additionally analyze a growing body of scholarship on East Asia that examines the role played by civil society actors in incorporating immigrants in the absence of official immigrant incorporation policies.

Topic 2. International Migration in North America and the Caribbean

Room: Chestnut Room 2 (On rear main level; opposite elevator)

Consultant: Manuel García y Griego, University of New Mexico

Chairperson: Rebecca Phillips (West Virginia University at Parkersburg)

Session II: **Immigrant Policy and Assimilation in the United States**
Controversies over immigration, from the earliest times to the present, have been driven in part by questions of

whether newcomers and their children would make satisfactory citizens, learn English, acquire American habits and political values, and contribute to the betterment of society or contaminate it. Fierce debates have been led by adherents of the Know Nothings, the eugenics movement, anti-Asian labor migration, immigration restrictionists of the 1920s, proponents of zero population growth, and citizens concerned about the changes in ethnic composition of the local and national population. In response, and to advance their interests, immigrants have created social benefit and political societies, political machines, and they have organized protest marches and put forth candidates that represent their communities. Sociological studies of immigrant assimilation and integration have described and sought to explain a mostly successful assimilation of European immigrants by the third generation and a mixed picture of "segmented assimilation" for Asian and Latin American immigrants in the late 20th century.

Topic 3. A Global Perspective on Migration and Citizenship
 Room: Seminar Rooms 1-2 (Take elevator opposite Chestnut Room and go to middle level of hotel)
 Consultant: James F. Hollifield, Southern Methodist University
 Chairperson: Mark Wilson (WVU Institute of Technology)
 Session II: ***Germany, a Reluctant Land of Immigration***
 The Federal Republic of Germany, formerly the "Gastarbeiter or guest worker" country *par excellence*, recoiled from the waves of foreigners that descended upon it following the collapse of East European communism in 1989. The arrival in Germany of one million foreigners—including ethnic Germans (*Aussiedler*) relocating from the former Soviet Union and its satellites, relatives of immigrants already settled in Germany, applicants for political asylum, and legal and illegal foreign workers—in 1990 alone made Germany the leading recipient of immigrants among OECD nations, even while German leaders declared that their country "is not, nor shall it become, a country of immigration (*Deutschland ist kein Einwanderungsland*)."
 However, in 2000 Germany relaxed its *jus sanguinis* (blood) citizenship law to allow long-time resident foreigners and those born on German soil to naturalize; and in January 2005 Germany passed its first ever comprehensive immigration law, covering issues of labor migration, family reunification, and integration.

Topic 4. Africans in the International Migration System
 Room: Seminar Rooms 3-4 (Take elevator opposite Chestnut Room and go to middle level of hotel)
 Consultant: Audie Klotz, Syracuse University
 Chairperson: William Mallory (West Virginia Wesleyan College)
 Session II: ***Refugees and Rights***
 African countries generate a significant number of refugees. Where do they go, and why? We will start by looking at the international refugee "regime" – the norms and institutions which govern the treatment of refugees – and then compare destinations in North America, Europe, and Africa. Issues to be covered include the variable bases for legitimate asylum claims, the burgeoning debate over whether to discontinue the use of camps and the extent to which women or children face distinctive hardships.

10:00-10:30 am COFFEE BREAK

10:30 am-12 noon Third Set of Concurrent Sessions. Participants will stay in same track as Thursday afternoon (3:15 pm-4:45 pm) & Friday morning (8:30 am-10:00 am).

Topic 1. Immigration and Immigrant Incorporation in East Asia
 Room: Chestnut Room 1 (On rear main level; opposite elevator)
 Consultant: Erin Aeran Chung, Johns Hopkins University
 Chairperson: Fujiko Sawtarie (Bethany College)
 Session III: ***Gender, Marriage, and Migration in East Asia***
 Migration is becoming increasingly feminized as more women than ever before navigate the South-North divide in search of better opportunities in wealthier foreign countries. Migrant women from the global South have taken on positions as factory workers in industrial sectors, as primary caregivers for children and the elderly, as domestic workers in the private homes of upper- and middle-class families in regions as far as the Middle East, Western Europe, and Southeast and East Asia, and as reproductive labor, in the roles of wives and mothers. In East Asia, "marriage migrants," recruited by public officials and private actors for their growing populations of unmarried, largely rural, native adult males, have become among the most significant immigrant groups over the last few decades. This session will explore how gender shapes the policies and practices of immigration control and immigrant incorporation in East Asia. We will pay special attention to how marriage migration and

the subsequent emergence of so-called multicultural families (foreign spouses and their bicultural children) have disrupted existing understandings of nationhood, citizenship, and race and ethnicity that have long been associated with the family unit in putatively homogenous societies.

Topic 2. International Migration in North America and the Caribbean

Room: Chestnut Room 2 (On rear main level; opposite elevator)
 Consultant: Manuel García y Griego, University of New Mexico
 Chairperson: Rebecca Phillips (West Virginia University at Parkersburg)
 Session III: *Immigration from Mexico and the Caribbean: Context and Consequences*

Mexican migration to the United States is both one of the older and most recent movements, and the largest flow from any single nation to another. This session focuses on some of the specifics of that history, including the *bracero* agricultural worker program of 1942-1964, the geographical origins in Mexico and dispersion within the United States of this migration, and some of the local politics associated with it, such as Proposition 187 in California, enforcement at the U.S.-Mexico border, and state and local ordinances that affect the rights and privileges of unauthorized immigrants. This session also examines international migration and international relations, discusses the interests and policies of sending countries, and the efforts in the region to protect immigrant remittances and promote a relationship between governments of sending countries and their diaspora.

Topic 3. A Global Perspective on Migration and Citizenship

Room: Seminar Rooms 1-2 (Take elevator opposite Chestnut Room and go to middle level of hotel)
 Consultant: James F. Hollifield, Southern Methodist University
 Chairperson: Mark Wilson (WVU Institute of Technology)
 Session III: *The European Union and Supranational Governance of Migration*

It is extremely difficult for states to manage or control migration unilaterally. The EU points the way to future migration control regimes, because it is not based purely on *homo economicus*, but incorporates rights for individual migrants and even a rudimentary European citizenship. The problem in this type of regional migration regime is how to deal with third country nationals. By creating a regional migration regime and a

kind of supra-national authority to deal with migration and refugee issues, the EU allows member states to finesse, if not escape, some of the dilemmas of immigration control. But the price is loss of sovereignty. In a border free Europe states lose the ability to set rules of entry and exit to their national territories. The fact that there is an increasing disjuncture between people and place—which in the past might have provoked a crisis of national identity and undermined the legitimacy of the nation-state—is less of a problem when the state is embedded in a regional regime, like the EU. This does not mean, of course, that there will be no resistance to freer trade and migration. Protests against globalization and nativist or xenophobic reactions against immigration have been on the rise in Europe and elsewhere.

Topic 4. Africans in the International Migration System

Room: Seminar Rooms 3-4 (Take elevator opposite Chestnut Room and go to middle level of hotel)
 Consultant: Audie Klotz, Syracuse University
 Chairperson: William Mallory (West Virginia Wesleyan College)
 Session III: *Economic Migration*

Slavery and refugees are often held up as archetypal forms of forced migration, in contrast to voluntary migrants who presumably choose to move for economic opportunities. We will compare the reasons why Africans migrate to Europe or to other African countries, especially South Africa. Factors that we will consider include job opportunities, language skills, and family ties. We will also look at reactions to these African migrants in destination countries.

Noon

WORKSHOPS ADJOURN

WORKSHOP LEADERS

ERIN AERAN CHUNG, Johns Hopkins University

Erin Aeran Chung is the Charles D. Miller Associate Professor of East Asian Politics and Co-Director of the Racism, Immigration, and Citizenship (RIC) Program in the Department of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. She is also the Director of East Asian Studies at Hopkins. She specializes in East Asian political economy, international migration, and comparative racial politics. She was a Japan Foundation fellow at Saitama University, an advanced research fellow at Harvard University's Weatherhead Center for International Affairs Program on U.S.-Japan Relation, a visiting scholar at the University of Tokyo and Korea University, and is currently a Mansfield Foundation U.S.-Japan Network for the Future Program Scholar (2012-2014). In 2012-2013, she served on the Executive Committee of the newly established Migration and Citizenship section of the American Political Science Association. Her first book, *Immigration and Citizenship in Japan*, was published by Cambridge University Press in 2010. The book was translated into Japanese and published by Akashi Shoten in 2012. She is completing her second book project, *Immigrant Incorporation in East Asian Democracies* (under contract at Cambridge University Press), for which she was awarded an Abe Fellowship by the Social Science Research Council in 2009.

MANUEL GARCIA Y GRIEGO, University of New Mexico

Professor García y Griego's research focus is Spanish/Mexican land grants of the Southwest, Mexican-U.S. relations, Latino leadership networks, and U.S. immigration history and policy. His teaching has focused on the history and politics of the United States and Mexico since the 19th century, immigration policy and immigrant assimilation, and the history of the U.S.-Mexico borderland. García y Griego has previously held faculty positions at the Center for International Studies at El Colegio de México, the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Irvine, and served as director of the Center for Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas at Arlington and the Director of the Southwest Hispanic Research Institute at the University of New Mexico. In addition to serving as the founding director of the UNM Land Grant Studies Program he currently serves on the board of trustees of the Cañón de Carnué Land Grant and on the executive committee of the New Mexico Land Grant Consejo. García y Griego received his Master's Degree from El Colegio de México and his doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles. Recent publications include: Sherrie Kossoudji, Louis De Sipio and Manuel García y Griego, eds., *Researching Migration: Stories from the Field* (New York: SSRN Books, 2007) <http://www.ssrc.org/publications/view/42451838-264A-DE11-AFAC-001CC477EC70/> and "Dos tesis sobre seis décadas: La emigración Estados Unidos y la política exterior mexicana," (Two theses and six decades: Emigration to the United States and Mexican foreign policy), in, *En busca de una nación soberana: relaciones internacionales de México*,

siglos XIX y XX, Jorge A. Schiavon, Daniela Spenser and María Vázquez Olivera, eds., (México City: CIDE and SRE, 2006), pp. 551-580.

JAMES F. HOLLIFIELD, Southern Methodist University

James F. Hollifield is Ora Nixon Arnold Professor of International Political Economy and Director of the Tower Center at Southern Methodist University. Previously, he held faculty appointments at Auburn, Brandeis, and Duke Universities. In 1992 he was associate director of research at the CNRS and the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales of the FNSP in Paris. He has also worked for a variety of governmental and intergovernmental organizations and has published widely on international political and economic issues, including *Immigrants, Markets, and States* (Harvard University Press, 1992), *L'immigration et l'Etat Nation* (L'Harmattan, 1997), *Controlling Immigration* (Stanford University Press, 3rd Edition, forthcoming), *Migration Theory* (Routledge, 3rd Edition, forthcoming), and *International Political Economy: History, Theory and Policy* (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming) along with numerous other books and scientific articles. His current research looks at how states manage migration for strategic gains.

AUDIE KLOTZ, Syracuse University

Audie Klotz is a Professor of Political Science in the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. An award-winning teacher, her research and teaching interests include theories of international relations, qualitative methods, transnational activism, global migration, and identity politics, with a regional specialization in Southern Africa. Her latest book, *Migration and National Identity in South Africa, 1860-2010* (Cambridge, 2013) compares South Africa to Australia and Canada. Her first book, *Norms in International Relations: The Struggle against Apartheid* (Cornell, 1995), won the Furniss Prize in security studies. She also co-authored *Research Strategies for Constructivist International Relations* (M.E. Sharpe, 2007), which has been translated into Korean (Kyung Hee University Press, 2011), and co-edited two books, *How Sanctions Work: Lessons from South Africa* (Macmillan, 1999) and *Qualitative Methods in International Relations* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2008). Her work has appeared in *International Organization*, *Review of International Studies*, *Third World Quarterly*, and *European Journal of International Relations*, among other journals and edited collections. She is also co-editor of the book series *Palgrave Studies in International Relations*, which is sponsored by the European International Studies Association.