



United States in the colonial, postcolonial and Contemporary Era's her current book manuscript titled "Other Cities, Muslims Migrations and space in the global model" centers on the figure of the urban Muslim migrant from the postwar to 9/11 eras in global anglophone and Francophone fiction. And then finally we have a graduate student in the Department of Communication Studies. Um, Michael Klajbor and his research focuses on the border and it's specifically looks at the rhetoric, uh, related to the border and US government policies. His most recent conference paper is titled "the White House" examining a racism, the Trump









happening in, in the labor market. Some of that is the great recession and the in the construction automation maybe trade to some extent. Um, but yeah, so in summary, I would just say that economic factors are really important to drive migration flows between countries and um, it's often common trends affecting both natives and immigrants as much or more so than natives being affected by immigrants.

24:28 Meredith Oda: Okay. You can't shut us up.

24:30 Lydia: No, it's okay. I'm actually, I'm really happy because some of you provided answers for the next question so I can, I can moderate it. So don't worry, just keep going.

24:40 Meredith Oda We ramble. I'm okay. Because I just wanted to add in, cause I'm like a historical perspective because, um, I mean, so there's, uh, economic ties are just one of the ways in which people form connections between countries right before they even leave a country to the country that they're going to. Because as I say again and again in my classes, no one

we just kind of forget about, you know, that, you know, that when we talk about why people are coming over the border now, we don't think about the fact that, you know, two generations ago we were asking these people to come in. We were, you know, we were bringing them in because they were an economic value to us. Um, and those are conversations that I think that the humanities, uh, can really can really help. Um, if we forget the history of why people came in the first place, then we, you know, we have the public discourse that we have now of thinking that these migrants are just mass hordes of, you know, mindless bodies that are, you know, walking across the border on mass. That's not the reality. These people are rational actors. They're rational human beings. They're coming here for a reason. And the humanities provide us an insight into why, into, you know, what are some of the structural and current reasons that they're coming over at all.

28:27 Lydia Huerta: Thank you Michael. So I'm in the, your response as you all sort of touching the economics of migration of a little bit. So I'm, for that will be my last question. I wanted to ask you all, there's a lot of conversation about how migrants take away from people to take away people's jobs, take away from their communities, use resources from the United States. And there's a lot out there. Um, but I was wondering if you could comment on how your research, and in a way it has manifested something different to that. Basically how you have seen migrants impact then the communities in which they find themselves i2 (a)-2 (he)4 (r)1.1 (he)u coul the



the conversation known that, you know, this is not some ambivalent conversation we're having.

35:53 Nasia Anam: No, no, I didn't live there in the 90's.

35:55 Todd Sørensen: Yeah. Um, and I probably took most of the time talking about that.

35:56 Lydia Huerta: Um, you can continue. We have time. Don't worry.

35:57 Todd Sørensen: So I mean, I will say that I engage on the, you know, I think here I am with a bunch of people for the piano. He's right. And I think it is important to think of people as humans who are moving to countries to better themselves. And from a global perspective that's, you know, immigration is not just good for immigrants. It's also one of the best ways to decrease global income inequality. You have some countries that are richer in some countries that are poor, and if the people move from the poor to the rich countries that in the long run will decrease

economically, which is not the only reason to support immigrants. But I think in terms of selling

fulfillment. And I was wondering if anyone, if anyone could speak more on that, about like the idea of the immigrant generational gap.

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second generation. Um, I will say that, you know, economist, um, do look at issues of identity and I, one of my favorite papers on immigration is by Steve Trejo Ho. And um, I forget his coauthor on him and he's at UT Austin. And if I'm remembering it correctly, they were trying to explain this achievement gap in where second or third-you know, this paper- second or third generation, um, Asian Americans do better than second or third generation Mexican Americans and they have a unique data set where they can look at what's the current population survey where if you're still living at home we can see your parents' place of birth. And because we asked that question, do your parents, their parents' place of birth and what they find essentially is that, um, I'll try to word this carefully, but I guess just to be blunt about it, like the more successful you are, the more likely you are to keep identifying as Asian and the more successful you are, the least likely you are to keep generally keep identifying as Hispanic or Latino, Latinx if you're of partial ancestry. So think it is really interesting to study not just where you fit in in, in terms of lineage, but just the self-identification that comes along with it. Going back to kind of the economics of that because that really matters because you can miss measurement, get a fact wrong on that. Then once you account for that selection with migration, third generation Mexican Americans look like they're doing just as well as everybody else.

anymore. And even just thinking about how borders, something we think is natural right, like rivers, they move, they shift, they change and that's how borders are as well, they are not

55:42 Audience Member 5: Okay, so as a future healthcare professional, I wonder if and how illegal immigrants can use the healthcare system and how can you alleviate these costs while still insuring these individuals [inaudible]

55:55 Todd Sørensen: Uh, I mean, I'll, let's talk about, one other thing for is I want to talk about legal migration. My wife's a physician in, in northern Nevada, and I know she works with residents and many are foreign born and disproportionately a lot of them are Iraqi or Syrian. So I think that's one point is that if you want a Muslim ban, wait longer for a doctor. Right? Um, I mean there's costs of these things. Right? Um, I, that's one thing that I was wanting to write down some numbers on when I was my research today. The evidence of overall use of public services by, uh, on an authorizer, undocumented immigrants. It's, it does not seem like that's the biggest problem in healthcare in the United States. Um, I think there are policies that you could pursue. Where are you? Uh, I believe covered California allows people who are undocumented to buy in and it's very much like drivers licenses. If you don't want a bunch of people driving around without licenses because they're undocumented, um, you can allow undocumented people to have driver's licenses and just doing things which kind of regularize or bring people out of the shadows. Um, especially in the context of, I don't know the law in this right now. I think we still have an individual mandate, um, can help to solve that problem of on universal eoverag

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