A Bibliography about Immigrants in the United States available in Otterbein’s Library

A book of photographs taken by migrants and by Minutemen that show the human face of immigration and challenge our stereotypes. Quotes are included from both groups who believe the situation on the border needs to be fixed.

These historians and the photographs of Julián Cardona, argue that "borders themselves are barriers to imagining real social justice," and "tell us the real story about the immigrant worker heroes."

The religious traditions from Spain that Latino immigrants brought with them to the U.S. were different from other Catholics who came from Ireland and Germany. Badillo examines the influence of the church as Mexicans and others settled in cities and contributed to a new urban culture of Catholicism.

Written by a professor at the University of Indiana, Bloomington's School of Education who was also taught 5th grade in a multiethnic urban school.

Center for Immigration Studies. 6 June 2007 <http://www.cis.org/>.
"The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit research organization founded in 1985. It is the nation's only think tank devoted exclusively to research and policy analysis of the economic, social, demographic, fiscal, and other impacts of immigration on the United States." (Abstract from the web site)

There isn't anything new about the immigration debate in America according to Davis. Ben Franklin thought German immigrants were the "most stupid of their nation," and John Jay "suggested erecting “a wall of brass around the country for the exclusion of Catholics.”

From the Opposing Viewpoints series with opinions taken from experts, policy makers and concerned citizens with a bibliography of books and periodicals.

Hogeland draws parallels with George Washington, and land acquisition in early pioneers.


La Botz offers a critical biography of César Chávez, both plotting his lifetime and his evolution in Mexican-American politics and as the leader of the United Farm Workers union. This brief biography discusses the message of social justice that Chavez evoked, and is critical of the direction that liberal politics took after Chavez.


In partnership with the Villanova University Masters of Theatre program, a team of writers were sent to the Arizona/Mexico border in August 2005. Working with the Catholic Relief Services - Mexico office, the group conducted interviews with migrants, ranchers, Mexican and US government officials, diocesan staff, and others. The power of theater tells the personal stories of people. (DVD 60 min.)


Overviews of topics about migrants and policies, legislation, social issues, aspects of cultural integration, health, and education.


Both an award-winning journalist and a poet, Martinez tracks a migrant family from Mexico to the U.S., and shows how migrant culture is changing America. Crossing Over puts a human face on the phenomenon, following an extended Mexican family who lost three sons in a tragic border accident.


Provides overviews of the following topics: The Hispanic-American experience: demographics and beyond -- Hispanic Americans and the immigration debate -- The growing political clout of Hispanic Americans -- Cultural and economic influence -- Education and the bilingual debate.


Moorehead traveled to many countries as well as to the U.S./Mexico border area in order to live among refugees to describe what it means for them to seek a place where they can be allowed to live.

The book won the 2005 Frederick Jackson Turner Award. It looks at the history of immigration since the 1920s in America.


The testimony addresses three topics, which are covered in more depth in a 2005 CBO report: The growth, characteristics, and earnings of the foreign-born workforce; the impact of foreign-born workers on the labor market; and Implications for the future as the baby boomers exit the labor force.


The author considers immigration to be globalization "from below" and examines many facets such as the rise of ethnicity that challenged melting-pot theories. He proposed the future will involve a relationship between capital and immigrant communities.


"This research focuses on a subsample of migrant families of Mexican origin (n= 13), who participated in the Rural Families Speak multistate study. Qualitative findings described numerous challenges that Mexican-origin migrant families continue to experience. Results were also illustrative of the resilience of migrant families, which is influenced by specific Latino cultural values and is reflected in the successful adaptation of these families to the challenges associated with a migrant lifestyle." (Abstract from the author)


"Mexican-Americans are inventing their own melting pot vision for America" to "imagine an America in which racial, ethnic and cultural groups collide to create new ways of being American." (page 130).


A history of the Catholic Church's historical relationship with the labor movement in the U.S. written and by a Jesuit priest and lecturer in social ethics.


Economic aspects of the remittances sent by migrant workers to their home country and effects by state and internationally.

Tobar is a Pulitzer Prize winning author for team coverage of the 1992 L.A. riots. He writes of the shift of identity for Latino-Americans and the reinvention of American communities.


A Government Accountability Report with information from eight countries.


This book was one of the finalists for the 2005 Pulitzer Prize. It consists of an investigative report about 26 men who attempted to cross the Mexican border into the Arizona desert but only 12 survived.


The author is a second-generation Mexican-American experienced in teaching and administration. He proposes a focus for the New Mexican American schools to become community-centered institutions, culturally based with real parent participation. He includes a final chapter on "A Call to Action" with a list of organizations.


Whether escaping religious persecution, political oppression, the violence of war, or looking to further their economic standing, immigrants have come to America. This detailed look at why immigrants leave their homelands, how they travel to America, and what they do once they arrive, includes personal accounts, letters, diaries, photographs and other ephemera; features statistics, maps and charts covering over 40 immigrant groups.