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Immigration & Entrepreneurship: an Interdisciplinary Conference. Washington DC / College Park: GHI Washington DC; Center for the History of the New America; Maryland Technology Enterprise Institute; A. James Clark School of Engineering; Dingman Center for Entrepreneurship; Office of Undergraduate Studies (all UMD), 13.09.2012-14.09.2012.

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Immigration & Entrepreneurship: an Interdisciplinary Conference

The conference “Immigration & Entrepreneurship” took place at the German Historical Institute Washington DC (GHI) and the University of Maryland, College Park (UMD), on September 13 and 14, 2012. It was co-sponsored by the GHI, the Center for the History of the New America, the Maryland Technology Enterprise Institute, the A. James Clark School of Engineering, the Dingman Center for Entrepreneurship, and the Office of Undergraduate Studies (all UMD). The conveners were David B. Sicilia (College Park), David F. Barbe (College Park), and Hartmut Berghoff (Washington DC).

The United States has long been an immigrant society as well as an entrepreneurial society. This is no coincidence: Immigrants launch new enterprises and invent new technologies at rates much higher than native-born Americans. The conference, an interdisciplinary endeavor, looked at how newcomers have shaped and in turn been shaped by American economic life. Scholars from a wide range of disciplines – history, sociology, anthropology, economics, engineering, Asian American studies, gastronomic sciences, geography, management studies, and others – engaged in lively discussions of topics such as patterns and geographies of ethnic entrepreneurship, barriers to immigrant entrepreneurial success, and policy implications of historical and contemporary research on immigrant entrepreneurship.

There are striking parallels between immigrant entrepreneurship in the nineteenth century and today. Then, as now, immigrants brought considerable educa-

tion, ambition, and capital, yet often were marginalized or excluded from mainstream opportunities by law, custom, and prejudice. Particular immigrant groups ultimately dominated particular industries and services. Immigrant entrepreneurs built and circulated through trans-Atlantic, trans-Pacific, and at times global networks of people, capital, and know-how. However, the two eras of heavy migration also differ in significant ways. Recently, newcomers from East and South Asia and Latin America have supplanted European immigrants who dominated in the nineteenth century. And whereas many recent immigrants, like their predecessors a century ago, work in low-skilled occupations, in construction, or have created small businesses, a significant portion who have come since the 1965 revision of U.S. immigration policy have arrived with advanced degrees and launched businesses in the most advanced sectors of the economy.

The conference began with a well-attended keynote lecture at the GHI by ALEJANDRO PORTES (Princeton), a leading international scholar in immigration studies. The address “Entrepreneurship, Transnationalism, and Development” (co-authored by Jessica Yiu) provided a comprehensive overview of the current sociological research on immigrant entrepreneurship in the United States and the empirical significance of these immigrant groups for the economic performance both in the U.S. and in their countries of origin. Portes presented self-employment as a strategy of social mobility that must be

analyzed in a transnational framework. Immigrant entrepreneurs are the new argonauts, using family and ethnic networks and their bounded solidarity to build close ties between the United States and their countries of origin. From this perspective, the often-lamented “brain drain” is actually a kind of brain circulation, pushing not only the U.S. economy but benefitting the countries of origin as well. Portes recommended encouraging immigrant self-employment but made clear that the work of these groups must be embedded in broader political strategies of development. Without at least a minimum level of economic and social development, collective benefits would be deployed only from the more advanced country – and then there is the danger that poorer nations would subsidize the richer ones.

Three papers delivered as part of the first panel examined the basic question: How does education shape entrepreneurship and vice versa? The contribution by MARYLIN HALTER (Boston) and VIOLET M. SHOWERS JOHNSON (College Station) focused on West African immigrants who came to the United States in search of educational opportunities but who went on to found businesses – usually within particular niches. MIN ZHOU (Los Angeles) looked at Chinese and Korean businesses in Los Angeles and discussed how those businesses encouraged educational attainment within their ethnic communities. W. BERNARD CARLSON (Charlottesville) focused on an individual, Nikola Tesla, and explored how Tesla’s education and religion, along with his immigrant experience, contributed to his willingness to embrace “disruptive technologies.” To some extent, all three papers were concerned with the theme of effectuation and explored how immigrant entrepreneurs actively create opportunities for themselves and within their communities.

The second of the concurrent opening panels focused on immigrants’ transition from workers to proprietor entrepreneurs. In his paper on Mexican immigrant gardeners in Los Angeles, ALVARO HUERTA (Los Angeles) explored how a group of migrants stereotypically thought to have little human and financial capital (and therefore lacking important prerequisites for entrepreneurship) has taken advantage of their migrant networks to acquire equipment, routes, and experience to become self-employed petty entrepreneurs in the informal market. HASIA DINER (New York) explored peddling as an entry point to self-employment for Jews in the New World. While Jews have a long history of peddling in Europe, in this new environment peddling was often the first step toward founding more established busi-

nesses. YESENIA RUIZ CORTES (New York) focused on the emerging transnational Mexican migrant elites in the United States. Forming perhaps a new class, these newly minted elites exert influence equally in their adopted country as in Mexico. The papers elicited a lively discussion that focused in particular on measuring the success of these migrants.

The next panel offered perspectives on how entrepreneurs from immigrant communities engage with the wider world. SUSAN B. CARTER (Riverside) used Census data to demonstrate that urban discrimination and shifts in labor demand produced a wide dispersal of Chinese immigrants and their descendants into small towns and rural communities, notwithstanding the symbolic prominence of “Chinatowns,” well before the 1920s. The presentation by ELIZABETH ZANONI (Norfolk) on New York’s Italian newspaper *Il Progresso* in the World War I era showed that producers in Italy and customers in the United States participated in a transnational debate over how foodways, clothing, and other patterns of consumption enabled the formation of political identity. The paper by MARTIN LUTZ (Heidelberg) on Mennonite, Hutterite, and Amish communities argued that (notwithstanding their reputation for insularity) they are engaged in a continual process of adapting to the market economy in ways consistent with their belief systems. ZULEMA VALDEZ (College Station) used interviews and quantitative research on Mexican-origin entrepreneurs to conclude that men benefitted more than women from encouragement to develop business skills and access to family and outside capital.

Three case studies from different time periods with different methodological approaches were the focus of the panel on consumer sectors. ANDREW GODLEY (Reading) looked at Jewish immigrant entrepreneurs and the U.S. garment industry. Their economic success in this sector cannot, in his opinion, be explained by their level of education, their advanced abilities of social organization, or skills already developed in their home countries. He argued that instead, external changes in the demand for women’s wear were decisive. PAWAN H. DHINGRA (Medford) presented his research on Indian immigrants in the hospitality industry. He questioned the somewhat artificial separation of lower and higher status immigrant entrepreneurs, gave detailed insights into the family networks and value systems of the new motel owners, and showed how they took advantage of opportunities and developed the resources for buying and developing motels. SIMONE CINOTTO (Pollenzo) presented three company histories to discuss Italian wine entrepreneurs in

California. The Italian-Swiss Colony, the Italian Vineyard Company, and the Gallo Brothers all established large-scale winemaking and preferred Italian labor. They popularized wine consumption in the U.S. and used the myth of California as an “Italy on the Pacific” to gain a competitive edge. In his comment, DAVID KIRSCH (College Park) emphasized the challenge of the well-known disadvantage theory by all these papers. Immigrants were predominantly opportunity-seekers in their new environment, which explanations of their success stories need to take into account. To Kirsch, the triad of opportunities, resources, and motivation offers a good starting point for more systematic research.

The lunch keynote was given by ALEX S. SEVERINSKY (College Park) who was introduced by former UMD president C. D. MOTE (College Park). An engineer/scientist who immigrated to the United States in 1978, Severinsky described how the education he had received in the Soviet Union and several business opportunities in the U.S. enabled him to successfully pursue the development of a system for powering gas-electric hybrid automobiles – the one used by Toyota, patented in 1994. He emphasized the importance of persistence as well as of luck when it comes to business ventures and inventions.

The first afternoon panel addressed different ways that immigrants utilized ethnic networks, charitable activities, and other means to advance their economic and social standing in the United States. ZIAOJIAN ZHAO (Santa Barbara) discussed how three ethnic Chinese groups achieved economic success in the latter half of the nineteenth century and during the modern era by growing businesses from scratch or utilizing ethnic finance networks. TOBIAS BRINKMANN (State College) focused on Jewish immigrants from Central Europe and presented theories about why this group achieved significant economic success in the U.S. during the nineteenth century. ERIC S. HINTZ (Washington DC) examined the charitable activities of immigrants Leo Baekeland and Charles Eisler and compared how they employed charitable donations as a strategy for acquiring social status. Commentator WILL HAUSMAN (Williamsburg) noted that all three papers addressed self-employment as a category of entrepreneurship and speculated that this complicated traditional economic interpretations of entrepreneurship.

The broader institutional environment was the subject of the concurrent afternoon panel. RUTH WASEM (Washington DC) discussed important principles of U.S.

immigration law and criticized the mixed-message approach of the United States’ simultaneous “Help Wanted” and “Keep Out” policies. She advocated an immigration policy based on the human capital needs of the broader economy rather than on the desires of individual employers. LUCIA LO (Toronto) presented her and her co-author WEI LI’s (Tempe) research on the financing of immigrant businesses. They conducted interviews in San Francisco and Vancouver and found that financial institutions both in the U.S. and in Canada have a long way to go in addressing immigrant entrepreneurs’ needs. SHWETA GAONKAR and RAJSHREE AGARWAL (both College Park) asked how immigration status impacts the wage of a high-skilled immigrant and found that on a temporary work visa, high-skilled immigrants will earn significantly less per year than native-born Americans. MICHELE WASLIN (Washington DC) and MARCIA HOHN (Malden) looked at immigrant entrepreneurs in three categories (neighborhood storefronts, growth businesses, and STEM entrepreneurs) and discussed some problems of U.S. immigration law, e.g. excessive paperwork, long backlogs, and a very narrow definition of “entrepreneur.” In her comment, KATHERINE BENTON-COHEN (Washington DC) emphasized the importance of an institutional framework such as worker safety laws, maximum work hours, and health insurance.

The closing discussion of the conference, led by David B. Sicilia, focused on some of the cross-cutting themes of the conference, among them transnationalism, gender, family, social/human/economic capital, ethnic clusters, and immigration policy. All themes proved relevant in view of the planned publication of an edited volume based on revised conference papers as well as possible future ventures.

Conference overview:

Keynote I

Alejandro Portes (Princeton): Transnationalism, Entrepreneurship, and Development

Education as Critical Social Capital

Chair: Brent Goldfarb (College Park)

Comment: Dan Wadhvani (Stockton)

Marilyn Halter (Boston) and Violet M. Showers Johnson (College Station): New Pathways to West African Immigrant Entrepreneurship in the U.S.

Min Zhou (Los Angeles): Immigrant Entrepreneurship and the Ethnic System of Supplementary Education: Chinese and Korean Communities in Los Angeles

W. Bernard Carlson (Charlottesville): No Longer a Stranger in a Strange Land: Nikola Tesla, Disruptive Technology, and the Immigrant Experience

From Workers to Proprietor Entrepreneurs

Chair: David B. Sicilia (College Park)

Comment: Alan Kraut (Washington DC)

Alvaro Huerta (Los Angeles): An Informal Immigrant Niche in Los Angeles: Mexican Immigrant Gardeners and Informal Economic Models

Hasia Diner (New York): Wandering Jews: Peddlers, Immigrants, and the Discovery of 'New Worlds'

Yesenia Ruiz Cortes (New York): 'We Just Want to Be Your Friend Señor Gobernador': Transnational Mexican Migrant Elites

Enclaves, Regions, and Other Geographies

Chair: Julie Park (College Park)

Comment: James Deutsch (Washington DC)

Susan B. Carter (Riverside): Embracing Isolation: Discrimination, Entrepreneurship, and Chinese-American Geographic Redistribution, 1882-1943

Elizabeth Zaroni (Norfolk): Creating and Sustaining 'Ethnic Consumer Enclaves' among New York's Italian Immigrant Communities, 1880-1920

Zulema Valdez (College Station): High-Skilled Mexican-Origin Entrepreneurs in the High-Tech Industry of El Paso: The Role of Entrepreneurial Capital and Context of Reception

Martin Lutz (Heidelberg): Anabaptist Entrepreneurship: Mennonites, Amish, and Hutterites in the United States since Industrialization

Immigrant Dominance of Consumer Sectors

Chair: Uwe Spiekermann (Washington DC)

Comment: David Kirsch (College Park)

Andrew Godley (Reading): Jewish Immigrant Entrepreneurs and the U.S. Garment Industry

Pawan H. Dhingra (Medford): From Middleman to Model Minorities: How an Immigrant Business Can Start

Small and Become Dominant

Simone Cinotto (Pollenzo): Alchemies of Race: Italian Wine Entrepreneurs in California before and after Prohibition, 1880-1980

Keynote II

Alex Severinsky (College Park): My Entrepreneurial Stairway in the USA

Human Capital

Chair: Elizabeth Clifford (Towson)

Comment: Will Hausman (Williamsburg)

Xiaojian Zhao (Santa Barbara): Chinese Ethnic Enterprises in the Global Era

Tobias Brinkmann (State College): Mobile Modernizers: Jewish Immigrant Entrepreneurs from Central Europe in Nineteenth-Century America

Eric S. Hintz (Washington DC): Rugged Altruism: Philanthropy among American Immigrant-Inventors and Entrepreneurs

Removing Barriers to Immigrant Entrepreneurial Success

Chair: Hartmut Berghoff (Washington DC)

Comment: Katherine Benton-Cohen (Washington DC)

Ruth Wasem (Washington DC): Global Competition for Talent: Parameters of and Trends in U.S. Economic Migration

Wei Li (Tempe) and Lucia Lo (Toronto): Financing Immigrant Businesses in the U.S. and Canada

Shweta Gaonkar and Rajshree Agarwal (College Park): Shedding Non-Golden Handcuffs: The Impact of Mobility Constraints on High-Skilled Immigrant Wages over the Career Life Cycle

Michele Waslin (Washington DC) and Marcia Hohn (Malden): Immigrant Entrepreneurship in the U.S.: Typology, Description, Profiles, and Policy Recommendations

Closing Discussion

If there is additional discussion of this review, you may access it through the network, at:

<http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/>

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