

3. The Real ID Act started off as H.R. 418, which passed the House and then stalled until added as a rider to a Supplemental Appropriations bill. Sensenbrenner was the original author of H. R. 418.
4. Similar legislative initiatives had been introduced on several occasions from 2001 on. On October 24, 2007, the bill was introduced for a vote and was defeated by a filibuster and was not brought to the floor. The vote was 52 in favor; 8 votes short of what was needed to end the filibuster.
5. We follow the historic convention of capitalizing Black but not white or brown—a convention that signals the asymmetries inherent in American racial categories.
6. Despite the small numbers at the marches, over 20 organizations were members of, or endorsed, the Boston May Day Coalition and other organizations have been active in immigrant rights politics for over a decade. See <www.bostonmayday.org>.
7. Advocacy groups for the Irish community interviewed for this research use this estimate. No official numbers exist for undocumented immigrants.
8. These figures are taken from the Office of New Bostonians within the mayor's office. The Office of New Bostonians was established in 1998 to "meet the needs of the growing and changing immigrant and newcomer communities in Boston." See <<http://www.cityofboston.gov/newbostonians>>.
9. The numbers provided here for the city of Boston are those reported by the U.S. Census Bureau for the incorporated city of Boston, not including the greater metropolitan area. Data collected for the greater Boston are collected from the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). Total counts are available from the American Fact Finder. Cities and towns in the western part of the state, such as Worcester and Holyoke, also have received new waves of migrants. The north and south shores also have seasonal migration or house small communities from Latin America. However, they are not included here, as there was no recorded immigrant rallies in 2006 there.

10. The foreign-born population in 1950 stood at 149,000 and 151,836 in 2000. While the actual numbers only increased by 2,836 individuals, they account for a larger percentage of the population due a decline in the native population of the state. The data collected refers to the population within the incorporated city of Boston as presented by Campbell Gibson in his annual reports for the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau, which is available at <<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/foreign/index.html>>.
11. This data was obtained from the Boston regional office of the U.S. Bureau of the Census with special help from Arthur Bakis.
12. We analyzed data from the 1950, 1990, and 2000 Census surveys. Carlos Yescas collected census-tract data for the cities and neighborhoods mentioned here; hereafter this information will be credited as ACS and the responding number and data set. Andrea Carla provided invaluable help in collecting data from the 2004 and 2006 American Community Survey. Additional analysis of Census information has been published by Boston's governmental agencies, particularly the Office of New Bostonians and the Boston Redevelopment Authority.
13. MIRA headquarters are located at 105 Chauncy St., Boston, Massachusetts. For information on the organization see <<http://www.miracoalition.org>>.
14. Reverend Johnson is from the Beloved Community Center in Greensboro, North Carolina. A copy of his Washington speech can be obtained from <http://www.immigrationadvocates.org/calendar/event.176507-2006_LowIncome_Immigrant_Rights_Conference_Keynote_Address_by_Rev_Nelson_Johnson>.
15. For discussion of Reverend Johnson and the relation between civil rights and immigrant rights, see MIRA interviews, February 1 and May 16, 2008.
16. GBIO is headquartered at 594 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Massachusetts. For the GBIO website, see <<http://www.gbio.org/aboutus.html>>.
17. Temple Emanuel is a conservative Synagogue located at 385 Ward St., Newton Centre, Massachusetts. The changes agreed to were modest: redesigning of the office of Elder Affairs website, improving the tele-

- phone (1-88-AGE-INFO) system, and agreeing to design and implement a public education and marketing campaign so that caregivers and elders will know how to use the website, telephone system, and caregiver program. See "Terms of Understanding" a flyer distributed at the April 8th, 2008 assembly (copy of flyer in authors' possession).
18. The tenth anniversary celebration was called "Promise, Power, Possibilities," and was held in the Case Gymnasium at Boston University, 285 Babcock St., Boston, Massachusetts. An estimated 1,400 were in attendance. GBIO made a DVD of the celebration that is in the authors' possession.
 19. Information available at <<http://www.somoslatinoslgbt.org>>. Interview with member of Somos Latinos LGBT, May 15, 2008.
 20. Interview with Almeida, May 16, 2008, and with member of Somos Latinos LGBT, May 15, 2008. Interestingly, an organizer from GLAD-NY attended the Roxbury meeting on May 15, 2008 and commented on similar initiatives taking place in New York City.
 21. Yescas saw such signs during the Boston Gay Pride March in 2004.
 22. In this online journalistic piece, Thomson refers to a forum held at Northeastern University School of Law that offered counsel on the intersection of marriage and immigration law to same-sex binational couples. Dragon Fire no longer exists, but an audiotape of show is in possession of authors. See also interview with Will Thomson, June 11, 2008.

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