

CHAIR

Marta Tienda

University of Chicago
marta@cicero.spc.uchicago.edu

CHAIR ELECT

Guillermina Jasso

New York University
jasso@acfcluster.nyu.edu

PAST CHAIR

Richard D. Alba

SUNY Albany
SECRETARY TREASURER

Lynne L. Snowden

University of North Carolina,
Wilmington
e-mail: snowdenl@uncwil.edu

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Cornell University

Ivan Light

University of California, Los Angeles

Pyong Gap Min

CUNY Queens College

Victor Nee

Cornell University

Alejandro Portes

Johns Hopkins University

Roger Waldinger

University of California, Los Angeles

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Nelson Lim

University of California, Los Angeles

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Steven J. Gold

Department of Sociology

Berkey Hall

Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI 48824-1111

Fax (517)432-2856

e-mail: gold@pilot.msu.edu

American Sociological Association

WORLD ON THE MOVE

Newsletter of the Section on International Migration

Newsletter 4 – Fall 1996

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A NOTE FROM THE CHAIR

Marta Tienda

University of Chicago

In deciding what message to communicate, I opted for excerpts from several essays and short statements I have been preparing for foundations as they try to set research and program agendas to manage diversity. I submit these in hopes of engaging dialogue and commentary, particularly about the role sociology and sociologists can play in promoting understanding and preventing diversity from dividing. I welcome your reactions.

These are trying times for U.S. immigrants and for those of us who undertake research that furthers understanding of how international migration impacts social institutions, the economy, and U.S. communities. To most immigrants, the United States represents a meritocracy, where ascribed characteristics, such as birthplace, race, or national origin are irrelevant for social position. This presumes that upon admission, all newcomers can compete in fair terms for social and economic opportunities, and that social and economic opportunities are roughly equivalent, if not identical, for immigrants and the native-born. This was certainly the social mood of the 1960s, when it appeared that equal opportunity was a realistic goal; that social mobility and comfortable lifestyles were possible for all who put forth reasonable effort; that both the War on Poverty and the Civil Rights Movement would yield high social dividends toward the goals of reducing inequality and promoting race and ethnic integration.

But times have changed. Recent social indicators suggest that as a society, we are farther away from the goal of equal opportunity than we were just two decades ago. Race and ethnic inequality has been rising; the commitment to affirmative action has been eroding; and anti-immigrant sentiment has been intensifying. Although not unprecedented, recent forms of immigrant-bashing are problematic for social cohesion because the new forms of rejection are tied to legislation that denies the privileges of citizenship retrospectively; because children of immigrants also have become the targets of exclusion from social opportunities, which virtually guarantees inter-generational reproduction of economic disadvantage; and because future economic opportunities will favor individuals from advantaged family backgrounds even more than was true in the past. Unskilled immigrants will confront particularly harsh disadvantages in the labor markets of the 21st Century, especially if the social climate toward immigrants continues to erode.

Hindsight reveals that several undercurrents began to thwart the engines of economic growth after 1973 in ways that would threaten and even undermine the gains

achieved during the 1960s. These include: (1) a gradual rise in wage inequality driven by the fall in demand for unskilled labor; (2) changes in the international competitiveness of U.S.-produced goods; and (3) rising income returns for higher education, which widened the wage gap between high-school and college-educated workers. In addition, several demographic trends contributed to economic inequality by operating on labor supply. These include: (1) a dramatic rise in female employment since 1960, which was accompanied by a gradual drop in men's labor force participation; (2) the entry of the baby boom cohort into the labor market; and (3) substantial growth in the volume and diversity of immigrants seeking work in the United States. In other words, since 1973, economic and demographic trends evolved in ways that increased rather than decreased inequality. And this is so despite the fact that average levels of education rose, and differentials in schooling levels narrowed for many demographic groups. That the volume of immigration increased during this period of major economic change has led to simplistic and erroneous associations between economic insecurity and the rising presence of foreigners.

But hindsight does not always sharpen foresight. In a recent paper about immigration, diversity and equal opportunity, I argued that immigration will pose new and difficult challenges for social cohesion in the 21st Century because:

- changes in the race and ethnic composition of immigrant cohorts since 1960 have favored Asian and Latin American source countries, visibly altering the race and ethnic landscape of the United States;
- immigrants remain residentially concentrated in a few states, which heightens their visibility and accentuates the distributional "problem" between their (federal) tax contributions and their (state and local) social consumption costs;
- large shares of recent immigrants are unskilled, placing them in direct competition with other unskilled population groups and narrowing the range of employment opportunities to which they might avail themselves (other things being equal);
- highly educated Asian immigrants have fostered resentment among native born populations who feel "crowded out" of their own social hierarchies (especially higher education);
- rising shares of immigrants from non-English speaking countries have accentuated divisions between native and foreign-born residents, placing new stresses on educational institutions while fueling old tensions about the obligations of U.S. residence, namely linguistic assimilation;

- public perceptions about the race and ethnic diversity of the US population are highly distorted, and are fueled by misperceptions about the volume of undocumented immigration;
- tolerance for inequality and intolerance for diversity has risen as U.S. citizens and legal residents witnessed their economic fortunes decline during the 1970s and 1980s.

The latter two points are important, sociologically, because they underscore how powerful are perceptions in driving behavior. It is a well-established fact that the volume of immigration has been rising in recent years, and that the changing race and ethnic composition of the population is closely tied to immigration. But, perceptions distort in ways that fuel resentment toward diversity via hostility against immigrants, and they undermine possibilities for social cohesion in the future. Census counts for 1990 revealed that the U.S. population composition is approximately 12 percent black, just under 10 percent Hispanic, 3 percent Asian and 75 percent white. However, the average white perceives quite a different society. According to a recent survey conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University, whites reported that 24 percent of the U.S. population was black; 15 percent was Hispanic, and nearly 11 percent Asian! These large distortions are revealing about how the majority population perceives itself vis-à-vis minority and immigrant populations.

The same survey showed that nearly 60 percent of white respondents believed blacks were as well or better off than the average white person in occupational and educational terms, and that 40 to 45 percent of whites believed that blacks were as well or better off than the average white person in terms of housing and income. That this is far from the truth is beside the point. Sociologist W.I. Thomas long ago instructed us that if people believe phenomena are real, they are real in their consequences. So, if the economic fortunes of whites have declined, someone--maybe blacks or immigrants-- must be better off. More generally, these gross distortions are revealing about how the majority population perceives itself vis-à-vis minority populations. Apparently the majority population feels crowded and overwhelmed. Although there is growing consensus among economists that intensified competition for high wage jobs has been driven by demand factors, supply factors--especially immigration--are often blamed for declining economic fortunes. Yet, on average, minority populations, immigrants included, also lost economic ground during the 1970s and 1980s because of the wage erosion and changes in labor demand.

That inequality rose more among minority groups suggests that the association between minority group membership and economic status has been strengthened,

rather than weakened. This is exactly the opposite of what should occur in a meritocracy, and especially one where social policies have been designed precisely to uncouple the links between ascribed traits and social rewards. Or were they? Or were we ever seriously committed to principles of equity? Did we ever settle the tolerable limits of inequality in a just society, or do these move on a sliding scale, depending on the health of the economy? And, are race and ethnic economic inequalities more socially destructive than the growing divisions between the young and the old? Whether due to prior discrimination or radically different opportunities confronting new generations, the harsh reality is that everyone in the race for economic fortunes does not begin at the same starting line. But are times really worse than in the past? As educators and sociologists interested in international migration, we have a major role to play in the current policy debates. I invite your views on this short position statement, and especially how we might individually and collectively influence the research and policy agenda on immigration.

WORLD ON THE MOVE welcomes your submissions. To facilitate publication, please send them to the newsletter editor on computer disk or as e-mail attachments.

PLUS ÇA CHANGE, PLUS C'EST LA MÊME CHOSE

(The more things change,
the more they remain the same.)

Frank D. Bean

The University of Texas at Austin

With the passage of new immigration legislation by the 104th Congress last month, the latest chapter in the continuing saga of U. S. immigration policy reforms has come to a close. Standing back from the partisan battles that dominated the political debates of the past two years, we see two familiar themes played out once again: (1) efforts to change immigration policy often focus more on illegal than legal entrants, and (2) they frequently adopt measures to restrict immigration that are more symbolic than real. Many observers, including this one, have written about how these tendencies reflect a deep-seated ambivalence on the part of the U. S. citizenry toward immigration. The recently concluded round of debates, however, involves something different, a new tension that transcends the conflict between seeing newcomers both as strangers on the one hand and as our own forebears on the other. The new dilemma concerns how to be generous in a time of relative decline, how to extend a societal welcome to migrants when wages are stagnant or declining in real terms and when our own children's job prospects and security (not to mention our own) are increasingly precarious and insecure. This ambivalence was manifested in the outcomes of the political struggles over various provisions in the new legislation, some of which were adopted (those that would restrict welfare and other benefits for both undocumented and legal immigrants) and some of which were not (those that would make it easier to deny education to the children of illegal residents).

Perhaps the 1996 legislative compromise over immigration policy will resolve the matter, but don't bet on it. Nor will constructive policy solutions follow from the political name-calling indulged in by partisans on both the left and the right, each of whom sees the other in largely stereotypical terms. Rather, further immigration policy reform will depend on the success of efforts to change other social and economic policies. The failure to do so invites extremist reactions to immigration. The looming insolvency of the Social Security and Medicare programs, the most universalistic of the U. S. entitlement programs, while widely written about, remains unaddressed by government. The more time that passes before something is done means harder, nor easier, solutions. The cumulative national debt and its annual interest payments grow ever larger, further reducing budgetary degrees of freedom. And in addition to rising pressures on the Federal budget, continuing squeezes on state and local

government budgets deriving from ever more numerous Federal mandates make it more and more difficult for state and local officials to support generous spending policies *vis á vis* citizens and immigrants alike.

These problems spawn widespread anxiety and create doubt about the legitimacy of the social contract. The possibility that the expectations of citizens will not be met focuses attention on undocumented migrants. Many observers have theorized that an integral feature of the country's social contract as applied to immigration has consisted of a tacit agreement that good faith efforts to control undocumented migration are the price paid for the continuation and extension of a moderately expansionist legal immigration policy. If this feature of the social contract is rendered problematic by the apparent failure of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act to curb at all, or to slow more than briefly, the flow of undocumented migration to the United States, as well as by the limited success of recent increased effort at border enforcement in slowing the flow of undocumented entrants, it reduces confidence in the broader social contract. Economic uncertainty and anxiety, symbolized by the fragile future of the more universalistic entitlement programs, reinforces concerns about immigration, and *vice versa*.

U.S. reform efforts thus continue to target undocumented migration while adopting other changes (such as limited funds for enforcing employer sanctions) that are more apparent than real, with the added twist this time around that generosity toward immigrants has been legislatively reduced. The challenge to policymakers, then, and one often obscured by the strident and denunciatory claims made by anti-immigration and pro-immigration advocacy groups alike, remains to invent policies that foster, rather than undermine, the sense of distributive justice on which the viability of the social contract depends. The formulation of future U. S. immigration policies confronts obstacles more complex than any it has ever faced, particularly given the increasing geo-economic and political importance of Mexico. The task will be to develop a nuanced immigration policy that gives recognition at once not only to the realities of changing domestic labor markets, contradictory affirmative action policies, and financially overburdened state and local governments, but also to the emerging fact that the immigration policies of developed countries increasingly involve environmental, developmental, trade, and foreign policy implications as well. But devising immigration policies that are both fair and sensitive to these many considerations will be impossible without social and economic reforms in other policy areas that will reduce economic uncertainty and thus strengthen the sense of social contract.

**MINUTES TAKEN AT THE 1996 ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE ASA INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION**

The annual meeting of the International Migration Section was brought to order at 9:32 by Richard Alba, Chair. Approximately 75 people were in attendance. The Chair welcomed the membership and thanked all those who had participated in preparing sessions that displayed the intellectual liveliness of the field of International Migration. Dr. Alba announced our reception which was held in conjunction with the Latino/a Section on Sunday, August 18, at 6:30 p.m. and thanked Chairman Luis Falcon for the hand of friendship extended by his section.

State of the Section: Chairman Alba discussed the membership which has stabilized at around 300 members. He asked the audience to continue to recruit new members, particularly graduate students who are under-represented in the section. Thanks were extended to the 1996 Nominating Committee, which was chaired by Victor Nee with the help of Patricia Fernandez-Kelly and Roger Waldinger. The results of the 1996 section election are: Chair-Elect: Guillermina Jasso; Council (3 year term): Mary Kritz and Pyong Gap Min; and Student Representative - Nelson Lim.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report - Lynne Snowden reported a balance of \$510.00 in the section treasury. She asked that members begin recruitment immediately since the official ASA membership count is in September.

Newsletter Report: Steven Gold was commended by Chairman Alba for the high quality of our newsletter. Steve announced that we have room for new articles, WorldWide Web Sites (home pages), etc. These should be submitted via e-mail or disc, which are preferable to faxes and letters. The newsletter will now be available on the home page of Michigan State University, Department of Sociology and is in zip file format.

Awards Committees: Rubén G. Rumbaut, Past Chair, headed the committee for the Thomas and Znaniecki Award and Min Zhou chaired the Outstanding Student Paper Award committee. Dr. Rumbaut announced two co-winners of the first IM Section Thomas & Znaniecki Award, Philip Kasinitz for *Caribbean New York* and Ellen Oxfeld for *Blood, Sweat, and Mahjong*. Dae Young Kim won the Outstanding Student Paper Award for his paper on how Korean employers interact with Latino workers.

New Business: Dr. Alba said that the section will present a Career Award next year. Ivan Light presented a summary of guidelines that are being developed for the selection process. These include (1) a lifetime career in migration studies (senior scholar); (2) nominees must be members of the section; and (3) nominating letters must include sustained research and service to the I.M. section. All dossiers will be active for 3 years and must be sent to the committee by Spring, 1997. A discussion followed on the committee's recommendations. The resolution was passed unanimously. A. Portes and M. Tienda offered friendly amendments which passed

unanimously. Council members will not be eligible to receive the award and the award will be given on a semi-annual basis.

Chairman Alba then summarized his term of office as an exciting adventure in a vibrant section which is promoting new ideas and new avenues of research. He then turned the Chairmanship over to Marta Tienda. She thanked Richard Alba and Rubén Rumbaut for the hard work that they have performed for the section and asked for nominations for committees. She also asked members to mobilize students to continue the vibrancy of the section and invited everyone to Toronto in 1997. The meeting was adjourned at approximately at 10:30 a.m. *Respectfully Submitted, Lynne L. Snowden*

KASINITZ AND OXFELD WIN 1996 THOMAS & ZNANIECKI AWARD

by Rubén G. Rumbaut, Chair, Award Committee
[*The following statement was read at the ASA meetings in New York, August 17, 1996.*]

The Thomas & Znaniecki Award is given annually for outstanding social science scholarship in the field of international migration to a book published within the previous 2 years. For this first time that the award has been given, however, our bylaws permitted nominations of books published in the last 4 years. It was difficult to choose among the 30 books that were formally nominated this year, all of them reflecting very high standards of quality and the very wide range of substantive areas and modes of scholarship that defines the field. Nonetheless, the committee unanimously selected two co-winners of the 1996 Thomas & Znaniecki Award:

Philip Kasinitz, *Caribbean New York: Black Immigrants and the Politics of Race* (Cornell, 1992)

Ellen Oxfeld, *Blood, Sweat, and Mahjong: Family and Enterprise in an Overseas Chinese Community* (Cornell, 1993)

We offer both authors our congratulations with great pleasure. We also take note that both books were published by Cornell University Press, and that both were published as part of the same series under the general editorship of Roger Sanjek. Philip Kasinitz is currently Associate Professor of Sociology at Hunter College and the City University of New York Graduate Center, Ellen Oxfeld is Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at Middlebury College.

Award winners Kasinitz and Oxfeld

It is only fitting that the first Thomas & Znaniecki Award should be given here in New York City, this immigrant metropolis *par excellence*, for Caribbean New York, and at a time when the politics of immigration and “race” are the stuff of vituperative debates that have risen to the top of the policy agenda. In the West Indian neighborhoods of Brooklyn and Queens, Philip Kasinitz found a fascinating setting to illuminate the intricacies of a society being transformed as new immigrant groups struggle to achieve economic and political mobility. He insightfully compares the historical contexts of three major periods of immigration to New York from virtually every sector of the English-speaking Afro Caribbean, and probes the changing roles of West Indians in New York’s economy in its electoral politics and political culture. Drawing upon and skillfully interweaving historical materials, census data, astute ethnographic observation, political theorizing, and extensive interviews with community activists, Kasinitz explores the meaning of group identity on two levels: as it is constructed in the daily experience of immigrants (“ethnicity from the ground up”) and as it is defined by activists in their efforts to establish a political niche (ethnicity from the top down). In the process—from the violence of the Crown Heights riot to the raucousness of Carnival Day, right down to the aromas of roti and cod cakes, pulori and curry goat, with plenty of stout and rum—he contributes a richly textured chapter to our knowledge of immigrant incorporation and community formation, of race and place, of ethnic politics and American race relations—all topics of intense social and sociological significance.

Ellen Oxfeld’s study of the Calcutta Hakka community in India and Canada is also a singularly appropriate co-recipient of the Thomas & Znaniecki Award. Not only does it trace, with great ingenuity and insight, the structure and dynamics of a fascinating ethnic enclave economy, but it also follows this diaspora as its members move on to a radically different environment in Toronto. Oxfeld’s sensitive analysis of family and kinship as vital elements in the development of the Chinese tanning industry in Calcutta; her contributions to the theoretical debates concerning the phenomenon of pariah capitalism and middlemen minorities; and her discussion of ethnic

identity in a transnational world, attest to the scope and importance of her book. Like the authors of The Polish Peasant, Oxfeld brings to life the experiences of her informants in rich and engaging detail, combining human agency and social and cultural constraints in a convincing synthesis. Her discussion of “research in an ethnic matrix” is a model of ethnographic strategy displaying honesty and pragmatism; the intricate interplay between gambling and entrepreneurship is explored with subtlety and humor; and the often conflicting goals of family loyalty and individual financial success are described in all their complexity. The impact of multiple migrations on gender roles, and the relationships between the generations, are other major issues analyzed in this nuanced and compelling study. Written in an elegant and lucid style, Blood, Sweat and Mahjong is a major contribution to the literature on international migration in the contemporary world and a worthy recipient of the first Thomas & Znaniecki Prize.

Members of the 1996 Thomas & Znaniecki Award Committee: Rubén G. Rumbaut, Chair, Michigan State University; Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University; Guillermina Jasso, New York University; John Stone, George Mason University.

DAE YOUNG KIM WINS STUDENT PAPER AWARD

by Min Zhou, UCLA, Chair, Student Paper Award Committee

This year’s Student Paper Award committee was made up of Professor Eddie Telles of UCLA, Professor Peggy Levitt of Harvard, Dr. Claudia Der-Martirosian of UCLA, and myself. The committee unanimously voted to give the awarded to Dae Young Kim for his paper “The Limits of Ethnic Solidarity: The Employment of Mexicans and Ecuadorians in Korean-Owned Businesses in New York City.”

Award winner Kim

Kim is currently a doctoral candidate at CUNY Graduate Center. His paper examines when, how, and why Korean business owners in New York have turned away from recruiting coethnic workers but toward employing Latino workers. Based on his extensive field observations and face-to-face interviews with Korean business owners and Latino workers, thanks to his proficiency in both Korean and Spanish, Kim finds that the initial shift to hiring non-coethnic workers in Korean-owned businesses is a direct result of the expansion of the ethnic economy, which originally relied heavily upon family labor and coethnic labor. While the ethnic economy has indeed provided coethnic members with on-the-job training and future self-employment, its growth has driven up the cost of coethnic labor and induced fierce intraethnic competition, and hence forcing employers to look beyond the ethnic boundaries for labor supply. However, once this shift has occurred, both Korean employers and Latino workers have relied on interethnic network building to maintain their recruitment and employment processes. Kim concludes that this changing employment pattern has not only altered the nature of ethnic entrepreneurship, but also set limits to ethnic solidarity. By exploring the context and limits of co-ethnicity, Kim's study sheds new light on the dynamics in the constitution, maintenance, and change of the ethnic economy and its participants. His work also provides a critical test of existing theories about ethnic entrepreneurship

NOMINATIONS IS FEBRUARY 1, 1997. Early nominations are encouraged.

Letters of nomination should be sent to:

Professor Richard D. Alba
Chair, Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee
Department of Sociology
Social Sciences 340
SUNY at Albany
1400 Washington Av.
Albany NY 12222
518-442-4669
e-mail: rda73@cnsibm.albany.edu

**CALL FOR NOMINATIONS INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION SECTION 1997-98 DISTINGUISHED
CAREER AWARD**

Nominations are invited for the 1997-98 Distinguished Career Contribution Award that was recently approved by the Section on International Migration at its Annual Business Meeting in New York City. At that meeting, Ivan Light presented a proposal for the Award, based on his review of goals and procedures used by other sections that bestow achievement awards. The membership approved that proposal with some minor modifications. The Award, to be given biannually, will recognize a lifetime contribution to the field of the sociology of international migration.

Any Section member may nominate a scholar for this award; self-nominations will not be accepted. In the letter of nomination, a nominator should make the case for meritorious career contribution by describing in detail the nominated scholar's (1) sustained, significant, and innovative research that has improved sociological knowledge of international migration, and (2) service to the International Migration section. Of these two, only the research contribution is considered both necessary and sufficient for receipt of the award. A curriculum vitae should be submitted with the letter in order to substantiate that the nominee agrees to be nominated and to provide the Council with some of the background information it needs to make a decision. In addition, nominators should list the five publications they consider the most significant ones in the scholar's career and submit one copy of any article included in that list. Other Regulations Governing the Award Eligibility: In order to be considered, scholars must be members of the American Sociological Association (ASA) and of the Section on International Migration. Scholars nominated who are not members will be given the opportunity to join the ASA and the Section so that they can be considered for the award. Nominees should be senior scholars and cannot be members of the Section's current Council. Once nominated, a candidate's dossier will remain active for three years (i.e. unsuccessful candidates for the 1997-98 award will automatically be considered for the 1999-2000 award).

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
SECTION ANNOUNCES
ANNUAL AWARDS FOR 1997**

**THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI AWARD TO BE GIVEN IN
1997 FOR OUTSTANDING BOOK**

The American Sociological Association's Section on International Migration will make its second Thomas and Znaniecki Award in 1997 for an outstanding book in the immigration field published in 1995 or 1996. The prize, which is named in recognition of the pioneering classic in the field, **THE POLISH PEASANT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA**, will be presented at the ASA annual meetings in Toronto next August.

Nominations require at least one formal letter, addressed to the Chair of the Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee, which need not come from a member of our section (but must not come from the author or the publisher). The letter of nomination should describe the book and the significance of its contribution to the field. It should include the basic publishing information and, if possible, the publisher's address and e-mail/fax/telephone numbers. **THE DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF**

Review Group: The awardee will be selected by voting members of the Section Council in a closed session at the 1997 ASA meetings following review of the dossiers of all eligible nominees. However, the recipient will not be notified or announced until mid-1998 and the award itself will be presented at the Section's 1998 Business Meeting. Deadline: Nominations should be submitted by March 15, 1997 to:

Mary M. Kritz
Population & Development Program
Department of Rural Sociology
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853
Phone: 607 255-4514
Fax: 607- 254-2896
e-mail: mmk5@cornell.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING STUDENT PAPER IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The International Migration Section will award its second Outstanding Student Paper award in 1997. All submissions must be accompanied by two letters of nomination; at least one must come from a current section member. All nominated papers should have been written during the last two years. Authors must not have completed their doctorates at the time of nomination. Please send nomination letters plus five paper copies by February 1, 1997 to:

Prof. Peggy Levitt
Department of Sociology
Harvard University
William James Hall 636
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Special thanks to Marvey Olsen, Rubén Rumbaut and Richard Alba for their help in preparing this issue of **WORLD ON THE MOVE**.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WORLD ON THE MOVE IS NOW AVAILABLE ON THE WWW: (in zip-file for MS-Word)

<http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~soc/homepage.html>

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS FOR THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

The Program on International Migration announces one-year fellowship and grant competitions for the study of immigration to the United States. With funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the program offers research fellowships at the dissertation and postdoctoral levels and post-doctoral research planning grants. If funds become available, the program will sponsor a minority summer dissertation workshop.

The goal of the International Migration Program is to foster innovative research that will advance theoretical understandings of the origins of immigration to the United States, the processes of migration and settlement, and the outcomes for both immigrants and native-born Americans. Proposals to research one or more of the following themes are encouraged, although the research need not be limited to the topics outlined:

1. International migration: causes, processes, and types. What are the factors and processes that cause international migration and determine the types of immigrants and refugees who come to the United States? By what processes do migrants arrive in the United States and how do these processes affect who migrates and how they adapt to living in a new society? What are the origins and impacts of ongoing transnational ties that link migrants to both their home and host societies?
2. Economic contexts, processes, and transformations. What are the different modes by which immigrants integrate into the U.S. economy and what factors shape these processes? How does the economic integration of immigrants affect native-born Americans and existing economic structures and processes? How and why are immigrants' economic activities and outcomes similar to or different from those of native-born Americans?
3. Sociocultural contexts, processes, and transformations. How does migration alter gender, family, community, and other social groupings and identities of both immigrants and native-born Americans? What impacts do immigrants and native-born Americans have upon one another's racial, ethnic, and class identities and how do they affect intergroup relations? How do answers

to these questions change when considering the children of immigrants?

4. Political contexts, processes, and transformations. How do the different legal, cultural, social, and economic backgrounds of immigrants affect their differing rates of naturalization and political participation? How does migration alter immigrants' and native-born Americans' notions of nationality, citizenship, political responsibility and participation in political processes? What impact do immigrants have on the identities, alliances, and activities of American political constituencies?

Applicants must make explicit in their proposals the theoretical contributions that their research can make in interpreting U.S. immigration.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to develop the theoretical aspects of their research by adopting comparative international and /or historical perspectives that consider the relevant experiences of other countries and time periods. Applicants are also encouraged to adopt cross-disciplinary theoretical and methodological approaches to research and analysis. The Program especially encourages applications from members of minority racial, ethnic, and nationality groups, and women.

DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIPS

Approximately seven one-year fellowships will be awarded in 1996 to support full-time doctoral dissertation research. The award will be a stipend of \$12,000 and up to \$3,000 in research expenses. Applicants who do not expect to finish their research by the end of the one-year fellowship must explain how they plan to complete the portion of their research that is not funded. Applicants must be U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or international students at US institutions, who are matriculated in social science doctoral programs (including history). Applicants must have their proposals approved by their dissertation committees and must complete all course work and exams before the fellowships begin. The funded research project should begin within four months of the award.

MINORITY SUMMER DISSERTATION WORKSHOP

If funds become available, the International Migration Program will offer an intensive training to students of minority backgrounds in developing dissertation and funding proposals. The training for 10 to 15 students would take place in a seminar setting with leading scholars in the field during two weeks in June and one week in August on a university campus. Participants would work on refining research topics, designing research methods, and preparing research and funding proposals. The International Migration Program would pay transportation, room and board, and other participation costs, as well as a stipend for workshop participants. To

be eligible, applicants would have to be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who are of African, Latino, Asian, Pacific Island, or Native American ancestry. Applicants would have to be graduate students who are matriculated in doctoral programs in the social sciences (including history), have taken course work related to international migration, have completed their first year of graduate study, and have developed a preliminary research focus for their dissertations.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

Approximately six one-year fellowships will be awarded in 1996 to individual scholars. Fellowships will be available only to scholars who have earned their Ph.D. within the last seven years. The maximum amount to be awarded is \$20,000. Funds can be used for research expenses and salary, and may be spent over a period of 12 months, with the expectation that awardees will engage in full-time research for at least six of those months. Applicants who do not intend to finish their research by the end of the one-year fellowship must explain how they plan to complete the portion of their research that is not funded. Applicants are encouraged to seek supplemental funds from other sources to complete their budgets, but the SSRC reserves the right to reduce its award should the total funds raised exceed the project's budget. The research proposed should result in publication. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. or its equivalent in one of the social sciences (including history) or in an allied professional field by June 1, 1997. The funded research project should begin within four months of the award. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents, or international scholars who are affiliated with a U.S. academic or research institution during the time of the award.

RESEARCH PLANNING GRANTS

Up to eight research planning grants of approximately \$5,000 (more or less, depending on the project) will be awarded in 1997. Specifically aimed at fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, funding may be used to support meetings, conferences, workshops, preliminary investigations, and other activities that will result in the preparation of interdisciplinary research proposals for funding from sources other than the SSRC International Migration Program. Research Planning Grants will be awarded to teams of two or more scholars from at least two different disciplines. Principal Investigators must hold a Ph.D. or its equivalent in one of the social sciences (including history) or in an allied professional field and they must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents, or international scholars who will be affiliated with a U.S. academic or research institution during the time of the award.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: 4:30 p.m., January 10, 1997
ANNOUNCEMENT OF AWARDS: April, 1997

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION & APPLICATION MATERIALS

Fellowships and Grants
International Migration Program
Social Science Research Council
810 Seventh Avenue, 31st Floor
New York, NY 10019
phone 212 377-2700, ext. 604
fax 212 377-2727
<http://www.ssrc.org> web

In your communication, specify which of the four fellowship or grant applications you would like to receive.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION GRADUATE TRAINEESHIP PROGRAM

DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIZATION: SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INSTITUTIONAL FORMS, TRANSITIONS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

The National Science Foundation has awarded UNC a Graduate Traineeship Grant to support graduate students doing interdisciplinary research on democracy and democratization. The UNC Traineeship Program aims specifically to enable students to build on the full range of contributions to this field. The program includes faculty from Political Science, Sociology, History and Anthropology and is emphasizes quantitative, qualitative and theoretical approaches. The program will provide multi-year support for five Ph.D. students per year. For more information, contact:

Kevin Moore
Associate Director
University Center for International Studies
CB# 5145
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-5145
919-962-5374

CALLS FOR PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

GORDON & BREACH PUBLISHERS is interested in initiating discussions with scholars who are researching topics in international migration that would be appropriate for books. We found many of the papers noted in the Spring 1996 issue of WOM and in the program for the August 1996 ASA Convention appropriate to our concerns and could imagine, for example, an edited volume of papers related to specific immigrant/immigration studies in the U.S. We would also like to develop titles that address issues of international immigration. Contact Robert Carley at 201-643-7500 ext. 214 by e-mail at robert.carley@gbhap.com or Carol Hollander at: 201-643-7500 ext 226 or carol.hollander@gbhap.com

ADVANCES IN GENDER RESEARCH, A JAI SERIES Co-Editors: Marcia Texler Segal and Vasilike Demos

Advances in Gender Research is a series covering the full range of topics pertaining to the social study of sex, gender and sexualities from various feminist frameworks. Volume three, scheduled for publication in 1988, will consist of manuscripts written from the perspective of two or more disciplines such as the interplay of biological and social variables, law and social phenomena, sociology and history, etc. Submissions pertaining to the global or international context – including international migration -- are particularly welcome. Completed manuscripts will be 60-75 word-processed pages long including references and endnotes. The target date for the first draft is March 15, 1997. We invite the submission of two copies of a text and a one page abstract. Contact:

Marcia Texler Segal
Office of Academic Affairs
Indiana University Southeast
4201 Grant Line Road
New Albany, IN 47150-6405
Vasilike Demos
Division of the Social Sciences
University of Minnesota, Morris
600 East 4th Street
Morris, MN 56267-1234

STATES AND SOCIETIES

General Editors, Connie L. McNeely and Dula J. Espinosa

Garland Publishers announces a new series that will examine the most important aspects of the relationship between and among states and societies: the rights and rules by which individuals, groups and other social actors are defined, and by which they and their inter-relations are determined and controlled in terms of national and international contexts. The editors invite manuscripts and proposals for scholarly monographs and upper division textbooks. Please direct inquiries and submissions to:

Connie L. McNeely
Department of Sociology
Ellison Hall
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-9430
Phone: 805-893-2768, 3630
Fax: 805-893-3324
e-mail: mcneely@alishaw.ucsb.edu

or

Dula J. Espinosa
Department of Sociology
P.O. Box 872101
Arizona State University
Tempe AZ 85287-2101
phone 602-965-5630
FAX 602-965-0064
e-mail: atdje@asuvm.inre.asu.edu

or

David Estrin, Senior Editor
Garland Publishing, Inc.
717 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10022-8101
phone 212-751-7447
Fax: 212-308-9399
e-mail: david_estrin@garland.com

WWW RESOURCES

WEB SITE: US COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION REFORM DOCUMENTS

<http://www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/>

The mandate of the USCIR, testimonies by commission members, lists of site visits, and executive summaries for the two reports to Congress: "U.S. Immigration Policy: Restoring Credibility," and "Legal Immigration: Setting Priorities," are now available on the web at:

HOME PAGE:

CENSUS DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES 1790-1860

<http://icg.harvard.edu/census/>

The Instructional Computing Group of Harvard University, in cooperation with Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan, has made a subset of historical data from U.S. decennial censuses from 1790 to 1860 available for forms-based querying on the web. Data availability varies by year and state. From 1790 to 1830, most data concerns population breakouts by age, sex, and free or slave. From 1840 to 1860 much more data is available, including occupation, education, churches, mortality, and property and wealth, among others. After year selection, users query the database for state(s) and variable(s). Data returned can then be sorted by variable. Data are available at the state and county level, although county querying is not possible. There is no facility at this time for downloading data to statistical programs; however, this is a small price to pay for a virtual treasure house of U.S. historical information.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY IMMIGRATION HOME PAGE:

Articles and Links (with a restrictionist outlook)
<http://www.theatlantic.com/atlantic/election/connection/im/migrat/immigrat.htm>

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Alejandro Portes and Rubén G. Rumbaut, Immigrant America: A Portrait. New 2nd Edition, Expanded and Updated. University of California Press, 1996. To order call 609-883-1759 or FAX 1-800-999-1958.

Clive Jones. Soviet Jewish Aliyah 1989-92: Impact and Implications for Israel and the Middle East. London, England and Portland, Oregon: Frank Cass, 1996.

Elliott R. Barkan, And Still They Come: Immigrants and American Society, 1920 to the 1990s. Wheeling Illinois, Harlan Davidson, Inc., 1996

David M. Heer, Immigration in America's Future. Boulder Colorado: Westview Press, 1996

Pyong Gap Min, Caught in the Middle: Korean Communities in New York and Los Angeles. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996

David W. Haines (editor), Refugees in America in the 1990s: A Reference Handbook. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1996

Journal of Jewish Communal Service, Vol. 72, No. 4, (Summer) 1996. Special Issue on New Americans.

Carolyn Kozo Cole and Kathy Kobayashi, Shades of L.A.: Pictures from Ethnic Family Albums. The New Press. 120 Pages. To order call 1-800-233-4830 or Fax 1-800-458-6515

Research Perspectives on Migration is a bimonthly newsletter bridging the worlds of research and policy to bring timely, reliable information about migration issues to a broad audience of policymakers, scholars, journalists, and advocates. A joint project of the International Migration Policy Program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Urban Institute, RPM is available free of charge by contacting Yasmin Santiago, CEIP, 2400 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20037. yasmin@ceip.org.

Rina Benmayor & Andor Skotnes (editors), Migration and Identity: International Yearbook of Oral History and Life Stories, Volume III. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

Three Working Papers from the Julian Samora Research Institute

Kevin Johnson, "Proposition 187: The Nativist Campaign, the Impact on the Latino Community, and the Future." Julian Samora Research Institute, Research Report No. 15, June 1996.

Elaine M. Allensworth and Refugio I. Rochín, "White Exodus, Latino Repopulation, and Community Well-Being:

Trends in California's Rural Communities." Julian Samora
Research Institute, Research Report No. 13, June 1996.

Rafael Alarcon, "Rural Poverty and Immigration from
Mexico in Madera County, California." Julian Samora
Research Institute, Research Report No. 27, June 1996

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