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American Sociological Association

WORLD ON THE MOVE

Newsletter of the Section on International Migration

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IN THIS ISSUE

FROM THE CHAIR'S DESK by Guillermina Jasso	PAGE 2
CONGRATULATIONS TO ASA PRESIDENT ELECT, ALEJANDRO PORTES by Marta Tienda and Rubén G. Rumbaut	PAGE 2
LOS ANGELES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION by Alejandro Portes	PAGE 3
ASIANS' IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY AREA by Pyong-Gap Min	PAGE 6
MINUTES TAKEN AT THE 1997 ANNUAL MEETING	PAGE 8
ETHNIC LOS ANGELES WINS THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI AWARD	PAGE 9
NANCY WEINBERG WINS STUDENT AWARD	PAGE 9
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION ANNOUNCES 1998 AWARDS Thomas and Znaniecki Book Award	PAGE 10
Distinguished Student Scholarship Award	PAGE 10
ANNOUNCEMENTS	
International Migration Section on the WWW	PAGE 10
SSRC Fellowships for Migration Studies	PAGE 11
Annual Meeting of Eastern Sociological Association	PAGE 11
Update from AAA Committee on Refugees and Immigrants	PAGE 11
Calls for Papers and Manuscripts	PAGE 11
RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON MIGRATION	PAGE 12

FROM THE CHAIR'S DESK

Guillermina Jasso

New York University

I would like first to take this opportunity to thank my predecessor, Marta Tienda, the members of the Section Council, and the many members of the Section who have kindly and selflessly helped as my term gets underway. Thanks for everything.

And now, in keeping with the custom of saying a few substantive words, I would like to discuss with the members of the Section an element somewhat neglected in modeling the migration process, namely, the part played by the native of the destination country.

MODELING THE MIGRATION PROCESS: BRINGING THE NATIVE BACK IN. The central protagonist in migration is the migrant, and thus our theoretical and empirical work rightly places the migrant at center stage. But neither the migrant's behavior nor the general migration process can be understood without involving as well two other actors -- the stayer in the origin country and the native of the destination country. The stayer is studied in a number of contexts, including that of remittances, and the native is increasingly prominent in studies of visa sponsorship. There is, however, a relatively neglected topic in micro studies, and that involves the native as third party.

Exploring the native's sentiments and behavior vis-à-vis migration would appear to be of fundamental sociological interest, given the discipline's traditional focus on how groups recruit their members. Moreover, the native is an exciting object of study, for while we may be evolutionarily prepared to move, equally we may be evolutionarily prepared to distrust newcomers, given that they may bring with them disease, war, and other ills. Indeed, it is the interplay of these two warring impulses -- to move and to distrust newcomers -- that energizes large areas of the social and political life.

Distrust of newcomers, of course, is not limited to the migration context; it is an impulse found in all groups of all sizes. Yet little is known about the operation of this impulse, about what intensifies or diminishes it, about its micro and macro implications. It may be that distrust of newcomers is intimately related to the impulse to move. Perhaps the native's sentiments and behavior grow out of the inner conflict between the two impulses, mediated by the human imagination which makes it possible for individuals to imagine themselves in others' shoes and to imagine themselves as movers.

Theoretical modeling of the native, focusing on the two impulses jointly -- to move and to distrust newcomers -- followed by empirical tests of predictions from the model, would seem to warrant scholarly attention.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ASA PRESIDENT-ELECT, ALEJANDRO PORTES

Marta Tienda, Princeton University
and

Rubén G. Rumbaut, Michigan State University and
Russell Sage Foundation

The Section on International Migration of the American Sociological Association congratulates Alejandro Portes on his election to the presidency of the American Sociological Association. Portes is a world-class scholar whose range of intellectual interests spans many domains, including sociological theory, comparative urbanization, political sociology, international migration and development. Portes has made seminal contributions to the field of international migration, and has shaped contemporary discourse through his creative approaches to new and old problems; his voluminous theoretically-driven empirical contributions; and his innovative analytical contributions, including the design and execution of several unique longitudinal surveys. His intellectual reach extends to lay audiences in both English and Spanish.

The idea of the immigrant enclave, the concepts of contexts of reception and modes of incorporation, of segmented assimilation, and "acculturation in reverse," as well as reformulations and innovative applications to migration studies of concepts, like of social capital and the embeddedness of economic action, bear his signature. His scientific contributions (over 200 papers plus several books and edited volumes, and countless other writings in Op-Ed columns) already have made an indelible imprint on modern sociology, and there is much more to come.

Alejandro played a major role in the establishment of the Section on International Migration and his election to the presidency of the American Sociological Association honors the membership. Felicitaciones!

LOS ANGELES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW IMMIGRATION

Alejandro Portes

Princeton University

This article is excerpted from the keynote address at the January 17-18, 1997 conference on Ethnic Los Angeles at the University of California at Los Angeles, marking the publication of the book of the same name, edited by Roger Waldinger and Mehdi Bozorgmehr. Ethnic Los Angeles is the winner of the 1997 Thomas and Znaniecki Award.

In one of the most memorable passages in the classic literature on immigration, Nathan Glazer noted

how newcomers to North America suddenly embraced nationalities and ethnicities to which they had been indifferent or oblivious at home. The same point has been made in picturesque and forceful terms by Father Andrew Greeley, who adds to this resurgence of nationality among immigrants the fact that such sentiment and its ramifications are not short-lived and can last for generations.

The splendid book that is the occasion for this conference reflects well this process. Its subject matter is, to a large extent, immigration but its title is "ethnicity." The title anticipates the future. It says that out of the kaleidoscope of currently arriving newcomers a far more diverse mosaic of self-identities, loyalties, business enterprises, and voting blocks can be expected. As Los Angeles is the focal point of today's foreign inflow, so will it be the fulcrum of this emerging new diversity, and possible fragmentation.

By and large, as the title and editors of *Ethnic Los Angeles* assert, the immigrants of today will be the ethnics of tomorrow and their processes of adaptation and entry into the mainstream of their adopted country will be anything but straightforward. The process can indeed become segmented, with some groups making the transition from ethnics into plain Americans in a relatively short span while others go on to augment that "Other America"--poorer and subordinate, associated with unshakable ethnicity. That possibility constitutes, in my view, the core reason why the importance of today's immigration transcends the fate and performance of the immigrants themselves. It is their children and their children's children who, as native-born Americans and citizens, will establish the long-term consequences of the current inflow to this society.

More needs to be said about ethnic segmentation and about Los Angeles, but first it is important to consider other aspects in which today's immigration resembles the momentous displacement of Europeans that took place at the end of the last century. In each case, immigration also led to rapid acculturation. The newcomers' children learned the new language, transferred their loyalties, and rapidly forgot the folkways of the old country. The very process of ethnic transformation referred to earlier is an intrinsic part of acculturation. People become ethnics *because* they become American. The renewed salience of national identity and culture comes about by confronting the new social milieu and by seeing oneself reflected in the looking-glass of the host society. As Greeley aptly puts it, many Italian-Americans were Americans before they ever learned that they were Italian. For this reason, U.S.-made ethnic identities and customs are often quite at variance with the original ones from the home country.

Once stated, the fact that immigration is followed by rapid acculturation seems commonplace. But it is important to emphasize the process in times when rapid immigration is being followed by increasing nativism. This correlation -- immigration leading to xenophobia -- is also

one of the commonalties between the 1900s and the 1990s. It is manifested today in the emergence of movements, such as U.S. English, that believe that people speaking a foreign language will become a permanent fixture and give rise to linguistic enclaves and cultural fragmentation. Nothing is further from the truth, at least in terms of language maintenance. As second and third generation Italians, Czechs, and Poles rapidly gave up their ancestors' language for unaccented English, today's second generation is shifting equally fast away from Korean, Chinese, or Spanish.

In our study of over 5,000 children of immigrants attending high school in South Florida and Southern California, Rubén Rumbaut and I found that, by grade nine, over 99 percent spoke English fluently. More importantly, over 70 percent actually preferred English to their parents' home language. What was at risk among these students was clearly not the dominance of English, but the preservation of some fluency in their parents' tongue. When I have been asked to lecture to students in private bilingual schools in the heart of Cuban Miami, I have had to do so in English because their second generation Spanish is just too poor for proper understanding. What better proof can one give against the tenets of today's nativists?

Rapid acculturation among immigrants and their offspring has a second important implication. In a nutshell, the long-term consequences of today's immigration for American society will reflect, to a large extent, what this society did or did not do for these immigrants. Acculturation will inevitably take place, but the key questions are: To what segments of the host culture and labor market will today's newcomers acculturate? What will they learn from them? What collective reactions will be triggered by these experiences? As elsewhere in social life, what goes around comes around.

A third similarity I have mentioned already is the rise of nativist xenophobia in periods of high immigration. Peter Brimelow's *Alien Nation* is typical of this time-honored trend. Two points must be emphasized, however, about the current rise of xenophobia and the subsequent anti-immigrant policies. First, this hostile environment is an integral part of the American context to which current immigrants are acculturating and can be expected to have predictable consequences in the future. Second, serious research on the origins, outlooks, and patterns of adaptation of present immigrants, such as that presented in the individual chapters of *Ethnic Los Angeles*, is needed more than ever. Not that this knowledge will modify present trends. The historical record shows that the real battle for control of immigration is not between measured scientific analysis *versus* blind stereotypes, but between the interests of employers set on maintaining access to an ample pool of docile labor and those of the general citizenry alarmed by the presence of so many foreigners in its midst. Academic research is not likely to alter the outcome of this struggle, but it is needed to establish a rational basis for policy once the stage of

collective hysteria blows away and to set the historical record straight as to the real causes, effects, and benefits of immigration.

Along with nativism, periods of high immigration have also given rise to "schools" of research, at least in sociology. The famous "Chicago School," associated with Robert Park, Ernest Burgess, and their collaborators, cannot be separated from the masses of Irish, Italian, and Polish peasants that populated that city's fringes at the beginnings of American social science. *Ethnic Los Angeles* is not really a "school" book in the sense that it advances a homogenous theoretical or methodological outlook on the field. The book showcases the diverse disciplinary backgrounds and research orientations of the UCLA faculty and uses it to highlight the many ways in which ethnicity can be approached and understood in the nation's new immigrant capital. Out of this joint effort, a new "L.A. School" of immigration and ethnic studies may emerge, but it is too soon to tell.

Having outlined some of the similarities between immigration then and now, it might be important to focus on some of the differences that make ethnic Los Angeles and, for that matter, immigrant America, distinct today. First, as the introduction by Waldinger and Bozorgmehr makes clear, the particular legal framework in which the present inflow takes place has given rise to significant fragmentation between immigrant professionals and entrepreneurs, on the one hand, and unskilled laborers, on the other. This is not to deny that there is internal diversity in Los Angeles' new ethnic neighborhoods, but circumstances of law and geography have converged in this case to highlight the pattern of educational and occupational bifurcation among today's immigrants with greater force. Foreigners of Latin American origin are found overwhelmingly at the bottom of the human capital hierarchy and class structure; several sizable Asian and Middle-Eastern nationalities are found at the other end.

The contrast is due, in large part, to the geographical position of the city. Los Angeles faces the Pacific, not the Atlantic or the Caribbean Sea. Neither New York nor Miami has a nearby territorial border with a large Third World country. Not only was it founded from Mexico, but the ties to the country to the south were never severed and, if anything, have grown in size and complexity. The legal location and national sovereignty over the city are not in question. The key issue lies in the *symbolic* perceptions of the city and the goals sought by different segments of its population. For the native-born, the city is and must be American and it should function to satisfy the consumption and career aspirations of its citizens. Dealing with Third World peoples and their needs was not part of the deal.

From a Mexican point of view, on the other hand, Los Angeles is the end-point of a familiar and well-established route going back for generations. Los Angeles, and California for that matter, are not "alien" territory but part, in some profound sense, of the same national whole. Mexicans in California may be legally

illegal, but socially and culturally they do not regard themselves as such, nor do their communities of origin. The *gringos* and the *migra* may have other opinions, but for the immigrants themselves, crossing the border into California is neither a sin nor an invasion of alien territory. And hence we have the paradox of a native citizenry voting for all kinds of amendments and restrictions to keep the Mexicans out, while the governors of Sinaloa or Michoacán hop on a plane to meet and celebrate, in Los Angeles, the large and self-assured communities of their compatriots. For these reasons, despite the antics of Governor Wilson and his minions, the social ties that bind Californian and Mexican communities are just too dense and too resilient to be undone by punitive laws. Far wiser than seeking to change the city by passing laws or by abandoning it would have been to come to terms with a history of shared origins and a present of converging economic forces. This fact, well documented by several chapters in the book, offers simultaneously a blueprint for policies that would allow the different visions of the city and its functions to co-exist.

Lastly, contemporary immigration is different from that of a century ago in the proliferation of transnational communities. These are based on dense networks across political borders created by immigrants and their home country associates in their quests for social and economic advancements. A transnational entrepreneur is someone whose occupation requires regular contact and travel across national frontiers. Such persons are mostly involved in economic activities, but there are political and cultural activists, as well. Through these crossnational networks, an increasing number of people are able to lead dual lives. Participants are often bilingual, move easily between cultures, and frequently maintain homes in two different countries.

Running parallel to a transnational economy "from above," organized by large banks and multinational corporations, there is then an emergent transnational economy "from below," organized by common people who have learned to take advantage of the same transportation and communication technologies utilized by the majors. Immigrants and their associates involved in these activities compensate for their lack of financial capital by mobilizing the social capital available through their long-distance networks. Anthropologist Nina Glick Schiller has argued that the same phenomenon took place among European immigrants earlier in the century.

Although this may be true in some exceptional cases, differences with the present situation are striking on three counts: first, the number of people involved; second, the nearly instantaneous character of exchange and communications across national borders; third, the cumulative nature of the process, leading to some transnational activities becoming "normative" among some immigrant groups. The numbers involved in transnational activities of different sorts -- economic, political, and social -- can represent today a significant proportion of the population of both sending areas and immigrant

communities. In this sense, these activities become a distinct path of adaptation quite different from those found among migrants at the turn of the century. Technological advances, added to the economic, social, and psychological benefits that transnational enterprise can bring, may turn these activities into the normative adaptation path for certain migrant groups. Involvement in transnational activities may become the thing to do for immigrants otherwise confined to deadened jobs and an inferior, discriminated status. That path is, of course, quite different from those envisioned by the "canonical" assimilation perspective, with direct implications for theory.

As the capital of today's immigration, Los Angeles is, of course, at the forefront of this development. It suffices to visit the suburban enclaves of Monterey Park or Bolsa Avenue, veritable Asian cities in the midst of an American metropolis, to realize how far the phenomenon of transnationalization has progressed. The immigrant who returns home bearing gifts at the time of the town's *fiesta* is not a transnational entrepreneur; the owner of a Dominican garment shop who travels to New York regularly to sell her wares, bringing back fashion designs for her business, is.

Finally, it may be appropriate to reflect a bit on the course traveled by the field of immigration studies in the course of the century and the role of books such as *Ethnic Los Angeles* in it. First, the study of post-1965 immigration and its transformation into new ethnicities started by drawing on this legacy and attempting to fit concepts like assimilation, amalgamation, melting pot, and cultural pluralism, inherited from that era, to the new realities. Second, much of this legacy is flawed not only because of differences in the origins of immigrants and their contexts of reception, but because that earlier literature featured a tendency to focus on superficial aspects of the process of immigration, often neglecting its structural determinants.

As we confront the challenge of advancing theory in this field and providing a sound basis for policy, we seem well poised to confront the present challenge because the contributions of researchers from several disciplines have grounded the study of present immigration on its deep structural determinants: the demand for an elastic supply of labor, the pressures and constraints of underdeveloped economies, the dislocations wrought by struggles for the creation and control of national states, and the structures of support created by migrants themselves across political borders.

Contemporary immigration theory has not only sought to understand these basic forces, but has gone beyond them to explore how networks, community normative expectations, and household strategies modify and, at times, subvert structural determinants. This advance is well reflected in the chapters of this book, both in its up-to-date reviews of the literature and in its empirical analyses well grounded in recent theoretical advances. This is not a school volume, and the chapters

do not add up to a unified statement; it represents some of the best empirical work to date in the field. *Ethnic Los Angeles* puts this city squarely at the center of immigration and ethnicity studies, a place so long monopolized by New York, while simultaneously advancing facts of broader import. I am pleased to be the first in this conference to commend the editors and authors and augur to them both good sales and a prompt and strong collegial backlash in the Big Apple and in the Second Havana.

The paper from which this was excerpted was published as Working Paper No. 18, by the Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies, School of Public Policy and Social Research at the University of California, Los Angeles, January 1997.

ASIANS' IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY AREA

Pyong Gap Min

Queens College, City University of New York

Asians in the pre-1965 era, heavily concentrated in Western states, did not attract New Yorkers' attention. Only the Chinese population with its ethnic ghetto, Chinatown, in Manhattan was visible in New York City. The 1960 census showed that there were only 7,800 people of Asian ancestry in New York City with the majority being Chinese. However, a large proportion of post-1965 Asian immigrants have flocked to the New York area. More Chinese immigrants have chosen the New York area as a place of settlement than any other U.S. city over the last two decades. Thus, by 1980 the New York Chinese community had become the largest Chinese population center in the United States, outgrowing the San Francisco Chinese community. The 1990 census count of Chinese in the New York-New Jersey CMSA was 320,000, accounting for 37% of the approximately 870,000 Asian Americans in the area. Also, the New York-New Jersey area has attracted more post-1965 Indian and Pakistani immigrants than Southern California. New Yorkers can find Indian medical professionals and Indian-owned magazine shops and gas stations throughout the metropolitan area. New York also has the second largest Korean community next to Los Angeles. Korean immigrants' commercial activities and their conflicts with the Black community in New York City have already received a great deal of publicity.

More significant, the level of Asians' preference for the New York-New Jersey area as the place of settlement has increased in recent years. In 1990, New York emerged as the second largest Asian state (690,000), next to California while New Jersey became the sixth largest Asian state (271,000), only slightly behind Texas and Illinois. In the 1980s, New Jersey witnessed the

highest growth rate (150%) in Asian population among the major Asian states. INS data reveal that increasingly larger proportions of Asian immigrants chose New York and New Jersey in the 1990s than in the previous decade. In the 1990s, New York was the second most popular destination, next to California, for all major Asian immigrant groups with the exception of Vietnamese, while New Jersey ranked third over Illinois.

What factors have attracted many Asians to the New York-New Jersey area? When the U.S. Congress passed the new immigration law in 1965, there was a moderate number of Chinese in New York who could invite their family members using family reunification preferences. However, other Asian populations in the area were so small that initially there was little affect from family reunification preferences. Thus, a significant proportion of non-Chinese Asian immigrants who settled in the New York-New Jersey area in the late 1960s and early 1970s were occupational immigrants and their family members. One of the major reasons the New York-New Jersey area attracted Asian immigrants in large numbers immediately after the enactment of the new immigration law was that the area's expanding health-care industry needed medical professionals. Asian medical professionals filled vacancies in less prestigious specialties and low-income minority neighborhoods that were not attractive to native-born whites. More Indian and Pakistani immigrants came to the New York-New Jersey area than to any other American city, partly because medical professionals made up a large proportion of immigrants from these two countries. The demand for immigrant medical professionals also attracted many Filipino immigrants.

The 1976 revision of the 1965 Immigration Act substantially reduced occupational immigration. The revision influenced Asians' immigration to New York more negatively than their immigration to Los Angeles and other West Coast cities because occupational immigrants had composed a larger proportion of immigrants in New York up to 1975. This is one of the major reasons why, in the late 1970s, Asians' immigration to the New York area significantly decreased. However, by the early 1980s, many Asian occupational immigrants in New York had become naturalized citizens and were able to invite their relatives for permanent residence. Thus, the proportion of Asian immigrants who settled in the New York area increased after the early 1980s.

New York City and the Northeastern region generally is home to many elite universities. Accordingly, a large number of students from India, mainland China, Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan came to major universities in the region after 1965. Upon completion of their studies, most Asian students changed their status to become permanent residents. Many Asians who studied in the Northeastern U.S. and changed their status to permanent resident found professional employment in the New York-New Jersey area. Status-adjusted Asian student immigrants in the New York area have developed

chain migration by bringing their spouses and other family members. Status adjusters have accounted for an unusually large proportion of Indian immigrants (30 to 40% annually) over the last twenty years. Indian students' concentration in the Northeastern region, too, has contributed to the establishment of the New York-New Jersey area as the largest Indian enclave.

The migration of Japanese to New York in the post-1965 era is inseparably tied to the many Japanese firms located there. According to the Japanese Consulate in New York, as of 1996 there were approximately 1,000 Japanese firms in the tri-state area that provide jobs for approximately 50,000 Japanese. There are also 150 Korean firms in the New York-New Jersey area, which employ many Koreans, including second-generation Korean Americans. Most Asians who work for Japanese and Korean firms in the New York area are not permanent residents but temporary workers who are supposed to return to their home countries after several years of "overseas employment." However, many of them have chosen to remain here more or less permanently particularly for their children's college education. Often, male employees have gone back to their home country while their wives remain here to further their children's education. Their residence in the New York area as temporary workers has contributed to the chain migration of their relatives and friends to the same area.

With the exception of the Chinese, Asians in the New York region are concentrated in the suburban counties of New York and New Jersey. In 1990, 75% of Chinese Americans in the New York CMSA lived in New York City. By contrast, the central city concentration rates for Japanese, Filipino, Indian, and Korean groups were respectively 35%, 41%, 48%, and 59%. Of all New York-New Jersey suburban counties, Bergen County has the largest number of Asians (55,000 in 1990). In 1990, Asians accounted for 11.5% of the population of Bergen County in comparison to 7% of that in New York City. The major reason for the high representation of Asians in suburban areas is that by virtue of their high socioeconomic status, they have been able to buy houses in these desirable areas. Indian and Filipino immigrants are highly concentrated in suburban New Jersey, and many are medical professionals. Koreans and Japanese compose the two largest Asian groups in Bergen County, and a sizable proportion are non-immigrant, temporary workers employed by Korean and Japanese firms located in Bergen County or Manhattan. The dramatic increase in the Asian population in suburban areas during recent years is partly a result of the suburbanization of Asian immigrants originally settled in Asian enclaves in New York City.

Asian immigrants in New York City are heavily concentrated in Queens. Overall, nearly half (47%) of New York City Asians reside in Queens. Seventy-one percent of Koreans and 60% of Indians are located in this borough. Asians in Queens are heavily consolidated along the route of the #7 line (a subway connecting Times

Square, Manhattan and Flushing, Queens which passes through Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Woodside, Corona, and Long Island City). Because of its many Asian passengers, the #7 Train is referred to as "the Oriental Express." We can find more Korean, Chinese, and Indian immigrants in the Flushing area than in any other Queens community. Korean immigrants have established a Koreatown in the downtown Flushing area, while Chinese immigrants, mostly from Taiwan, have created a second Chinatown adjacent to Koreatown.

The majority of Asians in New York City who live outside of Queens are Chinese, who lodge in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The influx of legal and undocumented Chinese immigrants from mainland China (particularly undocumented arrivals from Fujian) has led to the geographical expansion and increased population density of Chinatown on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Census data show that the Chinese population in Chinatown grew from 33,000 in 1980 to 46,000 in 1990. Because of the many undocumented residents, the census severely underestimated the Chinese population in Chinatown. Some Chinese community leaders argue that the population had already reached 100,000 by 1990. Many new Chinese immigrants who work in Chinatown but who cannot afford to pay high rents there have found apartments across the Manhattan Bridge in Brooklyn. This is how a third Chinatown has been created in Sunset Park, Brooklyn.

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.

MINUTES TAKEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASA SECTION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION - MONDAY, AUG. 11, 1997 IN TORONTO, CANADA AT 3:30 P.M.

The annual meeting of the International Migration Section was brought to order at 3:35 p.m. by Marta Tienda, Chair. Approximately 77 people were in attendance. The Chair welcomed the membership and thanked all those who had participated in the section's sessions which were well attended and interesting.

State of the Section: Dr. Tienda discussed the membership whose count is currently 299 members, or one person below the new threshold established by the ASA. She asked the audience to continue to recruit new members, particularly graduate students who are under-represented in the section.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report: Lynne Snowden reported a balance of \$1,118.00 in the treasury, as of June 30, 1997. The newsletter costs were within the annual ASA allowance for 1996-97 of \$1,396.96. Section dues will be increased by the ASA in 1998 from \$8.00 to \$10.00. Student membership fees will remain the same. Dr. Snowden thanked Dr. Steve Gold, Chair Marta Tienda,

and Past-Chairs Richard Alba and Rubén Rumbaut for their assistance during her 3 years in office.

Nominating Committee: Thanks to the 1997 Nominating Committee which was chaired by Nancy Denton and Barbara Schmitter Heisler. The results of the 1997 section election are: Philip Kasinitz (Hunter College) Chair-Elect; Min Zhou (UCLA) and Audrey Singer (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) were elected to serve three-year council terms, while Brendan Mullan (MSU) was elected as Secretary Treasurer. Steven Gold (MSU) will continue on as newsletter editor. The Student Representative position will be empty until the 1998 ASA meeting.

Marta thanked the outgoing Council Members, Alejandro Portes and Roger Waldinger, as well as Steven Gold, the Newsletter Editor and Lynne Snowden, outgoing Secretary-Treasurer.

Awards Committees: Richard Alba chaired the Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee and Peggy Levitt headed the group which chose the Outstanding Student Paper Award. Dr. Alba announced that Roger Waldinger and Mehdi Bozorgmehr were the winners of the Second International Migration Section Thomas and Znaniecki Award for Ethnic Los Angeles. Ironically for our section, Bozorgmehr could not attend the Toronto conference, because of his immigration status, so Waldinger accepted the award on behalf of both. Roger thanked his colleagues and graduate students who had helped with the book. The committee also recognized Ewa Morawska's Insecure Prosperity as deserving Honorable Mention.

The committee for the Outstanding Student Paper Award chose Nancy Weinberg, a doctoral candidate in Sociology at Stanford University, for her paper "Labor Market Attainment in the Context of Mass Migration: The Case of Soviet Jewish Immigrants in Israel". Mary Kritz is the Chairperson of the Outstanding Career Scholar Award Committee, which will be presented next year. The Section Council members are still establishing the guidelines for this award.

New Business: Dr. Tienda announced that next year's officers will be responsible for implementing several new changes in the ASA section regulations. These include: submitting a budget, documentation of expenses, an annual review for each section in which its "viability" will be established according to 10 criteria, and new award flexibility. An Annual Report must be filed no later than October 15, 1997 with the Association.

Chairwoman Tienda then summarized her term of office as an exciting adventure in a vibrant section. Topics for next year's sessions are due by Sept. 15th. Peggy Levitt suggested "Transnational Political Participation and Civic Engagement" as a possible topic. Marta thanked everyone who had helped her during the past year and is looking forward to chairing the Book Award Committee. She then turned the meeting over to Chair-Elect Guillermina Jasso. Dr. Jasso stated that the section is the member's forum to discuss scholarly issues and

encouraged them to communicate with her via EMAIL at JASSO@IS3.NYU.EDU. She also looks forward to working with everyone during the next year.

Finally, Marta Tienda congratulated Alejandro Portes for his election to the Office of ASA President. President-Elect Portes cautioned the membership that our topic of International Migration is easily appropriated by almost everyone, but that we must maintain the section to build on the work of immigration scholars. He also issued a call to action for his term of office. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 4:15 p.m. *Respectfully Submitted, Lynne L. Snowden*

**ETHNIC LOS ANGELES WINS
THOMAS & ZNANIECKI AWARD,
INSECURE PROSPERITY RUNNER UP**

Richard Alba
SUNY Albany

This year's prize winner is Roger Waldinger and Mehdi Bozorgmehr's Ethnic Los Angeles--remarkably, an edited collection and quite a remarkable one at that. This book is perhaps better described as a research study with a large cast of collaborators than as an edited volume. A number of aspects of the book impressed us, beginning with the insights and the panoramic sweep and historical depth of the portrait the book provides of the major immigrant metropolis in the U.S. In these respects, it serves as a needed corrective to the East Coast bias that is still visible in immigration research. In addition, although the editors do not attempt to impose a unified point of view on the authors, there is nonetheless a very strong editorial voice, with the consequence that the individual pieces meld into a larger, comprehensible picture. The story they tell is a nuanced one of highly differentiated ethnic trajectories in a complexly layered multicultural region. Nicely woven throughout the fabric of the story are thematic threads of historical contingency and the particularities of incorporation; the chapters make especially good use of census data on residential and labor-market incorporation. Finally, the book provides a model for a team approach to the study of the immigrant/ethnic metropolis, a model that might serve us well in the future, given the extreme diversity of contemporary immigration.

Award winners Waldinger and Borzorgmehr

The committee also recognizes Ewa Morawska's Insecure Prosperity as deserving Honorable Mention. As one of the committee members noted, the book is in the best tradition of research pioneered by Thomas and Znaniecki and combines "intelligence, analytic skills, theoretical sophistication, and passion." The book treats an oft-neglected subject, the process of ethnic incorporation in a small town. It does so with an extraordinary richness and artful layering of detail. "Impasto" is the term in painting for a thick application of paint to give the surface texture and depth, and this book's thick description creates an impasto that brings its subjects back to life.

The 1997 Thomas & Znaniecki Award Committee consisted of Richard Alba of SUNY-Albany, Chair, Victor Nee of Cornell, Barbara Schmitter Heisler, Gettysburg College, and Phil Kasinitz of Hunter College.

NANCY WEINBERG WINS STUDENT PAPER AWARD

This year's graduate student award committee consisted of Peggy Levitt of Harvard University Chair, Jose Itzigsohn of Brown University, Nazli Kibria of Boston University, David Kyle of University of California at Davis, and M. Jan Lin of Amherst College. The award was given to Nancy Weinberg, a doctoral candidate in Sociology at Stanford University for her paper entitled "Labor Market Attainment in the Context of Mass Migration: The Case of Soviet Jewish Immigrants in Israel." Ms. Weinberg uses the case of Soviet Jewish migration to Israel to explore processes of immigration, accommodation and assimilation when the immigrant group is large enough to have a destabilizing effect on the host-country's labor market.

Award winner Weinberg

**CALL FOR PAPERS:
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
SECTION SESSIONS AT ASA MEETING, SAN
FRANCISCO
1998**

of two regular sessions and a luncheon roundtables session. Please submit papers to the organizer by January 10, 1998.

REGULAR SESSIONS

1. Consequences of International Migration at Origin and Destination (Open Session)

Organizer:

Katharine M. Donato
Department of Sociology
Louisiana State University
Stubbs Hall
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
email: kdonato@pabulum.lapop.lsu.edu

2. Patterns of Immigrant Adaptation: Theory and Evidence (Open Session)

Organizer:

Victor Nee
Department of Sociology
Cornell University
Uris Hall
Ithaca, New York 14853
email: vgn1@cornell.edu

Luncheon Roundtables

Organizer:

Dudley Poston
Department of Sociology
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-4351
email: dudley@tamvm1.tamu.edu

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
SECTION ANNOUNCES
ANNUAL AWARDS FOR 1998**

THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI AWARD TO BE GIVEN IN 1998 FOR OUTSTANDING BOOK

The Section on International Migration will make its third Thomas and Znaniecki Award in 1998 for an outstanding book about international migration published in 1996 or 1997. Named after the authors of the landmark classic, *THE POLISH PEASANT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA*, the Thomas and Znaniecki prize will be presented at the 1998 business meeting of the Section. Nominations require at least one formal letter, and need not come from a member of the Section. However, authors and publishers cannot self-nominate. All nominations should be addressed to: Marta Tienda, Chair of the Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee, Office of Population Research, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 08540
e-mail acceptable: tienda@opr.princeton.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

The Award is given annually to the outstanding student research paper or dissertation in the sociology of immigration completed during the preceding two years. The Award to be given in August 1998 is for papers published or dissertations completed in calendar years 1996 and 1997. Award committee members are Mary Powers, Chair (Fordham University); Thomas Espenshade (Princeton); and Charles Hirschman (University of Washington). Please send preliminary nominations to the Committee Chair by February 1, 1998 (formal nominations and supporting materials must subsequently be sent to all Committee members, reaching them by March 1, 1998): Professor Mary G. Powers
Chair, Distinguished Student Scholarship Award
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458

Special thanks to John Duda, Lisa J. Gold, and the Section Officers for their help in preparing this issue of *WORLD ON THE MOVE*

You are invited to submit papers to be presented during the 1998 ASA meeting. The Section program will consist

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION NOW HAS A WEB PAGE

<http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~intermig>

Webmaster: Tom Kuecker

Kueckert@pilot.msu.edu

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

The International Migration Program of the Social Science Research Council announces 1998-99 one-year research fellowships for predoctoral and postdoctoral research and

a 1998 summer dissertation workshop for students of minority backgrounds. The program seeks to foster innovative research that will advance theoretical understandings of immigration to the United States, the processes of settlement, and the outcomes for both immigrants and native-born Americans. The program is funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Application deadline: January 9, 1998. For information and applications, contact: International Migration Program, Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10019; phone (212) 377-2700; fax (212) 377-2727; <http://www.ssrc.org>.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, scheduled for March 19-22, 1998, at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia, will be presided over by Richard Alba, a past chair of this section, and will feature a number of thematic sessions devoted to immigration-related topics. The overall theme of the meeting is "American diversity: Past, present, future." Many well-known immigration scholars will be taking part. Two highlights on the schedule are: a Friday night plenary session examining the relevance of Beyond the Melting Pot for understanding the immigrant metropolis of today, with a panel consisting of Elijah Anderson, Nancy Foner, Nathan Glazer, Philip Kasinitz, and Alejandro Portes; and a Thursday night plenary to honor the career of Herbert Gans.

UPDATE FROM THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS (CORI)

CORI activities at the November AAA annual meeting in Washington included two invited sessions: "Internationalizing America: Refugees, Immigrants, and Their Localities" (organized by David Haines and Carol Mortland) and "Gender and Generation in Immigrant Families" (organized by Nancy Foner); two regular sessions "New Americans and Domestic Violence" (organized by Elzbieta Gozdzia) and "'Coming Home?': Encounters Between Refugees, Immigrants, and Those Who Stayed Behind" (organized by Ellen Oxfeld, Shan McSpadden, and Lynelny Long); co-sponsorship of a breakfast round table on "Anthropological Perspectives on National Welfare Reform" (David Howell and Ann Rynearson); and a co-sponsored open forum on "Refugees, Immigrants, Adaptation, and Education." During its business meeting, CORI introduced the latest volume of its Selected Papers ("Beyond Boundaries" edited by Diane Baxter and Ruth Krulfeld) and presented its annual prize to Keiko Yamanaka for her paper on the return migration of Japanese Brazilian women.

CORI is also a co-sponsor of the 1998 Society for Applied Anthropology annual meeting in San Juan. CORI events include a plenary session ("Refugees, Immigrants, and Anthropologists: A Review and Prospectus") and three regular sessions ("After the Wave: Cultural Issues

Among Non-Southeast Asian Refugees"; "Refugees and Immigrants: Education and Related Issues"; and "Repatriation"). CORI will also be a co-sponsor of the reception following the SfAA-sponsored plenary session on human rights.

Comments or inquiries to the CORI chair, David Haines (dhaines1@gmu.edu).

CALLS FOR PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

QUALITATIVE SOCIOLOGY invites submissions for a special issue: **Identity and The New Immigration – the Second-Generation**. We invite papers that examine the dynamics of identity (race, ethnicity, class, gender) among post-1965 immigrants, in particular the U.S.-born and/or raised "second-generation." Send papers to: Nazli Kibria, Department of Sociology, Boston University, Boston, MA 02215. Deadline: May 1, 1998.

JOURNAL OF AMERICAN ETHNIC HISTORY Announces a special issue in Spring 1999 on "Two Mass Migration Periods (1880-1930 and 1965-Present): Similarities and Differences." Any paper that compares the two periods in terms of immigrants' origins and destinations, economic adjustment, natives' reactions, intergroup relations or other important issues is welcome. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate with notes and tables on separate sheets and follow Chicago Manual of Style, 13th ed. Send to Pyong-Gap Min, Guest Editor, Department of Sociology, Queens College, Flushing, NY 11367 or Ronald H. Bayor, Editor, School of History, Technology and Society, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332. The deadline for consideration for the issue is August 31, 1998. For inquiries, contact Min at 718/997-2810 or min@qcvaxa.acc.qc.edu.

<p style="text-align: center;">RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</p>
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JOURNAL OF ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES PREMIERS FEBRUARY 1998, John M. Liu and Gary Y. Okihiro, editors. The official publication of the Association for Asian American Studies, the Journal of Asian American Studies (JAAS) will explore all aspects of the Asian American experience. The Journal will publish original works of scholarly interest to the field, including theoretical developments; research results; methodological innovations; public policy concerns; pedagogical issues; and book, media, and exhibition reviews. In providing a much-needed outlet for the increasing volume of scholarship in the field, JAAS will feature contributions that articulate Asian American Studies both within the various disciplines that constitute

the field and/or contribute to it as a distinct interdisciplinary scholarly pursuit.

Published three times a year for the Association for Asian American Studies. Per Year: \$40.00, individuals/\$60.00, institutions. Annual memberships to the Association for Asian American Studies include a one-year subscription to the Journal, plus many other benefits. For more information, please contact the Association for Asian American Studies, c/o Asian American Studies Program, Cornell University, 420 Rockefeller Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-2501. Phone: 607-255-3320. Email: apa1@cornell.edu

RIGHTS ACROSS BORDERS: IMMIGRATION AND THE DECLINE OF CITIZENSHIP (Johns Hopkins 1997)
David Jacobson

In Rights across Borders, political sociologist David Jacobson argues that transnational migrations have affected ideas of citizenship and the state since World War II. Jacobson shows how citizenship has been increasingly devalued as governments extend rights to foreign populations and how, in turn, international human rights law has overshadowed traditional definitions of sovereignty. Examining illegal immigration in the United States and migrant and foreign populations in Western Europe, with a special focus on Germany and France, Jacobson shows how the differing political cultures of these countries--the ethnic basis of citizenship in Germany versus its political basis in the United States, for instance--have shaped both domestic and international politics.

"This short but well-written book addresses a neglected aspect of the contemporary decline of the nation-state. It studies in depth the criteria by which France, Germany, and the United States distinguish between citizen and alien, from the political-territorial definition of the French to the ethno-cultural one of the Germans."--Francis Fukuyama, Foreign Affairs.

David Jacobson, Editor, THE IMMIGRATION READER: AMERICA IN A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE (Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers, 1998).\$29.95

EXPLORATIONS IN ETHNIC STUDIES: "Ethnicity: Global Perspectives Vol. 18, No. 1. (January 1995).

3 New Volumes in Allyn and Bacon's **New Immigrants Series**, Edited by Nancy Foner.

ETHNICITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: THE NEW CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA by Bernard Wong

CHANGES AND CONFLICTS: KOREAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES IN NEW YORK by Pyong Gap Min

PRIDE AGAINST PREJUDICE: HAITIANS IN THE UNITED STATES by Alex Stepick

CARIBBEAN CIRCUITS: NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDY OF CARIBBEAN MIGRATION edited by Patricia R. Pessar. Center for Migration Studies 1997

ON MY OWN: KOREAN BUSINESSES AND RACE RELATIONS IN AMERICA by In-Jin Yoon. University of Chicago Press 1997

IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS AND IMMIGRANT ABSORPTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL Edited by Ivan Light and Richard E. Isralowitz. Ashgate 1997

ETHNICITY AND RACE: MAKING IDENTITIES IN A CHANGING WORLD by Stephen Cornell and Douglas Hartmann. Pine Forge 1998

GLOBAL DIASPORAS: AN INTRODUCTION by Robin Cohen. University of Washington Press 1997

AMERICAN IMMIGRANT CULTURES: BUILDERS OF A NATION. (Two volume encyclopedia) Edited by David Levinson and Melvin Ember, Macmillan Reference 1997

GOING WEST: SOVIET JEWISH IMMIGRANTS IN BERLIN SINCE 1990 by Jeroen Doomernik. Ashgate Avebury 1997

