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American Sociological Association

WORLD ON THE MOVE

Newsletter of the Section on International Migration

Newsletter 8 – Fall 1998

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FROM THE CHAIR'S DESK

Philip Kasinitz

CUNY Hunter College

One of the great things about being chair of this section is having this opportunity to share some stray musings with the membership. It's an interesting form of writing--public, yet strangely intimate-- since the audience is small, highly sophisticated and united by both common interests and common experiences (plus we have all read a lot of the same books!). In addition, as I think I personally know about half the section membership, this feels about mid-way between writing a column and a letter.

My current stray thought is about history; and how to make room for history in our theory and analysis. Mills taught us that sociology is the intersection of biography and history, but sorting the two out is never a simple matter. Consider a new variant on an old Russian joke now going around: A reporter goes to an old age home in Moscow to interview a group of centegenarians. "You have seen so much" he says to them, "could you tell us when life was truly better? Was it really better under communism? Or today under the so called 'free market'? Were things better under Stalin? Or perhaps in days under Lenin when the revolution was new? When was life best in our country?" Without hesitating the old timers all answer "Life was best under the Czar!" "Under the Czar?" The reporter asks incredulously. "What was so good about life under the Czar?" "Under the Czar" they reply, "we were young!"

If the elderly Russians have mistaken biography for history, the nomothetic orientation that frames most sociology sometimes encourages the reverse error. We want to build generalizable propositions by comparing individuals, groups and historical periods. Too often this obscures historical context. I was reminded of this last week meeting with our interviewers on the "Second Generation Project"-- the combination survey and in depth interview study Mary Waters, John Mollenkopf and I are doing in New York. On the survey we ask whether respondents send money to people in the "home country". Naturally we have some theoretical predictions about how individuals and groups vary on this. Yet after conducting a "follow up" interview with a Dominican respondent, one of our interviewers raised the "history" question. Yes, the respondent had told us on the original survey that he had sent money to the Dominican Republic several times in the previous month. However in the open ended follow up he added that this was the first time he had sent any

money in over twenty years and he had done so only because of the recent hurricane!

Short of asking history to stand still for a while--a tall order for even the best funded study-- how do we take events like this into account when comparing, say, the remittance behavior of this immigrant with that of his Chinese counterpart? I would love to hear some practical discussion about this. Not just the sort of logic of inquiry lessons we teach out methods students--although those are always worth revisiting--but also practical problems or solutions that people doing comparative work have come up with. If people have interesting thoughts, we can publish them in WOM or on the Web site; or if you prefer you can always just email me (I told you it was an intimate format!).

One final note. Another thing I like about our section is the way we range across the usual methodological divisions of our business. My predecessor in this chair is a leading mathematical sociologist. I am an unreconstructed softie, an ethnographer and essayist, while my successor is, among other good things, a noted demographer. Thus I was particularly disturbed by the mistakes in our section's listing in the ASA's "Call For Papers" that most of you received. Not only were the wrong paper session organizers for listed our section-- please see the correct listings on page 7 --but our sessions were numbered "1" and "3", with no "2" in sight. Should there be any grumbling from the more quantitative end of the membership about "what happens when you let the qualitative types run the show", let me set the record straight: rumors to the contrary, I CAN count to three (often unassisted!).

**CONGRATULATIONS TO ALEJANDRO PORTES -
RECIPIENT OF THE SECTION'S FIRST
DISTINGUISHED CAREER AWARD**

Mary Kritz

Cornell University

In 1996, the Section decided to establish a Distinguished Career Award to honor a scholar for "a lifetime contribution to the field of the sociology of immigration." At the 1998 Business Meeting of the Section, the first biennial Career Award was presented to Dr. Alejandro Portes, professor of sociology, Princeton University, and president of the American Sociological Association. The Career Award Committee was chaired by Mary M. Kritz and members of the Section's Council served as a committee of the whole.

The theory of the immigrant enclave and the concepts of modes of incorporation, segmented assimilation, social capital, and embeddedness of economic action have his signature all over them. His brilliance as a theorist is the hallmark of his work, as he has shown time and again, decade after decade, since the late 1960s.”

Following the formal presentation, Guillermina Jasso, the Section’s president, also praised and applauded the Awardee, and Naomi Schneider, the Editor of Alejandro’s and Rubén’s book on Immigrant America: A Portrait, added her words of praise and commended Dr. Portes on behalf of his publisher, the University of California Press. Naomi Schneider then invited section members to a reception hosted by the University of California Press. A good time was had by all at the reception.

TRANSNATIONAL COMMUNITIES - SOME PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS AND FURTHER QUESTIONS

Award Winner Alejandro Portes

On behalf of the Section, Mary Kritz presented a bronze award plaque to Dr. Portes and highlighted in her remarks that the selection was based on Dr. Portes’s stellar career over a 30-year period. She noted that not only has Dr. Portes made significant contributions to the field of international migration but also to the fields of national development, urbanization, the informal economy, and development. His curriculum vitae includes 9 books and over 150 published articles in academic journals. Thirty nine of his articles have been reprinted and 29 translated into other languages, including Spanish, French, Portuguese, Hungarian, Turkish, Russian and Chinese. In addition, Dr. Portes has written over 50 journalistic articles and notes on a range of public policy issues, including immigration policy, immigrant settlement and incorporation, USA/Cuba relations, and Latin American politics. In the past 3 years alone, 1995-97, he delivered over 40 lectures and presentations to a wide range of audiences.

Dr. Portes’s substantive contributions to the field of international migration were captured aptly by Dr. Rubén G. Rumbaut who nominated him for the award. “Professor Portes’ career has spanned the mass new immigration and several other fields. There is no other sociologist writing today who has contributed more in terms of his intellectual creativity and productivity to shape the field of the sociology of immigration. Theoretically, he has contributed seminal to the study of both the causes and consequences of global migration flows, and to the study of the incorporation of immigrants in the United States.

Peggy Levitt

Wellesley College

Over ten percent of the 7.5 million Dominican population is now estimated to live in the U.S. In 1994, for example, over sixty-five percent of the 445 households in the small southern village of Miraflores had relatives in the Boston Metropolitan area. The Dominican case is far from unique. Despite predictions that home-country ties will weaken as immigrants assimilate, increasing numbers stay connected to the communities they leave behind. The proliferation of these long-term transnational ties challenges conventional notions about the assimilation of immigrants into host countries and about the impact of migration on sending-country life. Though migrants’ continued involvement in sending-country affairs is not new, factors such as ease of travel, enhanced technology, and sending state policies to encourage emigrants’ continued participation may make these attachments more far-reaching and durable than in the past. But how do ordinary people actually remain connected to two nations? Is this a recipe for long-term political marginalization in both contexts or can participation in two polities result in a case of “two for the price of one?”

Initial findings from a comparative, historical study of eight immigrant communities in Boston, and their sending-country counterparts, have begun to shed some light on these processes.¹ Migration begins and spreads through

¹. The study also includes migrants from Ireland, Portugal, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and China. It includes fieldwork among community

social networks. For some migrants, these weaken as migrants become incorporated into the host society and engage in fewer cross-border activities. For other groups, they continue as loose interpersonal connections between individuals, forming a transnational public sphere or social field, where some members express their interests, conduct business, or raise families across borders. For others, these social networks consolidate, grow, and become organized such that a transnational community spanning two or more settings emerges.

Transnational communities are rooted in a particular sending and receiving-country context. Since they emerge from the social networks that give rise to migration, migrants tend to know one another personally or have family members or acquaintances in common during the early phases of settlement. Community members express some self-consciousness about belonging to a transnational group. When asked, for example, it is common knowledge that there are strong ties between Bangladeshis from the Chittagong district living in Cambridge and from Sabana Iglesias in the Dominican Republic living in Queens, New York. In some cases, the flow of people, goods, money, and social remittances is so widespread, and the resulting impact of migration so transformative, that migrants and nonmigrants alike participate in organizations, engage in social relationships, and exercise their rights across borders.² Actual migration is not a prerequisite for transnational community membership.

At least three types of transnational communities are suggested by preliminary findings from this study.³ The

members in the US and in the sending country for four groups. Most of the field work on the Dominican community is complete. Approximately 60 interviews were conducted among Indian migrants in Massachusetts and preliminary field work was carried out in the summer of 1997. Fifty interviews have been conducted with migrants from Governador Valadares in Brazil. A field-work trip to Brazil is planned for Summer 1999.

²Social Remittances are the ideas, behavior, social capital, and identities that flow from sending to receiving-country communities. They are the north-to-south equivalent of the social and cultural resources that migrants bring with them that ease their transition from immigrants to ethnics. For a more detailed account, see Levitt (1999).

³ By using the term community, I do not wish to imply that all members feel a sense of affinity or solidarity toward one another. Transnational communities are characterized by the same stratified access to resources and power as nationally constituted groups. I also do

first is a Dominican transnational village linking rural migrants to a specific urban neighborhood in the U.S. The second type is constituted by urban-to-urban ties between the Brazilian city of Governador Valadares and migrants living in several small cities in the greater Boston metropolitan area. And the third variant is illustrated by a transnational clan, created by migrants from Gujarat State in India who are geographically dispersed in the U.S. but bound together by shared ethnic and religious ties. Each group creates and is created by a series of religious, political, and social institutions whose structures and activities also become transnational to varying degrees in-and-of-themselves.

Each transnational community type creates different combinations of membership options ranging from continued sending-country citizenship and long-term partial membership in the host society to dual citizenship. In the case of the transnational village, many members are slow to naturalize, experience social and economic marginalization in the U.S., and continue to participate in local-level Dominican affairs. The Valadarenses experience suggests a more traditional, albeit segmented path to assimilation into the U.S. with some periodic involvement in sending-country affairs. And while Gujaratis exhibit more economic and residential assimilation than the other groups, and they naturalize faster, their religious and cultural lives limit the extent of their social integration and keep them strongly attached to their sending region.

These findings support the view that new forms of multiple membership are emerging which decouple citizenship, place-of-residence, and participation. They also suggest that migrants participate in the various organizational arenas which constitute transnational public spheres in different ways. They may participate in a transnational church, which affords them comparable participation in the sending or receiving-country context and opt for long-term partial political membership in the places that they live and continue to be full, but partially-active members in the places that they come from.

We need to understand the consequences of these participatory choices better. Proponents of post-national citizenship would argue that individuals today are ensured a set of universally-accepted rights regardless of their membership in particular states. Transnational institutions and treaties guarantee these to all individuals regardless of their place of residence, making full membership less important (Soysal 1994, Baubock 1994). Though I believe we are moving toward a world in which

not wish to imply that all migrations produce transnational communities.

this is increasingly the case, we still have a long way to go. What kinds of rights and protections, then, are achieved through participation in transnational religious groups that transnational political groups cannot match? Under what conditions can protection from sending states compensate for long-term partial membership in the receiving context? These are some of the questions I will continue to address as this study moves forward.⁴

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baubock, Rainer. 1994. Transnational Citizenship: Membership and Rights in International Migration. Brookfield, Vermont: Edward Elgar Publishing Company.

Levitt, Peggy. "Social Remittances: A Local-Level, Migration-Driven Form of Cultural Diffusion." International Migration Review, forthcoming 1999.

Soysal, Yasemin. 1994. Limits of Citizenship: Migrants and Postnational Membership in Europe. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press

MINUTES TAKEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASA SECTION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION – MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1998 IN SAN FRANCISCO AT 3:30 PM

Introductions

The annual meeting of the International Migration Section was brought to order at 3:35pm by Guillermina Jasso, Chair. Approximately 68 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. The Chair especially welcomed the new incoming Chair (Phil Kasinitz) and the

⁴ Research support from Rafael de la Dehesa, Cezira Colombira, Sunaina Maira, Jill Jefferis, and Irene Bloomraed is gratefully acknowledged. Funding for this project comes from the Ford Foundation, The Spenser Foundation, The Research Institute for the Study of Man, and the Social Science Research Council. The piece summarizes a longer paper, "Migrants Participate Across Borders: Towards an Understanding of Forms and Consequences," presented at Transformations: Immigration and Immigration Research in the United States." Social Science Research Council International Migration Program Conference, June 1998.

new members of the section's Council (Gordon de Jong, Vilma Ortiz, and Patricia Landolt).

Nominations Committee

The 1998-1999 Nominations committee consists of incumbent member Maria Patricia Fernández-Kelly. The council elected four other members: Katherine Donato, Victor Nee, Marta Tienda, and Roger Waldinger. Council further appointed Marta Tienda as chair of the Nominations Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Report

In his report the secretary-treasurer (Brendan Mullan) focused on four major themes: 1) the section's current financial status, 2) preliminary budget for 1999, 3) Section membership, and 4) other issues.

Current Financial Status

We continue to increase our asset holdings. As of 6/30/98 our section allocation from ASA is \$1391 and our dues income is \$510. Dues income will be higher than this because our section membership has increased somewhat since 6/30/98 (see below). The section remains within budget. We have just paid the production and distribution costs associated with the Spring Newsletter and miscellaneous costs associated with WWW home page maintenance and purchase of awards. Like many other sections, we were unable to underwrite the cost of a reception at the annual meetings in San Francisco (but through the good efforts of Rubén Rumbaut, we nevertheless did host a reception immediately following our business meeting. See below). Options being considered to enable the holding of receptions at subsequent ASA meetings include combining with other sections and/or hosting the reception away from the official hotel conference site.

1999 Draft Budget

The 1999 draft budget will be finalized and submitted with our section's annual report to ASA by 10/15/98. The major items of expenditure will be costs associated with the production and distribution of our bi-annual newsletter, ASA reception costs, and awards and miscellaneous costs.

Membership Issues.

As of 7/24/98 our section has 274 members, a decrease from the 305 members reported on 9/30/97. A section membership of 300 is required by ASA. This is a serious issue and the treasurer-secretary exhorted all members present to lobby colleagues, students, and other relevant constituencies in a concerted attempt to get our membership back above the critical 300 level.

Other Issues

The treasurer-secretary specifically thanked Dr. Steve Gold for his truly outstanding work in producing what has been acknowledged as one of the best section newsletters of all sections. Our newsletter (*A World on the Move* is now available on the WWW is easy to access HTML format). The treasurer-secretary sincerely thanked Tom Kuecker for his excellent work in creating, monitoring, and maintaining our WWW home page. We are one of only five sections that now maintain our own WWW section home page, and the treasurer-secretary urged members to check our page regularly for breaking news and events.

Distinguished Career Award

The highlight of this year's business meeting was the presentation of our Distinguished Career Award to Prof. Alejandro Portes. Dr. Mary Kritz eloquently described Professor Portes' many scholarly, academic, teaching and service accomplishments and activities, not least of which is his current president-elect status of the ASA. Upon receiving the impressive award plaque from Mary, Alejandro thanked the section and modestly noted his deep debt of gratitude to colleagues, students (and students of his past students!), and mentors (past and present) who all contributed to his successes. Further testimony to Alejandro's contribution to sociological scholarship was given by senior members of the University of California Press who also generously underwrote the cost of a wine and cheese reception immediately following the business meeting. *Respectfully Submitted by Brendan Mullan.*

reaching them by March 1, 1999.

Professor Guillermina Jasso, Chair
Thomas and Znaniecki Award Committee
Department of Sociology
New York University
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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE DISTINGUISHED STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

The Section on International Migration invites nominations for its annual graduate student paper competition. All papers on the topic of international migration (broadly defined) authored by graduate students during, 1997, 1998 and the spring of 1999 and are welcome. Papers co-authored with faculty members cannot be considered. Any ASA member may nominate a paper. The Graduate Student Paper committee is: Milton Vickerman (UVA) chair, Nazli Kbirra (Boston University), Sara Curran (Princeton), and Yen Le Espiritu (UCSD). The deadline is May 1st, 1999. Please send a brief letter of nomination and five copies of paper to: Professor Milton Vickerman, Department of Sociology, The University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA 22903.

Special thanks to Rubén G, Rumbaut, and the Section Officers for their help in preparing this issue of **WORLD ON THE MOVE**

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

SECTION ANNOUNCES

ANNUAL AWARDS FOR 1999

THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI AWARD TO BE GIVEN IN 1999 FOR OUTSTANDING BOOK

The Thomas and Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award is given annually to the outstanding book or research monograph in the sociology of immigration published during the preceding two years. Named after the authors of the landmark classic, *THE POLISH PEASANT IN EUROPE AND AMERICA*, The Award to be given in August 1999 is for work published in calendar years 1997 and 1998. Please send nominations to the Committee Chair by February 1, 1999 (preliminary nominations may be emailed); formal nominations, copies of the nominated book or monograph, and additional supporting materials must subsequently be sent to all Committee members,

Correction. In the Spring 1998 Issue of **World on the Move** Professor Harriett Romo's academic affiliation was incorrect. Her correct affiliation is Associate Professor in the School of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, The University of Texas at Austin.

CALL FOR PAPERS: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION SESSIONS AT ASA MEETING, CHICAGO 1999

You are invited to submit papers to be presented during the 1999 ASA meeting. The Section program will consist of two regular sessions and a roundtables session. Please submit papers to the organizer by January 10, 1999.

1. Social Life Across Borders. Organizer: Peggy Levitt, Department of Sociology, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181. plevitt@WELLESLEY.EDU

2. Population Flows in a Changing World System: Global Cities and Economic Regionalization (co-sponsored with the Section on Political Economy of the World System). Organizer: M. Patricia Fernández-Kelly. Office of Population Research, Princeton University, 21 Prospect Avenue, Princeton, NJ 08540. mpfk@lotka.Princeton.EDU

Immigration Roundtables. Organizer: Mehdi Bozorgmehr, Department of Sociology, City College of New York-CUNY, Convent Avenue at 138th Street, New York, NY 10031. mmbcc@cunyvm.cuny.edu

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION'S COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES & IMMIGRANTS HAS A NEW HOME PAGE: [HTTP://MASON.GMU.EDU/~CORI](http://mason.gmu.edu/~CORI)

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF ADULT CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN NEW YORK
Center for Urban Research, City University of New York. Project on the Second Generation in New York City expects to offer six postdoctoral fellowships for projects on the experiences of young adults, age 18-32, whose parents immigrated to the United States. These ethnographies will be the third step in a large, multi-year project that has included a random telephone survey of 4300 respondents, and life history follow up in-depth interviews with a sub-sample of 510 respondents. In collaboration with the PIs--Philip Kasinitz, Sociology Hunter and CUNY Graduate Center, John Mollenkopf, Political Science, CUNY Graduate Center, Mary Waters, Sociology, Harvard University, fellows will choose a site for research in New York City and its suburbs. The project focuses on schooling, work experiences, religion, political participation, and ethnic and racial identity. The groups include West Indians, Dominicans, Colombians-Ecuadorians-Peruvians, Chinese, and Russian Jews. We encourage proposed research sites in which one or more of these groups comes into contact with each other or with natives. Fellows will take part in a weekly seminar with each other and the PIs. Appointments will be from

September 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000. Applicants should be new or recent PhDs in the Social Sciences and have a strong interest in immigration research. Salary of \$36,000 with \$4,000 in research expenses, plus benefits. To apply send (1) curriculum vitae (2) a brief statement of research interests (not a full proposal) and description of relevant experience, (3) some suggestions for possible research sites (4) a writing sample and (5) a list of three references. Applications are due February 15, 1999 and should be sent to Jennifer Holdoway, Center for Urban Research, Graduate School and University Center, City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

CALLS FOR PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

Seminar on Migrant and Ethnic Minority Families, Berlin, Germany, June 14 - 20, 1999

The XXXVIth Seminar of the Committee for Family Research (RC 06) of the International Sociological Association is dedicated to the investigation of migrant and ethnic minority families. The scope of the seminar includes migration-related themes. Especially welcome are papers on migrant and minority families in a comparative perspective and with regard to migrants and minorities in non-western societies. An edited book, based on selected contributions to the seminar, is planned. The seminar will be conducted in English.

Members of the RC06 as well as non-members are invited to participate in the seminar and to send their proposals (approximately 2 pp.) preferably until December 31, 1998, but not later than March 31, 1999. Proposals suitable to the thematic scope of the seminar will be accepted on a first come/first serve basis.

The seminar is restricted to 40 participants. Seminar attendance will be approved after acceptance of the proposal and the full payment of the seminar fees in advance. The seminar fees (\$800 per person for RC06 members and their accompanying persons, \$860 for non-members) will include full boarding and lodging, and a sightseeing tour of Berlin.

Please direct all correspondence to the organizer:
Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck
Department of Sociology
Chemnitz University of Technology
Reichenhainer Str. 41
D-09107 Chemnitz, Germany
Tel 49-371-5312402, Fax 49- 371-5312387
Email: Bernhard.Nauck@phil.tu-chemnitz.de

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES will be publishing a special issue for Issue #1, Vol. 43, 2000 entitled "Beyond 2000: Sociology and Social Change in the New Millennium." This special issue will be co-edited by Jocelyn Pixley of the University of New South Wales and Charles F. Hohm of San Diego State University.

The approach of the millennium gives Sociology the opportunity to address current issues together with incipient trends. For this special issue, we invite colleagues to contribute to the discussion in a number of areas. Possible themes to be addressed are: political power and change; economic development; information technology; changing work patterns; demographic and ecological change; and the possibility of Sociology providing a critical perspective in the new millennium. We are equally open to submissions reflecting critical analyses in other relevant areas.

Manuscripts will be reviewed in the normal double-blind manner, and must be submitted by May 15, 1999. They should be sent to Charles F. Hohm, **SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES**, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-4423. Please consult a recent issue of the journal for submission guidelines. For further information, contact C. Hohm at chohm@mail.sdsu.edu.

ASA REGULAR SESSIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Immigrant Families. Send papers to Pyong Gap Min, Department of Sociology, Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, NY 11367-0904; (718) 997-2810; <mailto:min@qcvaxa.acc.qc.edu>.

Immigration. Min Zhou, Department of Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, 264 Haines Hall, Box 951551, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1551; (310) 825-3532; mzhou@soc.ucla.edu

Race and Ethnicity. Richard Alba, Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Albany; Albany, NY 12222; (518) 442-4669; rda73@castle.albany.edu

SAGE RACE RELATIONS ABSTRACTS

Editor, Louis Kushnick University of Manchester, UK
SAGE Race Relations Abstracts assesses more than 300 publications, from journals and books through to community literature, providing you with the latest information and research findings. Topics include: · discrimination · education · employment · health ·

housing · police · black militancy · politics · law · culture · community relations

Over 1,000 abstracts are provided every year, clearly numbered, indexed and cross-referenced for easy use. Complete bibliographical data are also included. A cumulative index is published in the last issue of each volume.

Each issue of SAGE Race Relations Abstracts also includes a Bibliographic Essay on a particular topic. Many issues also contain an Extended Views section, dealing with specific themes and matters of current interest and debate.

For information about the journal, see:
<http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journals/details/j0045.html>

If you wish to contribute a Bibliographic Essay, Extended View or to abstracting a journal (taking responsibility for a particular journal and writing abstracts of every article in it that deals with race) contact Lewis Kushnick, Department of Sociology, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, England. email: Lou.Kushnick@man.ac.uk.

CONFERENCES

COLLOQUIUM SERIES AT THE CENTER FOR MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

All presentations are in Princeton University's Robertson Hall, Bowl 2 on Thursdays at 4:30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.

February 11, 1999

International Migration and the Future of the Nation State Aristide Zolberg, New School for Social Research

February 25, 1999

The Politics of Citizenship in Africa
Jeffrey Herbst, Princeton, University

March 11, 1999

Globalization and Development: Beyond Nation-State Paradigms William Robinson, New Mexico State University

FRIDAY, April 9, 1999

Developing Cities and Globalized Economy: Local Actors and the Struggle for Livability
Peter Evans, University of California at Berkeley

April 15, 1999

Civic Engagement in American Democracy

Theda Skocpol, Harvard University

April 29, 1999

Accidental Diasporas and External "Homelands" in Eastern Europe: Past and Present

Rogers Brubaker, University of California at Los Angeles

RACE IN 21ST CENTURY AMERICA: A NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Michigan State University Kellogg Center
East Lansing, MI, April 7-10, 1999

Sponsored by James Madison College and The Black History Committee at Michigan State University

"Race in 21st Century America: A National Conference" convenes against the backdrop of a complex period of transition, both nationally and globally. This includes rapid population growth among people of color in the United States, the simultaneous increase of impoverishment and concentrated wealth, and global economic restructuring. These trends are marked by growing efforts to reverse the social, economic, and political gains resulting from the Civil Rights Movement, as well as by increasing debates about the utility of the concept of "race" as a descriptive, analytic, and prescriptive tool. The Conference examines existing systems of power and privilege in the United States, especially as these impact upon communities of color. We identify specific goals and strategies that promote democratic social, political, and economic structures. Academicians, public officials, community activists, and citizens representing racial, ethnic, and ideological diversity from across the country convene April 7-10, 1999, at Michigan State University.

Speakers and panelists include:

Molefi Asante, Mary Frances Berry, Richard Delgado, Dinesh D'Souza, Nathan Glazer, Evelyn Hu-DeHart, James Jennings, Arturo Madrid, Manning Marable, Janine Pease Abigail Thernstrom, William Julius Wilson, Tomas Almaguer, Jose Barreiro, Barbara Bergman, Ward, Churchill, Michael Ron Daniels, Eric Dyson, Emanuel Eze, George Fredrickson, John Garvey, Michael Goldfield, Deena Gonzalez, Alan Goodman, Ronald E. Hall, Sandra Harding, Gerald Horne, Hussein Ibish, Jacqueline Jones, Bill Lawson, Frederick Lynch, Ann McClintock, John Mohawk, Aldon Morris, Charles Murray, Suzanne Oboler, Michael Omi, Barbara Ransby, Pedro Perez Sarduy, Thomas Skidmore, Audrey Smedley, Jean Stefancic, Carl

Taylor, Urvashi Vaid, Zaragosa Vargas, Michele Wallace, Irma Watkins-Owens, Yehudi Webster and Frank Wu.

List of Panels:

1. The Origins of the Concept of "Race"
2. Competition and Alliance among Communities of Color
3. Race and Gender
4. Immigration and the Law
5. The Politics and Economics of Education
6. The Evolution of Whiteness
7. Cross-National Models of Race: South Africa, Brazil, Cuba and the United States
8. The Politics of Language in the United States
9. Multiculturalism: Hybridity, Unity and Diversity
10. Representation of Race in Popular Culture
11. Affirmative Action in Higher Education: The Rhetoric and the Reality
12. Race and Religion
13. Community Building for the 21st Century
14. Violence and Social Control
15. The Invention of the Mixed Race
16. Race and Class in America
17. Race and Scientific Research
18. Perspectives on Race: MSU and Lansing Community College Student Testimonies
19. Perspectives on Race: MSU Graduate Testimonies
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