

CHAIR

**Charles Hirschman**

University of Washington  
charles@u.washington.edu

CHAIR ELECT

**Victor Nee**

Cornell University  
vgn1@cornell.edu

PAST CHAIR

**Philip Kasinitz**

Hunter College  
SECRETARY TREASURER

**Brendan Mullan**

Department of Sociology  
Michigan State University  
mullan@pilot.msu.edu

COUNCIL

**Mehdi Bozorgmehr 2002**

CUNY City College and Grad  
Center

**Gordon F. DeJong 2001**

Pennsylvania State University

**Peggy Levitt 2002**

Wellesley College

**Vilma Ortiz 2001**

University of California, Los Angeles

**Audrey Singer 2000**

Carnegie Endowment for  
International Peace

**Min Zhou 2000**

University of California, Los Angeles  
STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

**Patricia Landolt**

Johns Hopkins University  
WEBMASTER

**Tom Kuecker**

Michigan State University  
kueckert@pilot.msu.edu  
<http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~intermig>

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

**Steven J. Gold**

Department of Sociology, Berkey  
Hall

Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI 48824-1111

Fax (517)432-2856

gold@pilot.msu.edu

American Sociological Association

# WORLD ON THE MOVE

*Newsletter of the Section on International Migration*

Newsletter 11 – Spring 2000

## IN THIS ISSUE

**FROM THE CHAIR'S DESK** PAGE 2  
By Charles Hirschman

**IMMIGRATION SCHOLARS IN THE U.S.:** PAGE 2  
**WHO ARE THEY ?**  
By Rubén G. Rumbaut

**CONTESTING IMMIGRANT RIGHTS IN JAPAN** PAGE 8  
By Keiko Yamanaka

## OUR 2000 ASA ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

**Regular Sessions** PAGE  
10  
**Roundtables** PAGE  
11

**BIOS FOR SECTION ELECTION** PAGE 13

**ANNOUNCEMENTS** PAGE 15

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON MIGRATION** PAGE 16

## FROM THE CHAIR'S DESK

Charles Hirschman

University of Washington

According to standard textbook accounts, scientific work is driven by internal dynamics, especially by theoretical ideas. Although this is certainly part of the story, events in the real world matter even more (our world is real, too, but that is another story). Problems, or the perceptions of problems, stir the imaginations of researchers, help to generate funding for research, and bring committed students to graduate study. How else could we explain the rise of interest on the topics of international migration and immigration during the early decades of the twentieth century, the sharp decline of sociological research on these topics during the middle decades of the century, and the resurgence of the field over the last 30 years.

Over the last decade, as our ASA Section was developing, new committees on international migration have been formed at the Social Science Research Council and the Russell Sage Foundation, and research on immigration is a priority area at NICHD. It is an exciting time for scholars and students to be in a field with so much popular interest. I have even been asked to appear on a "call-in" show at my local NPR radio station and to speak to non-academic audiences on the subject of immigration to the United States. Since I have been around for a long time, and have not received similar requests to speak on my other areas of research, I assume it is the topic of immigration to the United States, and not me, that generates such interest.

I suspect that this is only the beginning, and that popular interest in international migration, as well as research on the subject, will continue to spiral upward. My assessment is not based on a projection of the past, although that alone would probably be sufficient to make the case. My prediction rests on the consequences of below replacement fertility on population aging and eventually on population size. Most industrial countries, especially those in Western Europe, are facing the imminent prospect of rapidly aging populations and even population decline in the coming decades. Demographic changes of this magnitude create economic and social pressures, including labor shortages in many sectors of the economy. One apparent "quick fix" is to open the door to increased immigration from Third World countries with a surplus of well educated young adults. One of the new buzzwords is "replacement level migration"—the number of immigrants that would be necessary to maintain zero population growth in countries with below replacement fertility. I wouldn't be surprised if there were a major policy shift in many countries leading to more open policies of international migration.

In discussions of this "problem," the United States is mentioned as a country that has been particularly successful in absorbing a sufficient number of immigrants to avoid labor shortages and to reduce the pressures of an aging population. As we know, international migration will create new dynamics that will have political, cultural, and social consequences that will not be anticipated by the policy makers with a short-term vision. For those of us in the field, we should begin to prepare for many new research questions that are likely to come our way. And, don't be shy if you are asked to do a call-in radio show. It was fun.

### IMMIGRATION SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED STATES: WHO ARE THEY? WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?<sup>1</sup>

Rubén G. Rumbaut

Michigan State University

Who studies immigration in the United States? Where do they come from? The National Survey of Immigration Scholars (NASIS) offers some interesting answers to those questions. The survey (Rumbaut 1999) was mailed early in 1998 to a master list of 1,189 immigration scholars, and a total of 753 completed surveys were returned—a return rate of 63.3%.<sup>2</sup> The NASIS sample consists of immigration scholars not only in a wide range of disciplines but at all stages in their careers. More scholars had earned their highest degree in sociology (33%) than in any other discipline, followed by history (28%), anthropology (12%), and political science and

<sup>1</sup> The National Survey of Immigration Scholars (NASIS) was carried out under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council's International Migration Program in 1998. The NASIS project was designed and directed by the author while at the Russell Sage Foundation. Rebecca Hanson and Kerry Woodward of RSF provided indispensable research assistance, and Christian Fuersich of SSRC coordinated the mailing and collection of the surveys. For a detailed analysis of the results, see Rumbaut (1999).

<sup>2</sup> Drawing the NASIS sample was facilitated by the expansion of formal organizations of immigration scholars, typically under the auspices of the professional associations of their respective disciplines (history, anthropology, political science, our own ASA section), which provided us with their full membership lists. We also obtained a complete list of all applicants for postdoctoral and predoctoral research fellowships from the SSRC's International Migration Program in 1996 and 1997—a total of over 250 researchers in the early stages of their careers representing different social science disciplines, including economics and others not covered by the above organizations of immigration scholars. Specifically, 282 surveys were returned out of 411 sent to members of the Immigration History Society (a 69% return rate); 235 (61%) of the 385 members of the ASA's International Migration Section; 77 (64%) of the 120 members of the anthropologists' Committee on Refugees and Immigrants; and 139 (55%) of the 253 SSRC applicants (not otherwise included in the other professional organizations). The resulting NASIS sample is probably quite representative of the sociologists and historians in the field, but less so of the other disciplines.

economics (9%). The rest of the sample (19%) includes other researchers whose doctoral training was in psychology, education, public health, urban planning, public policy, area studies, ethnic studies, and other disciplines. Results from the NASIS survey are summarized below.

### Immigration Scholars: A Portrait

Table 1 provides a profile of their characteristics, cross-tabulated by when they earned their highest degree (a doctorate in 90% of the cases, a master's in 10%). The sample is nearly evenly divided among men (53%) and women (47%). Notably, by generation in the United States, almost half (48%) of the total are of immigrant stock themselves: that is, 30% are foreign-born (first-generation immigrants), and 18% are U.S.-born children of immigrants (second-generation).<sup>3</sup> Another 29% are third-generation scholars who reported having one or more foreign-born grandparents, while less than a fourth (23%) reported no foreign-born grandparents (fourth generation or more).

More than 150 different responses were tallied for the open-ended question on ethno-national self-identity; given limited space, Table 1 reports these only in aggregate form. About one-tenth (12%) reported an Asian ethnicity or national origin, mostly Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Filipino, and Indian. Another tenth (10%) were of Latin American or Caribbean origin, mainly Mexicans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Jamaicans, although 3% claimed a "Hispanic" or "Latino" pan-ethnic identity. Much more numerous (over 40%) were scholars of European origin, mainly Irish, German, Italian, and Polish; 100 (13%) reported they were Jewish (of varying origins). A fifth of the sample (21%) claimed a plain "American" or "white" ethnic identity; the remaining 8% indicated various kinds of mixed ethnicity or gave other responses.

The relative youthfulness of the sample is reflected by the fact that a third (34%) had earned their highest degree in 1995 or after, and another 27% got their degree between 1985 and 1994. In fact, over half got their doctorates in the 1990s. Only 7% had earned their degrees before 1965, with 17% in the 1965-74 decade, and 16% during 1975-84. By professional status, 21% were full professors, 11% associate professors, and 13% assistant professors; substantial numbers were advanced graduate students or scholars employed in research, administrative, or other positions; 5% were retired.

Three out of four (77%) indicated that they specialized in particular immigrant-ethnic groups. By cross-tabulating their own reported ethnicity with that of the groups that are

the focus of their research, it is possible to classify the scholars, at least preliminarily, as ethnic "insiders" vs. "outsiders" in the researcher-researched relationship—that is, as members or non-members of the ethnic groups being researched (*cf.* Merton, 1972; Gans, 1997). By this measure, over a third of the sample (37%) were classified as insiders, 39% as outsiders, and the remaining 23% of the cases did not focus on particular ethno-national groups (hence are also non-insiders).

Table 1 also provides some insights into the nature of the transformation of the field over the past few decades. A notable finding is the reversal in the proportion of male and female researchers over time. Among scholars who had earned their degrees before 1965, 92% were men and only 8% were women; but the proportion of women has grown consistently and dramatically over time, so that among the youngest cohort of scholars, 62% are women and 38% are men. Also notable are the generational changes that have been taking place, which roughly parallel the larger national patterns of immigration to the United States in this century. There has been a sharp increase in the proportion of first-generation immigrants, basically doubling from the 18% or so who earned their degrees before 1975 to the 36% or so who have gotten their degrees since 1985; and there has been an almost identical reversal in the proportions of each of the second and third generations since the pre-1965 period.

These generational patterns, in turn, are reflected in the changing ethnic composition of immigration researchers. Until the early 1980s, the percent of these scholars who were of Asian, African, Latin American or Caribbean origin was miniscule, from virtually none among those who earned their doctorates before 1965 to merely single-digit percentages among degree recipients in the 1975-84 decade. But those proportions have climbed along with immigration, especially among Asian-origin scholars, who collectively made up 17% of the most recent cohort of degree recipients, and Latin-origin scholars, who make up another 13% of the most recent cohort. By contrast, the proportion of Jewish scholars has dropped from 25% to 11% over time, as has that of scholars of other European ethnicity.

These changes by gender, generation, and ethnicity, in turn, have been accompanied by a notable shift in research foci. Particularly remarkable is the change in the proportion of scholars whose dissertation research was related to immigration. Among scholars who earned their highest degrees before 1975—during an era when immigration had not re-emerged as a significant public issue—only about a fourth wrote immigration-related dissertations, especially in history; but among younger scholars who have earned their degrees since 1995, that proportion has tripled to 77%. The patterns point to a heightened degree of specialization in the immigration field that now begins in graduate school for most, in contrast to older scholars who appear to have switched to

---

<sup>3</sup> By contrast, in 1998, 10% of the U.S. population was foreign-born, and another 10% were second-generation native-born persons with at least one foreign-born parent.

immigration research after having first focused on other topics. Also clear is the concomitant change in the ethnicity or national origin of the groups that are now the focus of research attention. Among scholars who earned their degrees before 1975, only about a fifth focus on immigrants from Asia, Latin America or the Caribbean, compared to 38% of those who got their doctorates during 1975-84, 48% of the 1985-94 cohort, and 57% of the most recent cohort of degree recipients. At the same time, the proportion focusing research attention on European-origin groups has declined over time. Not surprisingly, perhaps, these changes have combined to increase the proportion of ethnic “insiders” among immigration scholars from 25% among the older cohort with pre-1965 doctorates to about 40% among younger cohorts with post-1985 degrees.

### Comparing the Characteristics of Immigration Scholars by Discipline

Table 2 provides a breakdown of key social and professional characteristics by the major disciplines surveyed in NASIS: sociology, political science and economics (combined because of their smaller sample size and commonality of patterns), anthropology, history, and all other social sciences. First, there are significant disciplinary contrasts by gender. Males comprise almost two-thirds of the historians (65%) and the majority of the political scientists and economists (55%), while females are in the majority among the anthropologists (57%). The sociologists break down exactly even by gender.

Generational differences by discipline are even more pronounced. There are more foreign-born (first-generation) scholars of immigration in sociology (42%) than in any other discipline, and fewest among the historians, only 14% of whom are immigrants themselves. By contrast, far more historians are third-generation scholars (45%) than is the case among any of the other disciplines, with sociologists having the fewest members of the third generation (18%). Perhaps, one might surmise, the sociologists’ grandchildren will grow up to become historians!

As would be expected, there are significant differences between disciplines in ethnic composition as well. Among sociologists of immigration, 35% are of Asian, Latin American or Caribbean backgrounds, compared to only about a tenth of the historians and anthropologists, and a fourth of the political scientists and economists. Jewish scholars and others of European ancestry predominate among historians, while scholars who identify as plain “American” whites prevail proportionately among the anthropologists, political scientists and economists. These patterns, in turn, are partially reflected in the ethnicity of the groups of focal concern in these scholars’ current research. Thus, among the sociologists, 60% report that they focus on Asian, Latin American and Caribbean groups in their research, as do 66% of the

anthropologists, whereas relatively few historians focus on any of these populations. Instead, historians of immigration look back to the earlier waves of mass immigration from Europe, with over 60% among them focusing on European-origin groups in their scholarship. That is a far greater proportion than is found among other social scientists, who pay very little attention to Europeans in the contemporary U.S. immigration context. Indeed, by far the highest proportion of ethnic “insiders” is found among the historians (55%), compared to 33% among the sociologists, and about 20% among the anthropologists, political scientists and economists.

### Characteristics of “Insiders” and “Outsiders” in Immigration Research

The finding that nearly half of the total NASIS sample is of immigrant stock raises a set of empirical questions about the extent to which our knowledge of today’s immigrants is a product of ethnic insiders or outsiders, and a set of still other questions (epistemological, methodological, and theoretical) about the meaning and consequences of those patterns for immigration scholarship. Here only a few results can be mentioned.

A breakdown of “insiders” and “outsiders” among immigration researchers—as classified above<sup>4</sup>—shows a pattern of decreasing insiderness with increasing generation. That is, among foreign-born scholars 50% were classified as co-ethnic insiders, as were 48% of the second generation, 31% of the third generation, and 19% of fourth or higher generations. In general, except for the historians, the more distant the scholar from the time of immigration, the greater the proportion of ethnic outsiders. The decisive break appears to occur at the third (and higher) generations; the difference between first- and second-generation scholars in the proportion of insiders is small and not significant.

The proportion of insiders and outsiders varies for the main ethno-national groups in NASIS. Among Asian-origin scholars, the Filipinos and Koreans (93%) have the highest proportions of co-ethnic insiders by far, followed by the Chinese (76%) and South and Southeast Asian groups; the Japanese (40%) were the only Asian-origin group with a majority proportion of ethnic *outsider* scholars (they are also the only Asian-origin group in the U.S. today who are primarily U.S.-born). African and Afro-Caribbean scholars exhibited very high insider rates

---

<sup>4</sup> No other insider/outsider types are covered by this measure, which is based solely on the ethnic homogamy (at least on the surface) of the researcher and the researched. It excludes gender (although the overwhelming majority of scholars whose research focused on gender were women); and it excludes a variety of other structural and cultural factors (from class to generation to political ideology) along which insiderness breaks down in the researcher-researched relation regardless of a common ethnicity or national origin. The study of “insiders” and “outsiders” in social science, like all else, ultimately must move from shallow correlation to full contextualization.

(around 90%). Among Latin Americans, the Mexicans (83%), Puerto Ricans, and Cubans (75%), in that order, showed high proportions of ethnic insiderness, but the figure dropped to about 50% for those scholars who already self-identify panethnically as “Hispanic” or “Latino.” Among European-origin groups, the highest proportion of ethnic insiders were registered among the Italians (73%), but for most others the rates fell below half, including Jewish (37%) and Irish American (34%) scholars, making the majority of them ethnic outsiders to the groups they study.

The proportion of insiders and outsiders also varies by the main clusters of topics of current or planned immigration research. Low insiderness is seen in the political and economic research theme areas, as well as in the mostly anthropological foci of interest in refugee issues, transnationalism and diasporas, and also education, religion, and health. The highest proportion of co-ethnic insiders were found among those scholars whose research focuses on gender and immigrant women, identity, media and popular culture. Intermediate between these are the research topics of generations, children of immigrants, family, social mobility and stratification, chosen mostly by sociologists and also historians.

#### A Concluding Comment

The field of immigration studies will be advanced, among other things, through our knowledge of its social bases. There is value in making immigration research itself the object of systematic and reflexive scrutiny, and analyzing it from the vantage of the sociology of knowledge. Unlike the nascent scholarship on immigration at the turn of the past century, the present era has seen many immigrants themselves become leading scholars of immigration in certain disciplines, while children and especially grandchildren of immigrants are prominent immigration scholars in others. The finding that almost half of today's immigration scholars are themselves of immigrant stock—including the majority of the sociologists, and over a third of the anthropologists and historians—underscores the profound impact of immigration on the field itself. Simply put, immigration is producing many of the scholars who study it and who will tell its story.

In the access to the new and old immigrant populations that their unique position may afford them—and in their particular mix of insiderness and outsidersness, nearness and distance, attachment and detachment—this new generation of scholars in a transformed context of scholarship may bring both unique advantages and disadvantages to the social scientific study of immigration. Perhaps they will manage to achieve a creative synthesis. Time alone will tell what turns out to be the balance of the mix.

#### REFERENCES

- Gans, Herbert J., “Toward a Reconciliation of ‘Assimilation’ and ‘Pluralism’: The Interplay of Acculturation and Ethnic Retention,” International Migration Review, 31 (Winter 1997): 875-892.
- Merton, Robert K., “Insiders and Outsiders: A Chapter in the Sociology of Knowledge,” American Journal of Sociology, 77 (July 1972): 9-47.
- Rumbaut, Rubén G., “Immigration Research in the United States: Social Origins and Future Orientations,” American Behavioral Scientist, 42 (June/July 1999): 1285-1301.

## CONTESTING IMMIGRANT RIGHTS IN JAPAN

Keiko Yamanaka

University of California, Berkeley

### Influx of Global Migrants

In June 1990 Japan implemented a revised immigration law which, however, retained the long standing principle of limiting foreign labor to skilled occupations. The revision, a governmental response to rising numbers of illegal workers, mostly from other Asian countries, instituted new criminal penalties for employers found to have hired illegal foreigners. At the same time it created a visa category exclusively for foreign descendants of Japanese emigrates (Nikkeijin) up to the third generation, which provided for long-term residence, unrestricted by occupation. As a result, a large influx of Nikkeijin migrants arrived, most of them from Brazil and Peru, reaching more than 200,000 in the next five years.

The law notwithstanding, unskilled immigrant workers, documented and undocumented, from Asia and Latin America continue to labor in jobs long shunned by Japanese in such industries as manufacturing, construction and services. This has created in many non-metropolitan cities, most of whose residents had never before seen foreigners, a labor force rigidly stratified by such characteristics as nationality, legal status and gender. It also brought about rapid "grassroots globalization."

Currently, Japan hosts two major unskilled immigrant populations: 280,000 Nikkeijin and their dependents, and an estimated 300,000 non-Nikkeijin Asians of diverse nationalities who have overstayed tourist and other short-term visas. In addition, the country is home to 650,000 Koreans and 250,000 Chinese who have lived there since before the World War II era, and another 300,000 foreign residents (including professionals, students, permanent residents and relatives of Japanese). Altogether, foreign residents numbered 1.8 million (1.5 million registered and an estimated 0.3 million unregistered) in 1997, accounting for 1.4 percent of Japan's total population of 126 million.

These immigrants, regardless of their history or legal status, have routinely suffered various forms of discrimination and exclusion at the hands of Japanese bureaucracy, industry and citizenry. Koreans have long fought for civil rights as permanent residents, taxpayers and former colonial citizens in the country to which they immigrated more than fifty years ago. Newcomers from Latin America and Asia have also increasingly asserted their social and economic rights, challenging the 1990 immigration order that defined the length and conditions of residence in the country. In response, concerned Japanese citizens have formed support groups to provide cultural and technical assistance to immigrants, thereby

contributing to achievement of human rights and equal opportunities.

### Challenges to the 1990 Immigration Order

In the fall of 1999, two legal cases filed by recent immigrants were symptomatic of the growing pressure for the state to remove institutional discrimination embedded in its treatment of immigrants and their families, and in citizens' attitudes and behaviors toward them.

#### *Illegal Families*

The first legal challenge took place in September 1999, when twenty one illegal visa overstayers voluntarily appeared before the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice to file a petition for Special Permission To Stay (tokubetsu zairyu kyoka), a form of amnesty to normalize their illegal status. Up to then Japan had granted normalization only to those foreigners who were married, or otherwise related, to Japanese citizens. The petitioners were long-term residents of the Tokyo metropolitan area from Bangladesh, Iran and Myanmar, comprising five families including eight children, and two unaccompanied men. Their actions moved many Japanese citizens and non-profit groups, including academics, who soon found themselves campaigning on the immigrants' behalf in the streets and on the internet, collecting signatures in their support.

In early February 2000, the Ministry of Justice announced the first result of its reviews of the petitioners' cases, when it granted normalization to one Iranian couple and their 15 year-old son, while denying it to the Myanmar couple and their 2 year-old daughter. By mid-February, the Ministry had announced its decisions on the remaining cases. These decisions granted amnesty to three Iranian couples and their six children, and to the mother of one of the three husbands. At the same time, the Ministry denied amnesty to the two unaccompanied men, both of whom had been on medical treatment for severe disabilities, one of them caused by an accident on the job.

These Ministerial decisions reveal newly emerging standards for normalizing the illegal status of visa-overstayers and their dependents. In each case in which the state authority granted normalization, it took into consideration the fact that the family included one or more school age children who had grown up in Japan and were attending a Japanese school. By granting normalization to the entire family of the school-attending child, the state recognized that uprooting such a child could cause severe cultural maladjustment if the child were to be deported to a "home" country which he or she had never seen. It also recognized the importance of family ties without which the child would face damaging emotional, cultural and economic stress. In sharp contrast, the Myanmar couple with an infant, not yet socialized to be "Japanese," was denied amnesty. These de facto immigration policies are

expected to affect five to six thousand undocumented children currently attending Japanese schools and their undocumented parents and siblings.

### *Racial Discrimination*

The second legal challenge to discrimination discussed here, is a lawsuit brought by Brazilian journalist, Ana Bortz, the non-Nikkeijin wife of a Nikkeijin man in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture. In August 1998, during my research on immigrant workers there, Bortz sued a jewelry store owner and his mother whom, she testified, had refused to serve her and attempted to expel her from their store solely on the basis of her “nationality.” This incident reveals an irony embedded in the revised immigration law. It had opened the door to Nikkeijin based on their ancestral ties and presumed cultural congeniality with Japanese. But rather than being “Japanese,” the Nikkeijin turned out to be “Brazilian.” The expectation of cultural congeniality was unfulfilled. In the first few years of contact, Japanese and Nikkeijin experienced serious conflict and miscommunication based on linguistic and cultural differences. Nikkeijin found themselves to be regarded as foreigners and low class migrants from poor countries despite the “Japanese” appearance of many of them. By the mid-1990s, many Japanese perceived them to be troublemakers and potential criminals. This perception was soon to be put to a legal test by Ana Bortz.

On October 12, 1999, a District Court judge astounded the nation by ruling that Ana Bortz had suffered discrimination because of her Brazilian nationality and ordered the defendants to pay \$15,000 in compensation. The ruling was based on a legal premise, unprecedented in Japan, that its 1995 ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, made it mandatory that Japanese citizens abide by its provisions. Despite its obligation as a signatory to the Convention’s principles, the government had failed to legislate against “all forms of racial discrimination,” broadly defined. The judge ruled that in the absence of such legislation, the Articles of the International Convention would serve as the standard for defining illegal discrimination and would provide the basis for compensating the plaintiff for damage the discrimination had inflicted upon her. Japanese courts had never before ruled on a discrimination case between private persons. Thus, the Bortz case stands as the first legal judgment in Japanese history on the issue of discrimination, and therefore sets a precedent for future anti-discrimination litigation. Its significance has been recognized far beyond Japan. It was, for example, the subject of a front-page story in the New York Times of November 15, 1999.

### Immigrants Here to Stay

The results of these two legal challenges clearly indicate significant and rapid changes in the social and political dynamics of ethnic minority relations in Japan. Until

recently, all parties—the state, citizens and immigrants themselves—took it for granted that immigrants would remain in the country only temporarily. By the late 1990s, this expectation had been proven to be unrealistic. Despite Japan’s deepening economic crisis during the 1990s, the Nikkeijin population increased every year, reaching 280,000 in 1997, while the number of illegal immigrants remained constant throughout the 1990s at about 300,000. Immigrants’ prolonged residence in Japan is at least partially explained by the stagnant economies and social instability in their home countries. The realization that immigrants are likely to remain has made local governments and citizens alert to the emergence of Japan as a multicultural society. Citizens now face the fact that global migrants bring with them global standards to which local standards need to adjust. The Ana Bortz lawsuit exemplifies this effect of globalization.

In cities where many immigrants have settled, local administrators have faced overwhelming tasks in providing necessary services in housing, health and education. While the central government sets national policies on immigrants’ entry and exit, it is local governments that receive immigrants and must respond to their needs. The administrative gap between national and local levels is growing larger as many more immigrants prolong their stay indefinitely and demand more services, the burden of which falls on local governments. Since the early 1990s the absence of inexpensive health care for immigrants has become a political issue in many cities. In 1992, the central government announced that local governments, which were to administer the services of the National Health Insurance Program, were to exclude immigrant workers from it. In addition, employers, who are mostly small-scale labor brokers, tend to ignore legal requirements to provide health benefits for their employees, including immigrants. As a result, few immigrants and their dependents benefit from health insurance.

In the area of education, immigrant children arriving with their parents face serious difficulty in making the transition from their native educational systems to the Japanese system. The influx of foreign children has caught local schools and teachers poorly-prepared for their instruction. Foreign children born and raised in Japan, attend Japanese schools, speak Japanese outside of the family and adopt Japanese habits and values. Immigrant parents who intend to return to their home countries, feel threatened by their children’s “Japanization.” The most formidable barrier to the future success of children who grow up culturally Japanese, is lack of citizenship. The Japanese Nationality Law grants citizenship on the principle of *jus sanguinis*. This, as the case of Koreans in Japan makes clear, has made it extremely difficult if not impossible, for immigrant families to acquire citizenship even after generations of residence. Without Japanese citizenship, descendants of immigrants are fated to experience irreconcilable contradictions between their

identities and their rights in the country of their birth, education and socialization. The mounting problems facing immigrants have drawn Japanese volunteers into social activism. Included are health care professionals, legal experts, community activists, labor unionists, and religious groups. Coincidentally in March 1998, Japan promulgated a Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities, which has encouraged citizens to organize non-profit groups for a variety of domestic and international causes. Although still few in number, some of these non-profits are dedicated to immigrant rights and have already succeeded in achieving positive results, as demonstrated by the case of the twenty one immigrants who petitioned for amnesty. These social and political processes affecting immigrant issues, have taken place in the context of the fact that Japan is currently undergoing drastic economic and demographic changes. The slowed economy in the 1990s has triggered many institutional changes in corporations, banking, labor and employment practices, and social security. The sharp drop in Japan's birth rate has made it the world's most rapidly aging society. Population decline is expected to begin by the early twenty-first century with obvious consequences for the labor supply and immigration.

Today, Japan stands at the threshold of multiculturalism as a result of global migration in the past decade. Until recently the nation has turned a blind eye to deep-rooted and pervasive racism inflicted on its "invisible races," predominantly Koreans and Burakumin (Japan's outcaste group, comprising nearly 3 million citizens according to the Buraku Liberation League). With the growing population of "visible races," such as Iranians, Bangladeshis, Brazilians and many others, the nation cannot avoid acknowledging its increasing heterogeneity and acting in accordance with international standards of human rights to guarantee equality to all. This requires the recognition that internal diversity will be a valuable resource for the nation's cultural enrichment and political credibility in this progressively "borderless" world.

Sponsors: Section on International Migration and World Systems Section  
 Organizer: Luin Goldring, York University.

**PAPERS:**

**Immigrant Flows: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Economic, Demographic and Political Influences.** Elizabeth Clifford, Connecticut College and Brian Gran, University of Kentucky

**Migration in the Periphery: A Case Comparison of Guatemalan Migration to Mexico and Haitian Migration to the Dominican Republic.** Marion Carter and Meredith Kleykamp, Princeton University

**Differences in Welfare States and Immigrants' Incorporation: A German-American Comparison.** Hermann Kurthen, SUNY Stony Brook

**Labor Migration Policy and the Governance of the Construction Industry in Israel and Japan.** David Bartram, Haverford College

**2. IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

Organizer and Presider: Luis M. Falcón, Northeastern University

**PAPERS:**

**Immigrant Dreams and American Realities: Blacks, Jews, and Koreans in Urban America.** Jennifer Lee, University of California at Los Angeles

**Homeownership and the American Dream: A Study of Homeownership Attainment by Asian Immigrants.** Sharon Lee and Barry Edmonston, Portland State University

**Occupational Attainment and Mobility of Mexican and Other Formerly Unauthorized Immigrants.** Mary G. Powers, Fordham University, William Seltzer, Fordham University, and Ellen P. Kraly, Colgate University.

**Immigrant Day Laborers as Entrepreneurs.** Abel Valenzuela, University of California at Los Angeles

**BE SURE TO CHECK THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION WEB SITE FOR LINKS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS:** <http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~intermig/>

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION  
 REGULAR SESSIONS  
 AT THE  
 2000 ASA MEETING:**

**1. COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE WORLD SYSTEM**

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.

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

**SECTION**

**ROUNDTABLES**

**REFEREED ROUNDTABLES**

Organizer: Audrey Singer, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

**ROUNDTABLES:**

1. Immigrant Health

Presider: Young Ik Cho, University of Illinois at Chicago

**The Effects of Immigration on Self-Rated Health: An Assessment of Competing Theories.** Young Ik Cho, University of Illinois at Chicago and Timothy P. Johnson, University of Illinois at Chicago

**Racial and Ethnic Differentials in Immigrant Health: Unpacking the Epidemiological Paradox.** Miguel Ceballos, University of Wisconsin, Madison

**Immigrant Generation, Assimilation or Adolescent Psychological Wellbeing?** Kathryn Harker, University of North Carolina

2. Education

Presider: Jennifer Glick, Arizona State University

**Parental Expectations and Post-Secondary School Participation among Immigrant and Native Youth in the United States.** Jennifer Glick, Arizona State University and Michael J. White, Brown University

**To What Extent Does Education Differentially Mitigate the Effects Of Disadvantaged Statuses: An Exploration of Interactive and Immigrant Adaptation Models.** Melanie Heron, Florida State University

3. Latino Immigration

Presider: Eileen McConnell, University of Notre Dame

**Amigos de Muchos Colores: The Friendship Formation of Mexican Immigrants in the**

**American Southwest and Midwest.** Eileen McConnell, University of Notre Dame

**Prejudice and Discrimination: A Study of Immigrant's Perceptions in the Midwest.** Antonio Menendez-Alarcon, Butler University and Kate B. Novak, Butler University

**The Opening of New Frontiers for Latino Migration in the United States: The Case of Dalton, Georgia.** Victor Zúñiga, Universidad de Monterrey and Rubén Hernández-León, University of Pennsylvania

4. Naturalization

Presider: Catherine Simpson Bueker, Brown University

**The 1996 Welfare Reform Act: Its Differential Impacts on Male and Female Naturalization Rates.** Catherine Simpson Bueker, Brown University

**U.S. Naturalization in Historic Perspective: What Can the Past Tell us about the Present?** Irene Bloemraad, Harvard University

5. Undocumented Immigration: Legal Categories and

Cultural Stereotypes. Presider: Cecilia Menjivar, Arizona State University.

**Refugees and Illegal Immigration: Problems in Overlapping Legal and Humanitarian Categories.** David Haines, George Mason University

**Illegal Europeans: Transients Between Two Societies.**

Elzbieta Gozdzik, Refugee Mental Health Program, CMHS

**Policy Responses to Irregular Immigration Flows:**

**The U.S. Case.** Linda Gordon and Lisa Roney, Office of Policy and Planning, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

6. Immigration and the Welfare State

Presider: Navid Ghani, SUNY at Stonybrook

**Integration through Equal Opportunities in a Scandinavian Welfare State: The Norwegian Case.**

Navid Ghani, SUNY at Stonybrook

7. Immigration and Identity

Presider: Ryoko Yamamoto, University of Missouri-Columbia

**Immigration Race and Identity in the United States.**

Ryoko Yamamoto, University of Missouri-Columbia

**Ethnic Identity Among Second-Generation Korean Americans in New York City.** Sara Lee, Columbia University

8. Gender. Presider: Guida Man, York University

**The Experience of Chinese Immigrant Women in Canada: An Exploration in Gender, Race and Class.** Guida Man, York University and Valerie Preston, York University

**Albanian Immigrant Women in the United States: The Importance of Culture in Everyday Life.** Tara Parrello, Fordham University

9. Immigrants and Natives

Presider: Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Los Angeles

**Assimilation or Enduring Racial Boundaries? Generational Differences in Inter-marriage among United States Groups.** Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Los Angeles

**Social Distance between Native Germans and Migrants of Different Nationalities in Germany as a Condition of the Context in the Process of Integration.** Anja Steinbach, Chemnitz University of Technology and State University of New York at Albany

10. Migration Decision Making and Settlement

Presider: Ai-hsuan Sandra Ma, National Chengchi University

**The Duality of Migration Decision Making: The Cases of Chinese and Taiwanese Scientists in the United States.** Ai-hsuan Sandra Ma, National Chengchi University

**Coming to America: Anticipations and Experiences of Korean Immigrants.** Joseph M. Conforti, SUNY at Old Westbury, Manjae Kim, Kangnung National University, Eunseong Kim, Indiana University

11. The Role of Organizations

Presider: Lorraine Majka, University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania

**Opportunities, Constraints and Disadvantage: The Nongovernmental and Public Sectors and Southeast Asians.** Lorraine Majka, University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania

**Asian Bodies in American Medical Settings: Taiwanese Immigrants' Medical Experiences in East Lansing.** Chien-Juh Gu, Michigan State University

**Assessing the Role of Community Based Organizations in the Socio-Economic Adaptation and Incorporation of Immigrants.** Hector Cordero-Guzman, New School University

12. Networks

Presider: William Stevens, Northwestern University

**Naming Networks: Using Conceptual Categories of Migration Networks.** William Stevens, Northwestern University

**Immigrant School Achievement and Network Closure Models of Social Capital.** Carl L. Bankston III, Tulane University and Min Zhou, University of California, Los Angeles

**The Role of Networks in the Incorporation of Immigrant Engineers.** Ana Martinez, University of California, Los Angeles

13. Immigrant Composition and Economic Assimilation

Presider: William Seltzer, Fordham University

**Comparing the Composition of Immigrants Over Time: Some Research Issues.** William Seltzer, Fordham University, Mary Powers, Fordham University, and Ellen Percy Kraly, Colgate University

**Transferability of Skills and Self-selection among African Male Immigrants in the United States.** Ami R. Moore, Bowling Green State University

**Immigrants' Earnings by Geographical Groups: An Application of the Hierarchical Linear Model.** Yukio Kawano, Johns Hopkins University

14. Transnational Migration

Presider: Eric Popkin, Sarah Lawrence College

**Guatemalan Political Transnationalism: Constructing State Linkages With Migrant Communities in a Post-War Context.** Eric Popkin, Sarah Lawrence College

**Paper Title: To be announced.** Patricia Landolt Marticorena, Simon Fraser University

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES FOR  
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION  
SECTION OFFICERS' ELECTION**

Chair of Nominations Committee: Marta Tienda

Chair-Elect

**IVAN LIGHT**

Present Position: Professor, University of California-Los Angeles. Education: PhD, University of California-Berkeley (1969). Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Council, Section on International Migration (1995-98). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: "Globalization, Vacancy Chains or Migration Networks? Immigrant Employment and Income in Greater Los Angeles, 1970-1990," edited by Don Kalb, *Globalization, Inequality and Difference*, University of Utrecht (forthcoming); Co-Author with Steven Gold, *Ethnic Economies* (2000); Co-Author with Richard E. Isralowitz, *Immigrant Entrepreneurs and Immigrant Absorption in the United States and Israel* (1997); Co-Author with Carolyn Rosenstein, *Race, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship in Urban America*, Aldine de Gruyter (1995); "The Ethnic Economy," edited by Neil Smelser, *Handbook of Economic Sociology*, Princeton University Press (1994).

### **JOHN R. LOGAN**

Present Position: Professor, Department of Sociology and Department of Public Administration and Policy (1986-present), and Director, Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research (1999-present), SUNY at Albany. Education: PhD, University of California-Berkeley (1974). Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Committee on Publications (1998-2001); Spivack Program Advisory Committee (1997-2000); Editorial Board, *Contemporary Sociology* (1997-99), *American Sociological Review* (1985-87). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Co-Author with Richard D. Alba, "Does Race Matter Less for the Truly Advantaged? Residential Patterns in the New York Metropolis," edited by Marlese Durr, *The New Politics of Race: From DuBois to the 21st Century*, Praeger (2000); "Suburbanization," edited by Edgar Borgatta, *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, second edition, MacMillan (2000); Co-Author with Richard D. Alba, "Minority Niches and Immigrant Enclaves in New York and Los Angeles: Trends and Impacts," edited by Frank Bean and Stephanie Bell-Rose, *Immigration and Opportunity: Race, Ethnicity, and Employment in the United States*, Russell Sage Foundation (2000); Co-Author with Yanjie Bian and Xiaolong Shu, "Economic Reform and the Gender Wage Gap in China," edited by Barbara Entwisle and Gail E. Henderson, *Re-Drawing Boundaries: Work, Household, and Gender in China*, University of California Press (2000); Co-Author with Glenna D. Spitze, *Family Ties: Enduring Relations between Parents and Their Grown Children*, Temple University Press (1996; Recipient, William J. Goode Distinguished Book Award, Section on Sociology of the Family, American Sociological Association, 1997).

### Secretary-Treasurer

### **KRISTIN E. ESPINOSA**

Present Position: Assistant Professor of Sociology and Urban Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (1997-

present). Education: PhD, University of Chicago (1997). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Co-Author with Douglas S. Massey, "Determinants of English Proficiency Among Mexican Migrants to the United States," *International Migration Review* 31 (1997); Co-Author with Douglas S. Massey, "What's Driving Mexico-U.S. Migration? A Theoretical, Empirical and Policy Analysis," *American Journal of Sociology* 102 (1997); Co-Author with Douglas S. Massey, "Undocumented Migration and the Quantity and Quality of Social Capital," *Soziale Welt* (1997; also forthcoming in *Migration and Transnational Social Spaces*, edited by Ludger Pries, 1999); Co-Author with Marta Tienda, "The Settlement and Secondary Migration Patterns of Legalized Aliens: Insights from LAPS Data," edited by Barry Edmonston and Jeffrey Passel, *Immigration and Ethnicity: The Integration of America's Newest Arrivals*, Urban Institute Press; Book Review of Neil Foley's *The White Scourge: Mexicans, Blacks, and Poor Whites in Texas Cotton Culture*, in *Contemporary Sociology*.

### **ZAI LIANG**

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, City University of New York-Queens College. Education: PhD, University of Chicago (1992). Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Program Committee (2000-2001). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Co-Author with Wenzhen Ye, "From Fujian to New York: Understanding the New Chinese Immigration," edited by David Kyle and Rey Koslowski, *Global Human Smuggling: Comparative Perspectives*, Johns Hopkins University Press (forthcoming); Review Panel Member, Social Sciences, Nursing, Epidemiology, and Methods (formerly the Social Sciences and Population Study Section), NIH/NICHHD (1999-present); Co-Author with Naomi Ito, "Intermarriage of Asian Americans in the New York City Region: Contemporary Patterns and Future Prospects," *International Migration Review* (1999); Co-Author with Michael J. White, "Market Transition, Government Policies, and Interprovincial Migration in China: 1983-1988," *Economic Development and Cultural Change* (1997); "On the Measurement of Naturalization," *Demography* (1994).

### Council

### **LUIS FALCÓN**

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University (1989-present). Education: PhD, Cornell University (1987). Offices, Committee Memberships, and Editorial Appointments Held in ASA: Advisory Committee, Minority Fellowship Program (1996-98); Chair, Section on Latino/a Sociology (1995-96). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Co-Author with Katherine Tucker, "Prevalence and Correlates of Depressive Symptoms Among Hispanic Elders in Massachusetts," *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*

(forthcoming); Co-Author with Edwin Melendez, "Searching for Jobs in Urban Labor Markets: Blacks, Latinos, and Whites in Four American Cities," edited by L. Bobo, Alice O'Connor, and Chris Tilly, Multi-City: Volume on Urban Inequality, Russell Sage Foundation (2000); Co-Author with Edwin Melendez, "Closing the Social Mismatch Gap: Lessons from the Latino Experience," The State of Hispanic America: Strengthening Employment Opportunities for Latino Workers, National Council of La Raza (2000); Co-Author with Katherine Tucker, Lisa Bianchi, Eduardo Cacho, and Odilia Bermudez, "Self-reported Prevalence and Health Correlates of Functional Limitation and Disability Among Massachusetts Elderly Hispanics and a Non-Hispanic White Neighborhood Comparison Group," Journal of Gerontology: Medical Sciences (2000); Co-Author with Odilia Bermudez and Katherine Tucker, "Intake and Food Sources of Macronutrients Among Hispanic Elders: Association with Ethnicity, Acculturation, and Length of Residence in the United States," Journal of the American Dietetic Association (2000) .

**LUIS EDUARDO GUARNIZO**

Present Position: Assistant Professor of Sociology, Department of Human and Community Development, University of California-Davis. Education: PhD, Johns Hopkins University (1993). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Visiting Scholar, Center for US-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego; Visiting Scholar, Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen; published articles in The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power, Political Power and Social Theory, and Race, and Ethnic Relations.

**KAREN A. WOODROW-LAFIELD**

Present Position: Associate Professor of Sociology, Mississippi State University (1996-present). Education: PhD, University of Illinois (1984). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Editorial Board, Population Research and Policy Review (1999-2002); "Labor Migration, Family Integration, and the New America During the Twentieth Century," Illegal Immigration in America: A Reference Handbook (1999); Co-Author with Frank D. Bean, Rodolfo Tuiran, and Rodolfo Corona, "Quantification of Migration Between Mexico and the United States," Migration Between Mexico and the United States: Binational Study (1998); "Undocumented Residents in the United States in 1990," International Migration Review (1998); "Emigration from the United States: Multiplicity Survey Evidence," Population Research and Policy Review (1996).

**JEFFREY G. REITZ**

Present Position: Robert F. Harney Professor of Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies, Professor of Sociology, and Research Associate, Centre for Industrial

Relations, University of Toronto; William Lyon Mackenzie King Professor of Canadian Studies, Harvard University (2000-2001). Education: PhD, Columbia University (1972). Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Warmth of the Welcome: The Social Causes of Economic Success for Immigrants in Different Nations and Cities, Westview Press (1998); Co-Author with Joachim Frick, Tony Calabrese, and Gert Wagner, "The Institutional Framework of Ethnic Employment Disadvantage: A Comparison of Germany and Canada," Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (1999); Co-Author with Sherilyn Sklar, "Culture, Race, and the Economic Assimilation of Immigrants," Sociological Forum (1997); Co-Author with Raymond Breton, The Illusion of Difference: Realities of Ethnicity in Canada and the United States, Howe Institute (1994); Co-Author with R. Breton, W.W. Isajiw, and W.E. Kalbach, Ethnic Identity and Equality: Varieties of Experience in a Canadian City, University of Toronto Press (1990).

Council, Student Member

**IRENE BLOEMRAAD**

Present Position: PhD Candidate, Harvard University. Education: MA and BA, McGill University. Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Dissertation research is on the political incorporation of immigrants in the United States and Canada; publications cover topics of Portuguese immigration in North America, debates on citizenship and the place of minorities in Quebec nationalism.

**KATHY KAUFMAN**

Education: PhD Candidate, Columbia University. Publications and Professional Accomplishments: Predoctoral International Migration Fellowship, Social Science Research Council; Graduate Fellowship, National Science Foundation; PhD Dissertation, "Outsourcing the Hearth: The Impact of Immigration on the Strategic Allocation of Labor in American Families" (published in Immigration Research for a New Century: Multidisciplinary Perspectives, edited by Nancy Foner, Rubén G. Rumbaut and Steven J. Gold. Russell Sage Foundation, forthcoming).

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**GLOBAL NETWORKS: A JOURNAL OF TRANSNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

*Global Networks* is a new journal for the social scientific understanding of globalization and transnationalism. It is produced by an international team of Editors and Regional Editors, guaranteeing papers a world-wide profile.

Contributions are now welcome from any social science discipline, including anthropology, sociology and geography.

Blackwell Publishers Oxford ISSN 1470-2266

Further details at:

<http://www.blackwellpublishers.co.uk/journals/glob>

Submissions (3 copies) and queries to:

The Editor, *Global Networks*, ISCA, 51 Banbury Road, Oxford, OX2 6PE, UK

Email: [global.networks@keb.ox.ac.uk](mailto:global.networks@keb.ox.ac.uk)

**PREMA KURIEN**, University of Southern California, has been awarded a fellowship from the Center for the Study of Religion, Princeton University for 2000-2001. Her project is to write a book manuscript entitled "The Emergence of American Hinduism: Genteel Multiculturalism and Militant Fundamentalism" based on her research on Hindu Indian Americans.

**REINVENTING SOCIETY IN THE NEW ECONOMY** A conference, organized by Professor Jeffrey G. Reitz and Professor Ray Breton, is planned for MARCH 9-10, 2001. Sessions are planned on a variety of issues relating to ethnic diversity, social inequality, international relations, and others.

Sponsored by Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto. For further information contact [ethplur@chass.utoronto.ca](mailto:ethplur@chass.utoronto.ca)

#### **JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION: METROPOLIS RESEARCH AND POLICY REVIEW**

A Quarterly Publication Starting in 2000

In the past few decades, international migration and the associated issue of integration of newcomers and their children have become major policy concerns for an increasing number of states. As a result, the traditional distinctions between immigrant-receiving countries on the one hand, and so-called "nation-states" on the other, are no longer tenable. The global importance of migration is reflected in a number of relatively new journals dealing with issues of ethnicity, migration and integration. None of these journals, however, focuses specifically on the relations between research and policy. This is a main defining feature of the Journal of International Migration and Integration (JIMI). As such, JIMI reflects the mandate of the Metropolis Project, as it provides a forum for policy-makers, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGO's), and university-based researchers to discuss common issues and promote cooperation.

Please address all inquiries and manuscripts to:  
Editor

Journal of International Migration and Integration

Prairie Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Integration

1-17 Humanities Centre  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E5  
Canada

Tel: 780-492-0635

Fax: 780-492-2594

E-mail address: <[jjimi@ualberta.ca](mailto:jjimi@ualberta.ca)>

Website: <<http://jjimi.metropolis.net>>

#### **THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN FORCED MIGRATION AND REFUGEE STUDIES**

The American University in Cairo (AUC) is offering a one-year post-graduate Diploma in Forced Migration and Refugee Studies. This multidisciplinary program begins in September 2000 and will offer specialized courses and opportunities to study refugee issues from such wide-ranging perspectives as anthropology, international law, political science, psychology, and sociology.

The program is designed to meet the needs of those individuals who are currently working with refugees, those who seek to enter this field, or whose research interests will center on issues of forced migration in both Africa and the Middle East.

Applicants seeking admission to the Diploma in Forced Migration and Refugee Studies must meet the requirements for graduate admission to AUC and must meet the University's language requirements. General information about Graduate Studies at AUC can be found at: <http://www.aucegypt.edu/www/Graduate/OGSR.htm>  
- Application forms may be found at:  
<http://www.aucegypt.edu/www/Graduate/DLappl.htm>  
- Students wishing to apply on-line, go to:  
<https://www.applyweb.com/aw?auc>

Inquiries and Applications for the Graduate Diploma in Forced Migration and Refugee Studies Diploma should be forwarded to:

Mr. Leben Nelson Moro, Administrative Assistant  
Office of African Studies, The American University in  
Cairo, P.O. Box 2511, 113 Sharia Kasr El Aini  
Cairo, Egypt, Telephone: 20-2-354-2964  
Fax: 20-2-355-7565. Email: [leben@aucegypt.edu](mailto:leben@aucegypt.edu)  
Visit the Website of The American University in Cairo at:  
[www.aucegypt.edu](http://www.aucegypt.edu).

#### **RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

**IN**

#### **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Jeffrey G. Reitz, Joachim R. Frick, Tony Calabrese and Gert C. Wagner (1999). "The Institutional Framework of Ethnic Employment Disadvantage: A Comparison of Germany and Canada" in JOURNAL OF ETHNIC AND MIGRATION STUDIES, Vol. 25, 3: 397-443.

ETHNIC ECONOMIES by Ivan Light and Steven J. Gold (Academic Press, 2000) ISBN: 0122871553 To Order call USA/Canada: 1-800-321-5068 / Fax: 1-800-874-6418

"ETHNIC ECONOMIES is a thorough and systematic incursion into a topic of increasing importance. The book puts paid to the persistent assumption that only salaried employment in the general labor market counts. It shows instead how 'small' can be 'big' when it comes to promoting the survival and economics advancement of minorities. Light and Gold have produced a complex, textured argument well worth studying by those interested in ethnic inequality, success and failure." --ALEJANDRO PORTES, Princeton University, and Past President, American Sociological Association.

#### CONTENTS:

Preface. The Ethnic Economy Since Weber. The Size of Ethnic Economies. Wealth, Income, Employment. Class Resources. Ethnic Resources. Gender and Families in Ethnic Economies. Ethnic Economies and Ethnic Communities. Forms of Disadvantage. Credit Issues in the Ethnic Ownership Economy.

ETHNIC ECONOMIES bibliography online at:  
<http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~intermig/ethecon/>

BLACK IDENTITIES: WEST INDIAN IMMIGRANT DREAMS AND AMERICAN REALITIES by Mary C. Waters. (Harvard University Press, 2000).

The story of West Indian immigrants to the United States is considered a great success. Many of these adoptive citizens have prospered, including General Colin Powell. But Mary Waters tells a very different story about immigrants from the West Indies, especially their children. She finds that when the immigrants first arrive, their knowledge of English, their skills and contacts, their self-respect, and their optimistic assessment of American race relations facilitate their integration into the American economic structure. Over time, however, the realities of American race relations begin to swamp their positive cultural values. Persistent, blatant racial discrimination soon undermines the openness to whites the immigrants have when they first arrive. Discrimination in housing channels them into neighborhoods with inadequate city services and high crime rates. Inferior public schools undermine their hopes for their children's future. Low wages and poor working conditions are no longer attractive for their children, who use American and not Caribbean standards to measure success. Ultimately, the values that gained these first-generation immigrants initial success--a willingness to work hard, a lack of attention to

racism, a desire for education, an incentive to save--are undermined by the realities of life in the United States. In many families, the hard-won relative success of the parents is followed by the downward slide of their children. Contrary to long-held beliefs, Waters finds, those who resist Americanization are most likely to succeed economically, especially in the second generation.

KIBBUTZNIKS IN THE DIASPORA by Naama Sabar (State University of New York Press, 2000)

TRANSITIONS: RUSSIANS, ETHIOPIANS AND BEDOUINS IN ISRAEL'S NEGEV DESERT by Richard Isralowitz and Jonathan Friedlander (eds.) and Ron Kelley Photographer. (Ashgate 2000). An extraordinary photo-documentation of the lives of three uniquely different people and their living environment. [www.ashgate.com](http://www.ashgate.com). Features 74 brilliant photographs.

"WE NEED TWO WORLDS". CHINESE IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATIONS IN A WESTERN SOCIETY by Li Minghuan. (Amsterdam University Press, 2000), 289 pp, ISBN 90.5356.402.0

The Center for Immigration Studies has published the following Backgrounders, which can be downloaded free of charge at <http://www.cis.org/backgrounders.htm> -- GUEST WORKER PROGRAMS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY by Phillip Martin, University of California, Davis. <http://www.cis.org/back400.pdf>

THE VOLUME AND DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND TRANSNATIONAL SOCIAL SPACES by Thomas Faist. (Oxford University Press, 2000).

THE HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE Charles Hirschman, Josh DeWind, and Philip Kasinitz, editors. (Russell Sage Foundation, 1999).

IMMIGRATION AND OPPORTUNITY: RACE, ETHNICITY, AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES Frank D. Bean and Stephanie Bell-Rose, editors. (Russell Sage Foundation, 1999).

ON BORDERS: PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. David Macdonald, editor. (Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) and St. Martin's Press, 2000). More information on SAMP Website: [www.queensu.ca/samp](http://www.queensu.ca/samp) or contact: [samp@POST.QUEENSU.CA](mailto:samp@POST.QUEENSU.CA)

Special thanks to Lisa J. Gold for help in preparing this issue of WORLD ON THE MOVE.