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NEWSLETTER 1 – SPRING 1995

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**BIRTH OF A SECTION:
COMMENTS FROM THE CHAIR**

Rubén G. Rumbaut

Michigan State University

It seems only fitting, in retrospect, that our section should have been born along the Immigrant Sunbelt of America. It was conceived in San Diego in January 1993, developed in Miami later that year, and born in Los Angeles in 1994. The organizational meeting that established the Section on International Migration at the 1994 ASA annual meetings in Los Angeles was the culmination of a yearlong planning process led by a steering committee of a dozen colleagues who met to this end at the 1993 ASA meetings in Miami, and of a formal petition signed shortly thereafter by 150 ASA members from universities across the country. Los Angeles, today the largest and most diverse immigrant metropolis in the world, could not have been a more appropriate site for this birthing.

By early 1995, dues-paid membership in our section surpassed 200, nearly a tenth of whom reside in other countries (to put this in context, see the accompanying table listing the changing membership totals of all ASA sections over the past decade). That officially established us as the ASA's newest section and ensured that we will have a full program of papers and roundtables to celebrate our first birthday at the 1995 meetings in the nation's capital (a listing of all sessions and papers is also included in this first issue of our newsletter). But why this section? And why now?

The study of immigration has been a core area of concern for American sociology since its inception. Just as immigration has been a central theme of U.S. history, it too played a major role in the founding of the discipline in the early part of this century--above all in Chicago, whose dramatic growth and transformation at that time parallels in many respects that of Los Angeles today. In particular, as George Ritzer reminded us in his engaging Sociological Beginnings (1994), W.I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki's path breaking work, The Polish Peasant in Europe and America (1918-20), was instrumental in the development of sociology in the U.S.: it not only contributed a distinctive methodology and set the standard for theoretically-driven, large-scale empirical research, but its focus on the immigrant experience in America during a period in which massive immigration was transforming America itself solidified the status of sociology as a social science and as a distinct discipline. (Our section's principal prize has been named after those two pioneering scholars; it will be awarded annually beginning in 1996.)

As we near the end of the century, immigration has reemerged not only as a sociopolitical issue of extraordinary national and global import, but its complex and multifaceted study again constitutes one of the most vital and challenging areas of contemporary sociological theory and research. Indeed, international migration is one of the most important and powerful forces shaping human societies, not only in the United States but around the world¹ That has become all the more evident in the post-WWII era, as the size and global scale of contemporary flows continue to grow and diversify at accelerating rates. It is also evident that, while "immigration is the sincerest form of flattery," as a recent national news magazine put it memorably, today in the U.S. (and in other receiving nation-states) it is nonetheless open season on immigrants, from Proposition 187 in California to the Contract With America on Capitol Hill. The topic has become politically explosive, magnifying willy-nilly the social consequences of our work and our responsibility to the truth and to the commons that goes with it.

The field encompasses a wide range of forms of transnational population movements, coerced and uncoerced, from legal and illegal types of labor migrations, contract labor and "guest-worker" programs, to network-driven "chain migration" linking entire communities across national borders and "brain drain" flows of highly-skilled professionals from developing countries, to politically displaced asylum seekers and massive refugee movements in Asia, Africa Europe and the Americas.

It encompasses as well the proliferation of Diasporas and ethnicities formed worldwide through these mass dispersions, and a variety of modes of exit, reception and incorporation of different types of immigrants in different political, economic, social and cultural contexts. Given current global patterns and trends, international

¹A substantial and growing proportion of American-trained sociologists are immigrants themselves, from every part of the world. Remarkably, in fact, as Robert J. Stevenson reported recently in Footnotes (December 1003, "Where Do Sociologists Come From?"), of the 449 doctoral degrees in sociology produced in 1989-90 in the U.S., one third (31 percent) were granted to students who did their undergraduate work in non-U.S. universities.

migration--and the many critical issues associated with it for both sending and receiving societies--will become even more prominent in the future, and more consequential both for social policy and social science. To grasp these processes involves crossing all sorts of borders and bridges, intellectually and otherwise. Herein lies the challenge, and the promise, of our section.

Concomitant with the rapid rise of immigration to the U.S. over the past quarter century and with the burgeoning of

interest in the topic among sociologists, the area has developed a body of coherent theory and data that unite researchers in a common effort and scholarly dialogue--but one which, until now, had not been given full or adequate voice within the ASA. Sections serve vital functions to the ASA and the profession, and the lack of a section specifically focused on international migration issues has scattered the work of interested scholars over several sections, none of which hold immigration as central. The situation tended to discourage comparative approaches and to limit research papers delivered at ASA annual meetings to those that "fit" an existing institutional niche. We even know of colleagues who as graduate students in major universities were not allowed to pursue immigration as an area for their qualifying exams because it was not seen as a field in its own right.

Our section aims to remedy such problems by (1) legitimizing the field as a distinct area of study; (2) stimulating the creativity, vitality, and eclecticism of the field; (3) providing a forum for systematic scholarly exchanges that will focus on and reward the development of original theory and research on international migration (through this newsletter, our annual programs, the annual "Thomas and Znaniecki" prize for distinguished scholarship in the immigration field, and section awards for student research and career contributions); and (4) helping to ensure the integration of international migration theory and research, rather than its current fragmentation, within the profession. The effort should enrich the discipline as a whole--and, in the process, contribute more light than heat to the public debate on the causes and consequences of a world on the move.

The 1995 ASA annual meeting marks the first ever for the Section on International Migration. We have produced two exceptionally strong regular paper sessions, organized by Richard Alba and Ivan Light, plus refereed round tables that reflect both the broad scope of the field and the climate surrounding the debate (if not furor) over immigration issues today. All told, about three dozen papers written by five dozen authors and co-authors will be presented next August in Washington, D.C., under the umbrella of our section, helping to define the intellectual contours of the field. We look forward to seeing you there, and to making ASA history together.

FORGING A FIELD OF STUDY:

STATEMENT FROM THE

CHAIR-ELECT

Richard Alba

State University of New York at Albany

Our new section provides an opportunity to keep sociology abreast of one of the most important developments in the contemporary world, the growth in scale and increase in permanence of migration across national borders, as well as to break through some of the artificial boundaries in our own discipline that have impeded the comparative study of immigration and of the ethnic cleavages that spring from it. Immigration research has too often been the awkward stepchild in fields such as demography and urban/community studies and also too often has been "balkanized" among disciplinary subgroups with ethnically particular foci. No more need these barriers hold it back.

From my own perspective, I welcome especially the opportunity to forge a field of study that is "comparative" in the best sense of that term, drawing upon the experiences not just of different groups but of other societies that are, like the U.S., being transformed by immigration. The section can make a valuable contribution in this respect, by taking affirmative steps to incorporate non-U.S. perspectives and scholars in its work. For this reason, I was eager to organize "Global migration in comparative perspective" as one of the two inaugural sessions of the section. This establishes an embryonic tradition that, as section chair in 1995-96, I will work to develop. (I realize that this is just one of the many good thematic ideas to be found among our members; I hope to help the others develop in the section's work, too.)

While one rationale for forming a section is the opportunity to give greater intellectual coherence to a field, another concerns recognition: in this case, recognition for the historical and contemporary centrality of immigration research. One of the major benefits the section will bring us is the chance to reward work of fundamental importance and thereby to focus the attention of other sociologists on it. The awards established as one of the section's first official acts--the Thomas and Znaniecki Distinguished Scholarship Award for an outstanding recent work; the Distinguished Student Scholarship Award; and the Distinguished Career Award--must be made a salient part of our section's identity.

Finally, the work of building the section will require further recruitment of members. Our current membership total, approximately 280, does not reflect the depth of interest in our field that exists in the ASA membership at large. No

doubt, more sociologists will find us, as our activities become more prominent. But the section membership as a whole should adopt the goal of 400 members, which will lift us to the next notch of ASA privilege, within 2 years time. As chair-elect, I pledge to do all that I can to help meet this goal.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

REGULAR SESSIONS

AT THE

1995 ASA MEETING:

1. GLOBAL MIGRATION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Organizer and Presider: Richard Alba, State University of New York at Albany

PAPERS:

CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SYSTEMS: A REVIEW. Graeme Hugo, The University of Adelaide; Joaquin Arango, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Madrid; Ali Kouaouci, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Tunis; Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania; Adela Pellegrino, Montevideo, Uruguay; and J. Edward Taylor, U.C. Davis

MOVING EUROPEANS IN THE GLOBALIZING WORLDS: CONTEMPORARY MIGRATIONS IN A COMPARATIVE-HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE (1955-1994 vs. 1870-1914). Ewa Morawska, University of Pennsylvania; Willfried Spohn, Free University of Berlin

EXPLORING THE CAUSES OF FORCED MIGRATION: A POLLED TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS OF 108 COUNTRIES, 1974-1990. Susanne Schmeidl, Ohio State University

TWO SOCIETIES DIVIDED BY A COMMON LANGUAGE: IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC RELATIONS IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA. John Stone, George Mason University

CONTEXT AND OPPORTUNITY: MINORITIES IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Suzanne Model, University of Massachusetts-Amherst; David Ladipo, Bard College

2. IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: PROCESSES AND POLICIES

Organizer: Ivan Light, UCLA
Presider: Mehdi Bozorgmehr, CUNY City College

PAPERS:

DEPENDENCY, MIGRATION, AND ECONOMIC CYCLES: PATTERNS OF PUERTO RICAN MIGRATION TO THE MAINLAND UNITED STATES, 1969-1987. Robert Buck, San Diego State University; Jeb Booth, Northeastern University

GENDER, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, AND SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE ETHNIC ECONOMY. Arlene Dallalgar, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY VS. HUMAN RIGHTS? THE AMERICAN RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGE OF TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION. David Jacobson, Arizona State University.

THE ETHNIC SELF-IDENTITIES OF CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS A COMPARATIVE STUDY. Rubén G. Rumbaut, Michigan State University

COMING INTO THE COUNTRY: THE SOCIAL PROCESS OF BORDER CROSSING AMONG UNDOCUMENTED MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS. Audrey Singer, U.S. Department of Labor, and Jorge Durand, University of Guadalajara.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

SECTION

REFEREED ROUNDTABLES:

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Organizer: Rubén G. Rumbaut,
Michigan State University

PAPERS:

1. Ethnic Los Angeles I: Anglos, Asians, and Middle Eastern Immigrants

Presider: Mehdi Bozorgmehr, City College, City University of New York.

•"Anglos" and White Ethnics: Beyond Ethnicity.

Roger Waldinger and Michael Lichter, University of California, Los Angeles.

•"Asians: Deconstructing the "Model Minority." Lucie Cheng and Phillip Yang, UCLA.

•"Middle Easterners: A New Kind of Immigrant." Mehdi Bozorgmehr, City College, City University of New York; and Claudia Der-Martirosian, and Georges Sabagh, UCLA.

2. Ethnic Los Angeles II: Latino Immigrants and African Americans

Presider: Roger Waldinger, UCLA

•"Central Americans: On Their Way Up, or the Next Underclass?" David Lopéz, Eric Popkin, and Edward Telles, UCLA

•"Two Black L.A.s: Social and Economic Bifurcation." David Grant and Melvin Oliver UCLA; and Angela James, University of Southern California.

•"Competition for Jobs: Latino Immigrants vs. African Americans." Paul Ong and Abel Valenzuela, University of California, Los Angeles.

3. The Social Construction of International Migration

Presider: Ramón Grosfóguel, Hunter College, City University of New York..

•"Social Remittances: The Unexplored Connection Between Migration and Development." Peggy Levitt, Harvard University.

•"Massey's Six Principles of International Migration Revisited: The Case of Labor Migration for Azuay, Ecuador." David J. Kyle, The Johns Hopkins University.

•"International Caribbean Migration in Comparative Perspective." Ramón Grosfóguel, Hunter College, City University of New York.

4. Immigrant Men and Women

Presider: Shawn Malia Kanaiaupuni, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

•"Gendered Migration Processes: The Migration Decisions of Mexican Men and Women." Shawn Malia Kanaiaupuni, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

•"Age at Immigration Effects on the Nativity and Ethnicity of Foreign Foreign-Born Female's Spouses." Diann Meiller, University of Illinois, Urbana.

5. Entrepreneurship and Ethnic Attachment: Korean Immigrants in the U.S.

Presider: Pyong Gap Min, Queens College, City University of New York.

•"Is the Middleman Minority Theory Still Useful? The Experiences of Korean Small Business Owners in New York City." Eunju Lee, State University of New York at Albany.

•"Technological Improvements and Ethnic Attachment." Pyong Gap Min, Queens College, City University of New York.

6. Color, Class, and Conflict

Presider: William F. Danaher, Western Carolina University

•"Language and Looks: Asian and Latino Migration and its Ensuing Antagonisms." William F. Danaher, Western Carolina University; and Vincent J. Roscigno, North Carolina State Univ.

•"Continuing Scapegoating: The Status of California's Proposition 187." Heidi M. Edmunds, Baylor University.

7. The Politics of Immigration: Historical and Comparative Perspectives

Presider: Jan Lin, Amherst College.

•"Immigration and Nativism in Historical Perspective." Jan Lin, Amherst College.

•"The Political Asylum Debates in Germany: Extreme Politics in a Moderate Party System?" Ted Perlmutter, New York University.

•"Germany's Multiculturalism Debate Reconsidered: The Forgotten Dimension of Employment Equity." Hermann Kurthen, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

8. Reform and Control: U.S. Immigration and Refugee Policies

Presider: David Spener, University of Texas at Austin.

•"Unanticipated Consequences of U.S. Immigration Reform." Karen A. Woodrow-Lafield, State University of New York at Albany and U.S. Commission for Immigration Reform.

•"The Mexican Border Crossing Card and U.S. Border Control Policy: A Neglected Topic in the Immigration Debate." David Spener, the University of Texas at Austin.

•"Reform Spreads and Policy shifts: the Rise of the Conservative Movement and Changes in American Refugee Policies During the 1970's and 1980's." Brad Whorton, University of Kansas.

9. Immigrant and Refugee Flows

Presenter: Lynne L. Snowden, University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

•**Queues and Ladders: Gatekeeping and Composition of the Immigrant Flow.** B. Lindsay Lowell, U.S. Department of Labor.

•**Applying Disaster Research Models to Forced Migration: Can we Predict Refugee Flows Before They Occur?** Lynne L. Snowden, University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

MMIGRANT WASHINGTON:

THE CHANGING SOCIAL

"COMPLEXION"

OF POST-INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

Robert Manning
American University

Over the last thirty years, Washington has experienced a dramatic social and economic transformation. It has evolved from a bi-racial, "Southern" city to an international, multicultural metropolis. This socio-cultural metamorphosis has been accompanied by a profound shift in the interest of sociologists in the nation's capital: from a key source of research funding to a setting for serious academy inquiry. Indeed, the Federal City has been traditionally dismissed by scholars as an urban anachronism. This is due to its unique social history as a non-manufacturing or commercial trade center AND its reliance on African American laborers to the exclusion of immigrant workers. Ironically, it is these historical features which underlie the emergence of Washington D.C. as an exemplar of the post-industrial metropolis and thus a potential harbinger of future race and ethnic relations in the United States.

Unlike nearby Philadelphia and even Baltimore, the District of Columbia has been dependent upon slave and free African Americans for most of its manual and skilled workers since the founding of the city in 1790. Although this "race preference" is traditionally attributed to southern social norms, the reality is that the District could not compete with the rising wages offered to immigrants in the highly unionized, industrial cities of the late 19th century. As a result, the District the largest African American population of any U.S. city in 1890 --a distinction it held until the Great Black migration of World War I. Even so, African Americans remained relatively stable at about one-third of the District's population between 1870 and 1950 while the proportion of immigrants fell from 12.6% to 4.9%.

Three common misconceptions tend to obscure the extraordinary changes that defines Washington D.C. as a multicultural metropolis. First, the assumption that the

District has historically maintained an African American majority belies the fact that most residents of the District were white until the early 1960s. Today, the proportion of African Americans (65%) living in the District is due as much to the flight of white D.C. residents to the Maryland and Virginia suburbs as it is to the influx of Black migrants. Second, the small population of the District is frequently cited as a major deficiency that limits its scholarly importance. As recently as 1970, however, the District population was larger than ten other states and, today, the Washington D.C. metropolitan area ranks as the seventh largest MSA in the country. Third, popular accounts have emphasized that various factors have effectively discouraged immigrants from settling in Washington D.C. Instead, the systematic concentration of African Americans in the downtown D.C. "Black Belt" during the 1950's and 1960s contributed to the emergence of Washington D.C. as a major destination of the "new" immigration in the 1980s and 1990s as the booming 'burbs sought new sources of cheap labor.

**INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION ROUNDTABLES
AND OUR BUSINESS
MEETING ARE SCHEDULED FOR
SATURDAY AUGUST 19**

WASHINGTON, D.C. SOCIOLOGY LITERACY TEST

by Robert Manning

(TRUE or FALSE)

- {1} The District of Columbia was a refuge for runaway slaves in the ante-bellum era.
- {2} D.C. Statehood or "Home Rule" has been opposed because of its small population.
- {3} African Americans have historically constituted the largest racial group in the District.
- {4} The Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area is not a major destination of immigrants.
- {5} The majority of "new" immigrants live and work in downtown business areas of D.C.
- {6} The majority of African Americans in the D.C. metro area have low educational attainment.
- {7} During the ASA meeting you hope to have lunch downtown and then visit your friendly NSF program officer.
- {8} The rapid growth of the Asian-origin population is largely attributed to urban shopkeepers.
- {9} "Black Capitalism" has been only modestly successful in Washington D.C. due to employment opportunities in federal state and local bureaucracies
- {10} Washington D.C. is a small urban anachronism and is not really worthy of serious sociological investigation.

ANSWERS: {1} F (slavery was abolished in 1862); {2} F (as recently as 1970, the D.C. population exceed ten other states); {3} F (it remained stable at 25%-35% between 1970 and 1950 and did not exceed 50% until 1960); {4} F (in 1991, it ranked as the tenth most popular MSA destination of legal immigrants); {5} F (six out of seven immigrants reside in the MD/VA suburbs); {6} F (less than half of African Americans live in the District and the average educational level of suburban African Americans mirrors the national U.S. average); {7} F (NSF is now located in Ballston VA); {8} F (about 95% of all Asian small business are located in the VA/MD suburbs) {9} F (Washington D.C is the third largest center of African American commerce after New York and LA); {10} F (Metropolitan Washington D.C has a population of over 4 million –the seventh largest MSA– and is an exemplar of the social and economic patterns of the post-industrial metropolis).

Today, the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area illuminated the ascendance of the "post-industrial" metropolis as the predominant socio-spatial form of contemporary American society. Rather than a dominant central city with dependent suburban "bedroom" communities, a metropolitan system of economically dynamic "edge"

cities has emerged that dwarfs the economic and political power of the declining urban core. For the working poor and the "truly disadvantaged" of the inner city, several features of post-industrial metropolis have effectively precluded their participation in the new occupational opportunities of the prosperous suburbs: mass transit system which primarily serves suburban residents, subsidized housing programs which restrict poor African Americans to central city "projects," and re-segregation of suburbia which limits the residential and employment options of minorities as urban poverty "bulges" into nearby Prince George's County, Maryland and Northern Virginia.

Although the capital of the "free" world shifted from London to Washington D.C. after World War II, the concentration of diplomatic and international bureaucracies in the District contributed only slightly to the growth of the foreign-born population. Instead, it was the larger structural shift in demographic and economic growth away from the central city that is responsible for the recent influx of new immigrants. For example, three-fourth of the metropolitan population resided in the District in 1947 and today it accounts for only about one-sixth. In terms of sheer numbers, the suburbs grew from 700,000 residents in 1950 to 2.2 million in 1970 and to over 3.4 million in the 1990s. This trend reflects the rise of economically autonomous growth "poles" or suburban edge cities which are nourished by the I-270 hi-tech corridor and the relocation of private business, consulting firms, non-profit organizations, university programs, federal agencies, and even professional sport franchises to the Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

In May of 1991, nearly a year before the verdict in the trial of the Los Angeles police officers who beat Rodney King inspired urban uprisings, the District of Columbia experienced a unique social conflict that pitted primarily Latino immigrants against a largely African American police force. For District officials, the Mt. Pleasant riots required the recognition of a unique ethnic minority and, for Washington D.C., they underscore its social maturation as a multicultural metropolis. For social scientists, the struggles within this neighborhood illuminate the ongoing cultural-economic struggles to socially construct new urban communities that crosscut traditional class and racial/ethnic cleavages. Indeed, only by recognizing the unequal spatial distribution of opportunities within the larger Washington D.C. metropolitan system and the increasing political impotence of urban government does the response of this economically disfranchised immigrants population begin to make sociological sense.

Unfortunately, federal and state inquiries failed to examine the conditions of urban Latinos in the comparison to their suburban counterparts or in the context of the larger metropolis. Overall, D.C. Latinos include over 20 nationalities and constitute the second fastest growing Hispanic population in the United States.

D.C. Latinos and Asians received considerable attention after the riots due to their visibility as urban entrepreneurs and blue-collar workers; journalistic accounts frequently reported the role of the new immigrants in revitalizing the central city. This urban focus, however, belies the shift in immigrants settlement patterns as most immigrant communities (Latinos, Asian, African, Caribbean) have emerged outside the District. For Instance, between 1970 and 1990, the foreign-born population of the District doubled from 33,500 (4.4%) to over 60,000 (10%) whereas the suburban population exploded from almost 100,000 (4.5%) to over 426,000 (13%). Not surprisingly, the D.C. suburbs have witnessed a dramatic change in their racial/ethnic composition --from 91% white in 1970 to only 69% white (19% African American, 6% Hispanic, 6% Asian) in 1990. This demographic trend is mirrored in the city-suburban distribution of ethnic businesses as immigrants entrepreneurs swiftly filled the economic niches created by the suburban boom of the 1980s. In 1987, for example, 84% of all Hispanic, 93% of all Asian, and 64% of all African American enterprises were located in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. In metropolitan Washington D.C., the "inner" suburbs constitute the most intriguing social frontier of the post-industrial metropolis. For instance, recent fieldwork indicated that urban immigrants are relocating to suburban communities while new immigrants are increasingly avoiding the District and immediately settling in the suburbs. Interviews with Korean merchants suggest an impending crisis as new immigrants are not interested in beginning their entrepreneurial careers in dangerous urban neighborhoods. For older immigrants, it means that the value of their inner city business will decline and/or they will have to extend their tenure in undesirable locations. Even Chinatown is no longer a popular destination for new immigrants as respondents emphasize their disdain for the types of work and quality of life that characterize this downtown District.

In sum, for the vast majority of immigrants, the historic urban embarkation at Ellis Island has been replaced by the suburban pillars of the "Golden Arches." This mode of incorporation into the post-industrial metropolis has profound implications. That is, the spatial dispersion of ethnic suburban communities and the lack of unionized employment fundamentally shapes their new ethnic and class identities. For most new immigrants, their political participation in American society will assume much less radical forms than their early 20th century predecessors while their relationship to the urban core will increasingly mirror the patterns of their suburban neighbors. Although the multicultural diversity of the suburbs has been enhanced by the new immigrants, ominous trends of residential re-segregation by race and ethnicity are emerging as well as a notable rise in hate crimes against minorities. More striking, however, is the growing economic inequality between urban and suburban households. In 1989, this widening social "divide" was reflected in an average suburban income advantage of

\$15,000 to \$20,000 --across all racial and ethnic groups in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area. Consequently, it is not surprising that two Salvadorian brothers confided that they moved directly to their suburban Maryland neighborhood upon their illegal arrival last year. While savoring their Whopper and fries, they declared --in Spanish-- that they had no intention of pursuing their "American Dream" in the barrio of the inner city.

**TOUR OF IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES IN
WASHINGTON D.C.**

Section member Robert Manning is organizing a tour of immigrant communities in Washington D.C. during the ASA meeting on the afternoon of either the 20th or the 21st. The tour will visit Adams Morgan, Mt. Pleasant, Dupont Circle, Chinatown, and the suburban community of Langley Park, MD.

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

Chair of Nominations Committee:
Roger Waldinger

(Editor's Note: The ASA said it would mail out ballots in late April.)

Chair-Elect:

David M. Heer

David M. Heer is Professor of Sociology and Associate Director of the Population Research Laboratory at the University of Southern California. His interest in international migration dates to the mid 1970's when he first became concerned with measuring the net flow of undocumented Mexican immigrants to the United States. He is the co-author with Pini Herman of A Human Mosaic: An Atlas of Ethnicity in Los Angeles County, 1980-1986 (1990). He is also the author of Undocumented Mexicans in the United States. The latter has been translated into Spanish as Los Mexicanos Indocumentados en los Estados Unidos (1993). He has most recently completed the draft for an advanced undergraduate textbook to be published by Westview Press to be titled Immigration in America's Future: Social Science Findings and Policy Debate. At the present time, he is conducting, in collaboration with Jorge Bustamante of El Colegio de las Frontera Norte, a survey of legal and undocumented immigrants from Mexico in Los Angeles County.

Marta Tienda

Marta Tienda is Ralph Lewis Professor of Sociology and Department Chair at the University of Chicago and Research Associate of the Population Center of NORC and the University of Chicago. She is co-author of The Hispanic Population of the United States, and co-editor of Divided Opportunities: Poverty, Minorities and Social Policy, and Hispanics in the U.S. Economy. In addition, she has published over 75 scholarly papers in academic journals and edited collections, and an additional 25 articles and research bulletins for a lay audience. Her research interests and writings focus on race and gender inequality and various aspects of the sociology of economic life, and including demographic and social change in developing countries, persistent poverty and welfare participation, labor market processes, and the economic and social consequences of immigration.

Council Members:

Frank D. Bean

Frank D. Bean is Ashbel Smith Professor of Sociology and Director of Graduate Training Programs in Demography at the Population Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin. From 1988 to 1990, he was at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., where he served as Director of the Program for Research on Immigration Policy and Director of the Population Studies Center. A demographer with specializations in international migration, fertility, the demography of racial and ethnic groups, and population policy, his recent books include Opening and Closing the Doors: Evaluating Immigration Reform and Control (with Georges Vernez and Charles B. Keely), Mexican and Central American Population and US Immigration Policy (edited with S. Weintraub and J. Schmandt), The Hispanic Population of the United States (with Marta Tienda), Undocumented Migration to the United States: IRCA and the Experience of the 1980s (edited with B. Edmonston and J. Passel), and Illegal Migration and the United States/Mexico Border: Operation Hold-the-Line and El Paso/Juárez (with several others). His current research focuses on (1) the labor market impacts of immigration, (2) the relationship of immigrants to the US system of public assistance, (3) the public policy-related dimensions of border control strategies, (4) incorporation processes among immigrants, and (5) the family/household behavior of immigrants.

Thomas J. Espenshade

Thomas J. Espenshade is Professor of Sociology and Faculty Associate at the Office of Population Research, Princeton University. He directed The Urban Institute's Program in Immigration Research from 1984 to 1987 and was a co-author of The Fourth Wave: California's Newest Immigrants (1985). His recent work focuses on undocumented migration to the United States, the fiscal impacts of immigrants, and public opinion about immigration. His forthcoming publications include "Migrant Cohort Size, Enforcement Effort, and the

Apprehension of Undocumented Aliens," in Population Research and Policy Review; "Using INS Border Apprehension Data to Measure the Flow of Undocumented Migrants Crossing the U.S.-Mexico Frontier," in International Migration Review; and "Unauthorized Immigration to the United States," in Annual Review of Sociology (1995).

Ivan Light

Ivan Light is Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has long-standing research interests in internal and international immigration, the ethnic economy, entrepreneurship of ethnic and racial minorities, ethnic conflict and accommodation, urban sociology, and organized crime. Past books are: Ethnic Enterprise in America (1972); Cities in World Perspective (1983); Immigrant Entrepreneurs: Koreans in Los Angeles (with Edna Bonacich, 1988); Immigration and Entrepreneurship (with Parminder Bhachu, 1993). A forthcoming book now in press with Aldine de Gruyter is Race, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship in Urban America (with Carolyn Rosenstein). His current research concerns Iranians in Los Angeles, and a book is in the works from this NSF-sponsored data set. The Italian Mafia commission recently translated his organized crime articles into Italian for publication in the commission archives.

Victor Nee

Victor Nee is the Goldwin Smith Professor of Sociology at Cornell University and is a Visiting Scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation (1994-95). His research is in the area of immigrant adaptation and economic sociology. Selected publications include Longtime Californ': A Study of an American Chinatown (with Brett de Bary); "Limits of Ethnic Solidarity in the Enclave Economy" American Sociological Review (with Jimmy Sanders); "Job Transitions in an Immigrant Metropolis: Ethnic Boundaries and Mixed Economy" American Sociological Review (with Jimmy Sanders and Scott Sernau); and "A Theory of Market Transition: From Redistribution to Markets" American Sociological Review.

Student Representatives:

Claudia Der-Martirosian

Claudia Der-Martirosian is a Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology at the University of California, Los Angeles. Her research interests include immigration, ethnicity, and entrepreneurship. She has published articles in Social Problems, and Ethnic and Racial Studies, as well as book chapters in Ethnic Los Angeles (forthcoming), and Immigration and Entrepreneurship. Using survey data, her dissertation concentrates on the effects of pre-migration characteristics, legal status, and social networks on the economic integration of Iranian immigrants in Los Angeles.

Brian N. Fry

Brian N. Fry is a doctoral student in the Department of Sociology at Michigan State University. His current interests include comparative-historical studies of nativism, the origins and transformation of racial/ethnic categories and theories of nationalism. He recently presented a paper at the Michigan Academy of Arts and Sciences entitled, "Organized Intolerance: Nativist Reactions to Wartime Minorities in the U.S. During the Second World War." His dissertation research will examine patterns of nativism, racism and nationalism during various historical periods in nineteenth and twentieth century America, particularly as it relates to immigration restriction and racial formation.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NICHD PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT

**"RESEARCH ON U.S. IMMIGRATION"
(PA-95-36)**

The Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch (DBSB), Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) invites qualified researchers to submit applications for research on immigration to the United States, including descriptive studies, demographic research and empirical tests of competing theories of international migration. The published PA encourages: 1) development of methodological research tools for measurement and analysis of immigration and emigration; 2) descriptive and analytical study of immigrant populations, particularly immigrant children and families; 3) maximum use of existing data on immigrants or the foreign born for analyses, and the linking of such data to administrative records on, for example, program and welfare use to obtain a more accurate profile of immigrant experiences; and 4) the collection of new longitudinal and panel data to examine issues such as the health, socioeconomic status, and resilience of immigrants, as well as intergenerational transmission of skills and resources. The research area emphasized in this PA is part of the broader DBSB program that supports research on the processes that determine population size, growth, composition and distribution, and on the determinants and consequences of population processes.

The PA which describes the research objectives, application procedures, review considerations, and award

criteria for this program, may be obtained electronically through the NIH Grant Line (data line 301-402-2221) and the NIH GOPHER (Internet) and by mail and email from the program contact listed below.

Rose Maria Li, M.B.A., Ph.D.
Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
6100 Executive Boulevard, Room 8B13
Bethesda, MD 20892
Telephone: (301) 496-1174
FAX: (301) 496-0962
EMAIL: LiR@hd01.nichd.nih.gov

IMMIGPRC LISTSERVER

The Population Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin welcomes new subscribers to a listserver (immigprc) that is intended to serve as a forum for those interested in immigration research. As a subscriber to the list you can contribute and receive notices about upcoming events, new research and other items of interest to those in the field of immigration, including the minutes from meetings of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Immigration Statistics. The list is digested to distribute mail on a weekly basis so as not to flood your e-mail box. To subscribe to the listserver submit the following command in the body of an e-mail message to listproc@mcfeeley.cc.utexas.edu:

subscribe immigprc YOURFIRSTNAME
YOURLASTNAME

**SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL'S
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROGRAMS**

Josh DeWind

Staff Director,
Committee on International Migration,
SSRC

At the end of the 20th century, international migration has emerged as one of the most powerful forces transforming social life throughout the world. Established in 1994, the Social Science Research Council's Program on International Migration has embarked on the development of a comprehensive agenda aimed at shaping migration studies as a field of scholarship that can contribute to the public understanding of a phenomenon altering America. It will do so through conferences, working groups, and competitions for doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships, and for research planning grants.

A conference scheduled for January, 1996 will focus on the post-World War II transformation of immigrants' lives and of U.S. society in historical and international comparative perspectives. The conference is being designed to synthesize and evaluate the theoretical approaches to analyze contemporary immigration. The meeting is being structured to promote interdisciplinary thinking and to foster collaborative research.

Beginning in the fall of 1995, the Program will advertise its first round of competitions for fellowships and seed grants. A summer workshop to help doctoral students prepare for subsequent dissertation research fellowships will be held in the summer, 1996.

Scholars of minority national, ethnic and racial backgrounds are being sought to participate in these activities.

In focusing on migration issues, the Program carries forward a tradition established at the Council in the 1920s and 1930s when migration was an issue of central concern. Early historical, statistical, and ethnographic research and publications on the topic, sponsored by the SSRC, contributed significantly to the methodological and theoretical development of the social sciences.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

ACTIVITIES ON IMMIGRATION

Panel Study on the Demographic and Economic Impacts of Immigration

Based on a request by the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, the National Research Council's Committee on National Statistics will convene a panel this year on the demographic and economic impacts of immigration. The panel will examine (a) the effect of legal and illegal immigration on the future size, composition, and geographic distribution of the resident population; (b) the impact of immigration on the economy, particularly on the national and regional labor markets; and (c) the overall fiscal impact of immigration on federal, state, and local governments. The study, which will continue its work for several years, will issue a final report in mid-1997. For further information, contact Barry Edmonston (BEDMONST@NAS.EDU or 202-334-2550).

Workshop on Local and State Fiscal Impacts of Illegal Immigration

In response to a request from the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Population (both of the National Research Council) convened a workshop in October 1994 on the local and state fiscal impacts of illegal immigration. Amid considerable disagreement among policymakers and researchers about the accuracy of fiscal impact of

estimates, workshop participants reviewed several recent case studies that have estimated the fiscal costs for selected social services (welfare, health, education, and prisons, along with other services) for local areas and states. They also discussed available studies and improvements in data and analytical models that are needed. A report based on the workshop is forthcoming. For further information, contact Barry Edmonston (BEDMONST@NAS.EDU or 202-334-2550).

Workshop on Immigrant Children and Families

The United States is experiencing an influx of immigrants unlike any since the historic turn-of-the century immigration boom. First- and second-generation immigrant children are the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. population under age 15. In the interests of focusing discussions about immigrants on the experiences of children and their families, the Board on Children and Families of the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine convened a two-day workshop in September 1994. At the meeting, researchers and policymakers assessed the state of knowledge about immigrant children and families, including its relation to current policy issues, and identified critical topics for further research, with a focus on those with promise to advance both the research enterprise and public policy on immigrant children and families. A report based on the deliberations of the workshop, "Immigrant Children and Their Families: Issues for Research and Policy," is scheduled to appear as an article in *The Future of Children*, the journal of the Packard Foundation, which provided partial support for the workshop. For more information, contact Anne Bridgman (ABRIDGMA@NAS.EDU or 202-334-2998).

Proposed Panel Study on Health and Mental Health of Immigrant Children and Families

As an outgrowth of the above-mentioned workshop, the Board on Children and Families is raising funds to convene a study on the health and mental health of immigrant children and families. If the study is realized, a committee of experts would meet several times over the course of 30 months to develop a framework for clarifying what is known about risk and protective factors associated with the differential health outcomes of different immigrant groups, the varying trajectories that now characterize the development of immigrant children, and the effective delivery of health and health services to these groups. The committee would also produce a report based on its findings. For more information, contact Anne Bridgman (ABRIDGMA@NAS.EDU or 202-334-2998).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SOLICITATION FOR PROPOSALS

Graduate students pursuing dissertation research on topics related to U.S. immigration are also encouraged to apply

Note that proposals received by May 1, 1995 will be given priority.

Recent immigration legislation requires the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) to report to Congress on the impact of U.S. immigration flows on the economy and the labor market as well as the impact of changes in U.S. immigrant and nonimmigrant visa programs. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) at DOL has responsibilities for producing the Department's legislatively mandated research reports on immigration. The Bureau also contributes to the development of DOL positions on U.S. immigration policy. The purpose of this solicitation is to assist the DOL in more effectively carrying out its responsibilities in the formulation of U.S. immigration policy.

STATEMENT OF SOLICITATION

The Division of Immigration Policy and Research of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor solicits proposals for research projects costing \$5,000-\$25,000 concerning the labor market impacts of immigration on the U.S. labor force and economy. Priority will be given to projects costing \$5,000-\$10,000. All proposals for labor market research related to domestic immigration issues and the Immigration and Nationality Act will be considered. Attention will also be given to work with immediate policy relevance to the Department of Labor's responsibilities regarding employment-based permanent immigrants as well as employment related nonimmigrants.

Proposals will be considered for research, analysis, or evaluation of immigration impacts, particularly focusing on the labor market skills and labor market behavior of migrants to the U.S. and the impact of such migrants on the employment, wages, and working conditions of U.S. workers. The following are areas of particular interest; however, proposals are not limited to these 6 topics:

- 1) Analysis of the relationship between trade and migration flows, particularly in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the World Trade Organization (formerly the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and the General Agreement on Trade in Services,
- 2) Analyses of the integration of the aliens legalized under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, particularly studies using the Legalized Population Follow-up Survey,
- 3) Analysis of the needs of immigration researchers in regard to the design and implementation of the 2000 Census, the Current Population Survey, other micro data sets, or the merging of administrative data bases to micro data sets
- 4) Analyses of the comparative characteristics, assimilation, or impacts of immigrants admitted under employment-based and family-sponsored preferences, legalized aliens, refugees, asylees, as well as undocumented aliens,
- 5) Quantitative studies of the impact of U.S. immigration

policies on the employment, wages, and working conditions of U.S. workers 6) Policy evaluations of the current, as well as proposed revisions to, the U.S. immigration system.

Furthermore, when applicable, priority will be given to research using data collected after 1989, including the 1990 Census data products, the Current Population Survey, and the Legalized Population Follow-up Survey (LPS2). Information concerning LPS2 will be provided on request. Proposals received by May 1, 1995 will be given priority. Some proposers may be asked to resubmit proposals when there is a lack of clarity, such as to the data set(s) to be used, or the methodology. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs highly encourages the submission of research proposals from researchers affiliated with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and members of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU).

The Division of Immigration Policy and Research may require that the research results be presented at a Department of Labor conference or be published in a Department of Labor publication.

Requests for information should be directed to Dr. Shirley J. Smith at the following address:

Division of Immigration Policy and Research
Bureau of International Labor Affairs
U.S. Department of Labor
Room S-5325
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20210

**ASA SESSION:
HETEROGENEITY WITHIN ETHNIC
COMMUNITIES**

Organizer and President: Helena Znaniecka Lopata, Loyola University, Chicago

Discussant: Peter Kivisto, Augustana College

- The Time/Place Nexus and the Differential Construction of Ethnicity among Kytherian Greek Women in Greece, Australia and the United States. Vailikie Demos, University of Minnesota, Morris
- Cuba's Refugees: Manifold Migration. Silvia Pedraza, University of Michigan
- Ethnic Organization: General Characteristics and Dynamics in the Case of Iranian Associations. Ebrahim Biparva, State University of New York, Canton
- Cohort Diversity in Ethnic Community: Generations, Migrations, and Politics in Chicago Polonia. Mary Patrice Erdmans, University of North Carolina, Greensboro
- Gender, Immigration and Social Capital Among Israelis in Los Angeles. Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University.

**ASA SESSIONS:
NEW IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES**

Title: Latin American Perspectives

Organizer: Nestor P. Rodriguez, University of Houston

President: David Lopez, UCLA

- Blurring Borders: Transnational Community, Status, and Social Change in Mexico-U.S. Migration. Luin Goldring, York University
- The Macrohistorical Development of New York City's Newest and Largest Undocumented Immigrant Community: Immigration from the Ecuadorian Andes. David Jane Kyle, Johns Hopkins University
- Hometown Associations in Central American Immigrant Communities in Los Angeles. Eric Popkin, UCLA
- Guatemalan Urban Villagers: A Maya Transnational Community in Houston. Nestor P. Rodriguez and Jacqueline Hagan, University of Houston
- Cultural Competence among Service Providers within Immigrant Communities. Ketty H. Rey and Arnold Korotkin, NYC Department of Mental Health.

Title: Asian and Latino Perspectives

Organizer: Nestor P. Rodriguez, University of Houston

President: Jorge del Pinal, U.S. Bureau of the Census

- Chinese Immigration, Resistance, and Political Change in a Los Angeles Suburb: Monterey Park. John Horton, UCLA
- Ethnic and Class Resources of Colombian Immigrant Entrepreneurs. Elizabeth M. Roach, UCLA
- Social Capital in Chinatown: The Role of Community-Based Organizations and Families in the Adaptation of the Younger Generation. Min Zhou, UCLA
- Aspects of Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Sweetwater, Florida. Steven P. Kurtz, Florida International University
- Children's Labor Participation in Chinese Take-Away Businesses in Britain. Miri Song, London School of Economics.

Title: Empirical Studies

Organizer: Nestor P. Rodriguez, University of Houston

President: Jacqueline Hagan, University of Houston

Discussant: Susan Gonzales Baker, University of Texas

- Immigration Reform, Citizenship, and Social Change. Karen A. Woodrow-Lafield, SUNY Albany
- Business Participation Rate of Asian Immigrant Groups: An Analysis of Intra-Group and Inter-Group Differences. Marilyn Fernandez, Santa Clara University and Kwang Chung Kim, Western Illinois University
- Schooling Attainment of Hispanic Youth: Variations by National Origin, Generation of U.S. Residence, and Gender. Xue Lan Rong, UNC Chapel Hill and Linda Grant, University of Georgia
- How Welfare State Type Makes a Difference: The Integration of Soviet Jewish Refugees in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. Madeleine Tress, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, New York.

Special Thanks to Gamila Williams and Tammy Dennany for preparing text for this issue of WORLD ON THE MOVE.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Alejandro Portes, ed., The Economic Sociology of Immigration: Essays on Networks, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship (NY: Russell Sage, 1995). [This volume is composed of papers written by the team of scholars who worked as Russell Sage Fellows in New York during 1993-94, and includes several section members, including Sasskia Sassen, M. Patricia Fernández-Kelly, Bryan Roberts, etc.]

Lynn Pan, Sons of the Yellow Emperor: A History of the Chinese Diaspora (NY: Kodansha International, 1994).

Wayne A. Cornelius, Philip L. Martin, and James F. Hollifield, eds., Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective (Stanford University Press 1994)

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, Gendered Transitions: Mexican Experiences of Immigration, (University of California Press 1994)

Paul Ong, Edna Bonacich and Lucy Cheng (eds.) The New Asian Immigration in Los Angeles and Global Restructuring. (Temple University Press 1994) This book includes pieces by several section members including Yen Espiritu, Edna Bonacich, Lucy Cheng, John Horton, Leland Saito and Steven Gold.

Richard Alba, "Assimilation's Quiet Tide" The Public Interest, (Spring 1995): 3-18.

The Winter 1995 issue of The Journal of American Ethnic History is devoted to "Models of Ethnicity and Assimilation."

Douglas Massey, Joaquin Arango, Graeme Hugo, Ali Kouaouci, Adela Pellegrino, and J. Edward Taylor, "An Evaluation of International Migration Theory: The North American Case," Population and Development Review, Vol. 20: No. 4 (December 1994): 699-751.

Robert D. Manning and Anita Butera. "From Ellis Island to the Golden Arches: The New Immigration and Post-Industrial America." Proteus Vol.11 (2) 1994: 10-16

Michael Fix and Jeffrey S. Passel, Immigration and Immigrants: Setting the Record Straight (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute 1994).

Pyong Gap Min, ed., Asian Americans: Contemporary Trends and Issues (Sage, 1995).

Rubén G. Rumbaut, "Origins and Destinies: Immigration to the United States Since World War II," Sociological Forum 9,4(December 1994): 583-621.

Linda A. Camino and Ruth M. Krulfeld Eds. Reconstructing Lives, Recapturing Meanings: Refugee Identity, Gender and Culture Change (Gordon and Breach 1994)

Special Issue of International Migration Review

(Vol 28, No. 4, Winter 1994) "The New Second Generation" Edited by Alejandro Portes.

International Migration Review, the principal specialized journal on immigration studies has just published a special issue dedicated to The New Second Generation. This is a topic of increasing importance in the field of immigration as children of post-1965 immigrants grow up and try to make a successful entry into American society. The Introduction to the collection makes the point that the long-term effects of contemporary immigration on American society will depend more on the character of the adaptation of children and grandchildren of immigrants than on the first generation itself. It reviews the characteristics of today's still young second generation and the principal lines of research on its situation and prospects.

The new ASA section on international migrations is well represented in this issue since all senior article authors are members. The issue includes articles on the demography of the second generation by Charles Hirschman and Leif Jensen and Yoshimi Chitose; on emerging ethnic identities by Rubén G. Rumbaut and Mary Waters; on immigrant household structures by Lisandro Perez; on language adaptation and bilingualism by Alejandro Portes and Richard Schauffler; and on social capital and children's educational attainment by Min Zhou and Patricia Fernández-Kelly and Richard Schauffler.

Peter Brimelow, Alien Nation: Common Sense About America's Immigration Disaster (Random House, 1995). (Editor's note: this book seeks to do for immigration what The Bell Curve has done for race relations.) It is reviewed by Jack Miles in The Atlantic Monthly, April 1995, pp. 130-140. and in the New York Times Book Review, April 16, 1995.