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American Sociological Association	
<b>WORLD ON THE MOVE</b>	
<i>Newsletter of the Section on International Migration</i>	
Newsletter 3 – Spring 1996	
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## **A NOTE OF CONCERN**

### **FROM THE CHAIR**

Richard Alba

State University of New York at Albany

Maybe it's just the proverbial sophomore slump, but our section membership has slipped, if the latest ASA count (247) is to be believed. Last year, Rubén Rumbaut and I undertook an eleventh-hour recruitment drive, with both of us working telephones and e-mail during a several-week stretch, to make sure that the section made it over the 200-member threshold. When all was said and done, we came in at a count of 326 members, safely above the minimum necessary for a functioning section but significantly below the over-the-400-member mark that might be taken as the defining criterion of a mature one. Still, all who were involved in the founding of the section (given our latest membership count, it's hard to believe that 150 or so sociologists co-signed Rubén's initial letter to the ASA to establish a section-in-formation) could cherish the illusion that, within a couple of years, we would have arrived at the status of an established section, such as Community & Urban Sociology (N=538). No more, it seems.

The section cannot depend on intense recruitment efforts by the chair and chair-elect to maintain a stable membership base, to say nothing of growth. Recruitment has to become a concern of committed members more generally. One thing those of us on the faculty at Ph.D.-granting departments can do is to make sure that our graduate students join the section. Another, which all of us can do, is to make potentially interested colleagues and students aware of section activities (note that we will have our first section reception at this year's ASA meeting in New York). And be sure to pass this newsletter around. The intensity of the intellectual wattage that the section membership can bring to immigration is demonstrated in exemplary fashion by the articles in this issue by Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, Doug Massey, and Yasemin Soysal. The newsletter alone is worth the cost of section membership!

## **THE FALSE LEGACY OF THE 1965**

### **IMMIGRATION ACT**

Douglas S. Massey

University of Pennsylvania

I don't know how many times I've read or heard that "the 1965 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act transformed immigration to the United States by shifting the origins of immigrants from Europe toward Asia and Latin America," or other words to that effect. It's repeated over and over like a mantra at conferences, in papers, and in the press. I'm sick of hearing it for two reasons: first it's wrong, and second, the reason everyone thinks it's right is the same reason why policy makers, the press, and academics have repeatedly been surprised by developments in immigration over the past three decades.

As far as I can see, the 1965 Immigration Act only accomplished one thing: it opened the door to Asian immigration. The decline in European immigration and the rise in immigration from Latin America were under way well before the mid-1960s and for reasons that had little to do with an act of Congress.

European immigration was low because former migrant-sending countries in Europe had become wealthy industrial societies by 1965, with high rates of female labor force participation, low fertility, and chronic labor shortages. By the mid 1960s, Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, and Scandinavia were all importing workers, not exporting them, and by 1975 Italy, Spain, and Portugal had joined the club. Countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, and Hungary, which might have sent immigrants abroad, were prevented from doing so by restrictions on emigration imposed from Moscow, not Washington. With or without the 1965 Amendments, therefore, immigration from Europe would have been low.

The expansion of immigration from Latin America goes back to the early part of the century. Indeed, by 1960-65, Latin Americans had already come to dominate the flow of migrants to the United States. Not only was the 1965 Act not responsible for the upsurge in Latin American immigration, in reality it had the opposite effect. Before 1965, immigrants from the western hemisphere were not subject to numerical limitation, and it was the 1965 Act that imposed the first quota: a 120,000 ceiling. Subsequent amendments put countries in the western hemisphere under a quota of 20,000 per country and then folded the hemispheric ceiling into the worldwide ceiling of 290,000, and then subsequently reduced to 270,000. All of these changes made it more difficult for a Latin American to immigrate after 1965 than before. Were it not for the 1965 Act and its successor amendments, Latin American immigration would have been even greater than it was.

Thus, the shift from European to Third World immigration would have occurred whether or not Congress had passed the 1965 Act; all that this legislation did was add Asians to the mix (although the later influx of Vietnamese

refugees and Southeast Asian boat people would have accomplished this outcome anyway).

So why is the 1965 Act taken to be such a landmark piece of legislation? I think it is because people overestimate the degree to which the laws we pass and the regulations we invoke really shape the process of immigration. The illusion of policy makers and their academic handmaidens is that we can somehow regulate immigration, adjusting it to the political whims of the moment by turning it on and off like a faucet. If immigration swelled after 1965, well, it must have been because of the 1965 Act! And what do we do to lower the numbers of immigrants? Well, just amend the act that caused all the problems! If we can just find the right formula, we can have the number and kind of immigrants we really want!

Everything I have learned about immigration, however, leads me to different conclusions. Over the course of 20 years of research, I have come up with some generalizations that will not be to the liking of many in the policy establishment. They are certainly out of step with the spirit of the times, and they don't give much credence to the importance of the 1965 Act.

Call them Doug's perverse laws of international migration. For what they're worth, here they are: (1) immigration is a lot easier to start than it is to stop; (2) actions taken to restrict immigration usually have the opposite effect; (3) the fundamental causes of immigration are largely outside the control of policy-makers; (4) politicians and academics don't really understand the causes of immigration very well, but immigrants do; and (5) because they understand the process of immigration so much better, immigrants can usually circumvent the restrictive actions developed by political demagogues, academic geeks, and policy wonks through their focus groups, postmodern conferences, and think-tank seminars. Oh yeah, one more thing: don't shoot the messenger!

**IMMIGRATION AND THE CHANGING MEANING AND  
ORGANIZATION OF CITIZENSHIP  
IN EUROPE**

Yasemin Soysal

Harvard University

Our theories are stubborn in assigning the nation-state a privileged position as a unit of analysis, even when conversing about global processes such as immigration. By doing so, they axiomatically embrace the dichotomy of citizen and alien, native and immigrant. This, I argue, not only generates analytical quandaries as the transnational institutions and discourses become increasingly salient,

but also renders invisible the changes in national citizenship and new formations of inclusion and exclusion.

In this essay, I would like to draw attention to the changing parameters of citizenship vis-à-vis the postwar reconfigurations of the organizing principles and institutional structures of the European state system. Particularly important are the intensification of the ideologies and institutions of free trade and markets (Sassen, forthcoming) and human rights (Soysal 1994). These global developments have paradoxical implications for citizenship as regards to the ways that a) rights are legitimated and organized, and b) collective claims are made and mobilized.

**I. Rights and membership**

The postwar elaboration of human rights as a global principle, in international agreements and institutions but also in scientific and popular discourses, legitimates the rights of persons beyond national collectivities. This authoritative discourse of individual rights has been influential in the expansion of many citizenship rights to immigrant populations, blurring the conventional dichotomy between national citizens and aliens.

The erosion of legal and institutional distinctions between nationals and aliens attests to a shift in models of citizenship across two phases of immigration in the twentieth century. The model of national citizenship, anchored in territorialized notions of cultural belonging, was dominant during the massive migrations at the turn of the century, when immigrants were either expected to be molded into national citizens (as in the case of European immigrants to the US) or categorically excluded from the polity (as in the case of the indentured Chinese laborers in the US). The postwar immigration experience reflects a time when national citizenship is losing ground to new forms of citizenship, which derive their legitimacy from deterritorialized notions of persons' rights, and thus are no longer unequivocally anchored in national collectivities. These forms, which I called "postnational" elsewhere (Soysal 1994), can be explicated in the membership of the long-term noncitizen immigrants in western countries\*, in the increasing instances of dual citizenship in Europe, and in European Union citizenship.

Paradoxically, as the source and legitimacy of rights increasingly shifts to the transnational level, rights and membership of individuals remain organized within nation-states. This incongruity between the legitimation and location of postnational citizenship stems from the global rules and institutional frameworks which reify the nation-state sovereignty in as much as they celebrate human rights. Nation-states and their boundaries persist as reasserted by restrictive immigration practices, while universalistic personhood rights transcend the same

boundaries, giving rise to new models and understandings of membership.

## II. Collective claims-making and mobilization

The postwar reconfigurations of citizenship have significant implications for collective identity, claims, and participation in European polities. As the old categories that attach individuals to nationally defined status positions and distributory mechanisms become blurred, the nature and locus of struggles for social equality and rights change. New forms of claims-making and mobilization shape, redefining the national and extending beyond its bounds.

I see two complementary aspects of this process. First, while immigrant groups increasingly mobilize around claims for particularistic identities and group specificities, they connect their claims to broader institutionalized agendas and transnationally entrenched discourses, such as human rights. Second, immigrant groups have claims on and attach themselves to multiple communities. They are not Diasporas in the classical sense. Not only they transgress the confines of a unitary national community, both in country of residence and origin, but also connect to transnational social spaces, both imagined and otherwise.

In my ongoing research, for example, I find that when immigrant associations advocate the right of Muslim girls to veil and Islamic instruction in schools, they employ a discourse that appropriates the rights of the individual as its central theme. Concurrently, they vocalize their demands around a Muslim identity, form solidarities that are based on being unlike others, and mobilize on the basis of their "difference." As such, theirs is a claim for difference affirmed by universalistic and homogenizing ideologies of human rights. Moreover, their mobilization entails multiple political agencies, and trans- and subnational institutions. The much debated Islamic foulard issue is not simply a matter confined to the discretion of a local French school board, but traverses the realms of local, national, transnational jurisdictions--from local educational authorities to the European Court of Human Rights.

The mobilization of immigrants around group-specific claims and identities presents an apparent contradiction to the recent attempts to eliminate policy categories based on the collective (e. g., affirmative action and welfare provisions) (Jenson 1994). Both these trends, I would argue, derive from the global dominance of the ideologies and institutions of liberal individualism. While these ideologies contribute to the dismantling of the welfare state project, at the same time, they facilitate the claims of immigrant groups for the collective as justified on the basis of individual rights. Thus, the same transnational processes that lead to new marginalizations

and exclusions also create the grounds for new forms of claims-making and mobilization.

To capture the changes in the institution of citizenship that I briefly explicated here, we need to incorporate the global element into our analytical tool-kit. Otherwise, we continue to have anomalies in existing paradigms, models that do not work, and discrepancies between policy prescriptions and institutional actualities.

\*The membership rights of noncitizen immigrants generally consist of full civil rights, social rights (education and many of the welfare benefits), and some political rights (including local voting rights in some countries).

### References:

Jenson, Jane. 1994. "Mapping, Naming, and Remembering: Globalization at the End of the Twentieth Century." In Integration and Fragmentation: The Paradox of the Late Twentieth Century. Guy Laforest and Douglas Brown, eds. Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Reflection Paper No. 12.

Sassen, Saskia, forthcoming. On Governing the Global Economy. Columbia University Press.

Soysal, Yasemin. 1994. Limits of Citizenship. University of Chicago Press.

## MOVING THE CHASE

### FROM THE BORDER TO

### CYBERSPACE VERIFICATION

Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo

University of Southern

California

I teach an undergraduate class on Mexican immigration at the University of Southern California, located in the heart--some say the epicenter--of Los Angeles. This semester I tried to break down the classroom walls by taking my class on several field trips and by inviting key guest speakers. One of the most lively and informative class sessions was sparked by a visit from the head of INS enforcement for Los Angeles and Orange Counties, Mr. John Brechtel.

Mr. Brechtel began by noting that the public's views of the INS are based on early 1970s tactics, when stopping people on the street was the chief enforcement tool. "It was," he explained apologetically, "very border patrolish." In his presentation, he distanced himself from the Border

Patrol, the INS arm in charge of border area enforcement and implicated in the pursuit that led to the April 1996 videotaped immigrant beatings by the Riverside County sheriffs and also implicated in a separate fatal car chase several days later that resulted in the deaths of 7 undocumented immigrants. Mr. Brechtel argued that INS internal enforcement constitutes a more sophisticated, professionalized agency, and he noted that the vast majority of the two hundred personnel he oversees in Los Angeles County are college-educated agents who are more likely to use computers and Weberian principles of rationality than random force. In fact, he subtly tried to recruit future job candidates by hinting at the salaries earned by INS special agents with BAs (yes, more than most college professors).

INS internal enforcement is currently guided by a three pronged strategy focusing on: 1) "the criminal alien element" (e.g., daily round-ups at local jails); 2) employer sanctions; and 3) fraudulent documents. As we all know, IRCA sparked an increase in the quality and quantity of false documents, leading the INS to devote a greater proportion of enforcement resources to the paper chase. A big part of their job is tracking down counterfeiters, and Mr. Brechtel passed around sample counterfeit documents for us to examine. Meanwhile, the INS is operating a pilot employment verification program in Orange County, and Brechtel predicts that this will be the wave of future INS enforcement. Employers call a centralized computer center to check the names and alien numbers of new immigrant job applicants. Unlike the I-9 forms now mandated by IRCA, employers will only need to check on immigrant workers, not citizen applicants. If enacted nationwide, this type of verification program may simultaneously codify a new discriminatory employment practice, and stunt further debate over a national I.D. card for citizens. The INS is currently searching for 720 employers to participate in an expanded pilot program in Arizona, California, Florida, Texas, New York and in the Midwestern meat-packing industry.

Mr. Brechtel's vision of immigration is guided by the basic push-pull framework, and he is confident that with new technology, "we can control the pull" and save jobs for American citizens. This framework is a stark contrast to the current wave of xenophobia, which stakes out a restrictionist argument based on perceived use of public education and health services by undocumented immigrants and their children. When these positions are juxtaposed, the INS line appears to be the moderate one. Ironically, however, the current wave of immigrant bashing, best symbolized by proposition 187 here in California, has given the INS deep pockets. Mr. Brechtel identified himself as a Republican who has never voted Democrat, but he is very appreciative of both the resources the INS has received under the Clinton administration, and Janet Reno's attempts to further professionalize the agency.

I was proud of the questions and comments raised by my students. They politely but firmly challenged his simplistic view of immigration, and his implicit absolving of employer responsibility for labor conditions. One student described his experience of twice being pulled off public buses and asked to show proof of citizenship as he traveled from his home to the USC campus. Mr. Brechtel's answers to the questions were not always satisfactory to us. For example, he denied all allegations of racial discrimination and argued that blond surfers were more likely to be stopped at the San Clemente checkpoint than people with brown skin. And although Mr. Brechtel told us that the INS no longer responds to anonymous tips, when I telephoned the INS Los Angeles office, I was treated to the following segment, relayed in a sing-songy, friendly tone, in a long recorded message: "If you're calling to report either a criminal alien, or an illegal alien, press 8." It's now a hi-tech cat and mouse game, and the real chase (with velvet gloves) is moving from the border to cyberspace.

## **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

### **REGULAR SESSIONS**

#### **AT THE**

#### **1996 ASA MEETING:**

### **1. EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION RESEARCH**

Organizer: Marta Tienda, University of Chicago  
President: Lingxin Hao

#### **PAPERS:**

**A CAUSAL MODEL OF RETURN MIGRATION: EVIDENCE FROM CHINESE IN CANADA.** Eric Fong, University of Toronto and Clement So, Chinese University of Hong Kong.

**DO POPULATION GROWTH AND POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FUEL U.S. IMMIGRATION?** Mary M. Kritz, Cornell University

**THE IMMIGRANT ECONOMY IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY OF LOS ANGELES** Ivan Light, University of California-Los Angeles; Elizabeth Roach, University of California-Los Angeles; and Kenneth Kan, School of Law, University of California-Los Angeles

**BEYOND THE POINT OF RETURN: DETERMINANTS OF LEGALIZED IMMIGRANTS' INTENTION TO STAY** Karen Woodrow-Lafield, University of Texas at Austin

Discussant: Lingxin Hao

## 2. RACE, ETHNICITY, AND IMMIGRATION

Organizer and Presider: Douglas S. Massey, University of Pennsylvania

### PAPERS:

**BLACK/IMMIGRANT COMPETITION REASSESSED: NEW EVIDENCE FROM LOS ANGELES** Roger Waldinger, University of California, Los Angeles

**"WE DON'T HAVE THAT BACK HOME:" RACE, RACISM, AND THE SOCIAL NETWORKS OF WEST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.** Vilna I. Bashi, University of Wisconsin, Madison

**THE FLEXIBILITY OF RACIAL IDEOLOGY: RACE AND IMMIGRATION POLICY IN THE U.S. AND CANADA, 1905-1925.** Elizabeth J. Clifford, Northwestern University

**LIMITS OF ETHNICITY AND CULTURE: ETHNICITY-BASED TRANSNATIONAL MIGRATION AND NETWORKS OF JAPANESE-PERUVIAN "SOJOURNERS."** Ayumi Takenaka, Columbia University

Discussant: Jacqueline Maria Hagan, University of Houston

### INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION RECEPTION

Jointly sponsored with the Section on Latino/Latina sociology, the reception will take place on Sunday, August 18th, 7:30 to 9:00 p.m. Members should consult the ASA program for the exact location.

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### SECTION

#### REFEREED ROUNDTABLES:

### INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Organizer: Richard D. Alba, State University of New York at Albany

#### 1. Reactions to Immigration

Presider: Ted Perlmutter, New York University

• **Immigration Politics Italian Style: The Paradoxical Behavior of Mainstream and Populist Parties.** Ted Perlmutter, New York University

• **Varieties of Nativism and Perceptions of Threat: Sociohistorical Context, Group Position and American Identity.** Brian N. Fry, Michigan State University

#### 2. The Welfare State and Immigration

Presider: Herman Kurthen, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

• **Immigration and the Welfare State in Comparison: Differences in the Integration of Immigrant Minorities in Germany and the U.S.** Herman Kurthen, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

• **A Less Than Humane Arrangement: The Southeast Asian Assistance Initiative in Melbourne.** Lorraine Majka, La Trobe University

#### 3. Settlement Patterns

Presider: Wenquan Zhang, State University of New York at Albany

• **The Suburbanization of Contemporary Immigrant Groups.** Richard Alba, John Logan, Gilbert Marzan, and Wenquan Zhang, State University of New York at Albany

• **Immigrants in the Rural Midwest: Analyzing the Context of Reception.** Tom Kuecker, Michigan State University

• **Settlement Process of Immigrants in Los Angeles** Michael Lichter, University of California, Los Angeles

#### 4. Labor-Market Processes

Presider: Elizabeth Gonzalez, University of California, Los Angeles

• **Determinants of Earnings among Immigrant and Native Born Latinos in LA: The Relative Importance of Human Capital, Immigrant, and Neighborhood Characteristics.** Elizabeth Gonzalez, University of California, Los Angeles

#### 5. Immigrant Self-Employment

Presider: Pyong Gap Min, Queens College

- **Group Diversity, Business Patterns, and Ethnic Solidarity: A Comparison of Korean and Iranian Immigrants In Los Angeles** Pyong Gap Min, Queens College, and Mehdi Bozorgmehr, City College of New York
- **Assimilation Processes in the Self-Employment Patterns among Korean and Mexican Men in Los Angeles, 1960-1990.** Zulema Valdez, University of California, Los Angeles

#### 6. Educational Issues

Presider: Aimee Vieira, Michigan State University

- **Special Education Programs for Migrant Children in North Carolina Public Schools.** Jennifer Mahood, University of North Carolina at Wilmington
- **Coming to America to Study: Submitting to the Language of Domination.** Aimee Vieira, Michigan State University

#### 7. The International Frame

Presider: Ahmet Icduygu, Bilkent University

- **The Impact of International Migration in a Conflict Situation: The Case of Turkish Kurds.** Ahmet Icduygu, Bilkent University
- **Pre-migratory Factors in South Asian Immigration: Enlarging the Framework of International Migration.** Mahen Saverimuttu, Michigan State University

#### 8. New Paradigms for Studying Latinos.

Presider: Hector Cordero Guzman, Hunter College, CUNY

- **Dominican Republic Migration and Pan-Ethnic Identity: Hispanic Ethnic Identification among Dominicans in New York City.** Jose Itzigsohn, Brown University, and Carlos Dore, FLACSO -
- **From International Labor Migrants to a Ghettoized Minority: Research Paradigms and the Study of the Puerto Rican Population.** Hector Cordero Guzman, Hunter College, CUNY

#### 9. Social-Psychological Issues

Presider: Chienping Faith Lai, Washington State University

- **International Migration Decision Making: A Social Psychological Approach at the Macrolevel.** Chienping Faith Lai, Washington State University
- **Emergence of Ethnic Identity among Asian Indians.** Vibha Bhalla, Michigan State University

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### **CENSUS IN THE CLASSROOM--WEB ACCESS AND SUMMER WORKSHOP**

William Frey of the University of Michigan announces that his SSDAN (Social Science Data Analysis Network) has received new NSF and Department of Education FIPSE funding to support Internet access and summer workshops to help college teachers introduce "user-friendly" analysis of census data in their classes. Tailor-made data sets, from the 1950-1990 censuses, can be used in a variety of social science classes dealing with race-ethnicity, immigration, gender studies, marriage, households and poverty, US income inequality, the elderly, etc. SSDAN staff will help instructors tailor exercises for their own classes, and make them available to other professors in the network.

Interested faculty can participate in the following ways:

**WEB ACCESS.** The project maintains a "Homepage" (<http://www.psc.lsa.umich.edu/SSDAN/>) which describes the project, available data sets and exercises, and permits downloading of census data sets, that can be accessed with Chipendale software in both IBM and MAC formats. Request a "startup" package, free of charge, by registering through the homepage, or make an email request to [William.Frey@umich.edu](mailto:William.Frey@umich.edu). Also write to the address below.

**SUMMER WORKSHOP.** A six-day workshop will be held in Ann Arbor, June 16-21, for instructors interested in adopting census data analysis exercises in their classes. For an application, contact [SSDAN-STAFF@umich.edu](mailto:SSDAN-STAFF@umich.edu), or write to the address below:

William Frey, Director SSDAN, Population Studies Center, 1225 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48104

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.

### NEW SCHOOL IMMIGRATION LISTSERVS

The International Center for Migration, Ethnicity and Citizenship has established new listservs which may interest some of you. Participation is open to professionals, researchers, academics and graduate students. These are intended to serve as low-volume lists for the discussion of recent publications or works in progress, announcements of upcoming events, current news items of interest, references for researchers, or other academic and professional correspondence. Five lists to coincide with five 'working groups': (1) Refugees: Causes, Policies, Solutions (REFUGEE); (2) US and Canada: Immigration, Incorporation, Citizenship (USCANMIG); (3) Europe: Immigration, Incorporation, Citizenship (EUROMIG); (4) Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory, Causes, Impact (ETHNAT); (5) Global Migration: Theory, Causes, Impact (GLOBEMIG).

To participate simply send a message to ICMEC@Newschool.edu stating (1) your full name, (2) professional affiliation, (3) address and phone number, and (4) which working group(s) you wish to join. Throughout the academic year, the Center plans to sponsor several presentations, seminars and discussion sessions related to the interests of working group participants. In addition, the Center has established a homepage on the internet to act as an electronic bulletin board at [Http://cssc.newschoo.edu](http://cssc.newschoo.edu). This resource will offer: (1) a directory of professionals and academics in migration related fields, (2) full text working papers which may be down-loaded or read on-line, (3) information on the Center, (4) a listing of current events and programs in New York, North America, and Europe, and (4) several other resources for researchers and professionals. To access this location simply select the location: 'http://cssc.newschoo.edu'. If you have any questions, or are unsure as to how you may access our internet resources, please do not hesitate to call (212) 229-5399

### ASA SPECIAL SESSION: FORCED MIGRATION

Organizer and Presider: Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University

- The Failure of U.S. Forced Migration Policy in Haiti: A Case of Denial of Humanity to a People. Carolle Charles, Baruch College
- Ambiguous Identities of Central Americans: Refugees, Immigrants and Sojourners. Norma Chinchilla, California State University, Long Beach

- How Forced Migrants Become Refugees. Kim Salomon, University of Lund, Sweden
- Refugees in America: Established Patterns and Emerging Themes. David Haines, Richmond, Virginia
- Forced Migration: Germany's Response. Jochen Blaschke. Berliner Institut fur Vergleichende

### CALL FOR PAPERS ON MIGRATION

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES, the official journal of the Pacific Sociological Association will be publishing a special issue on "Migration: A Global Perspective", and is seeking quality manuscripts. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are encouraged as are a variety of theoretical orientations. Submit six (6) copies of the manuscript to Charles F. Hohm, Editor, SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES, Department of Sociology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-4423. For further information call C.Hohm at (619) 594-1316 or contact him via e-mail ([chohm@mail.sdsu.edu](mailto:chohm@mail.sdsu.edu)).

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

IN

### INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### NEW IMMIGRANT SERIES

Under the editorship of Nancy Foner, Allyn and Bacon (Needham Heights, Mass.) announces its New Immigrant Series. The series provides ethnographic case studies of today's immigrants, offering a dynamic picture of the way they are carving out new lives for themselves at the same time as they are contributing to a new and changing America. The five ethnographies just published are:

Patricia Pessar, [A Visa for a Dream: Dominicans in the United States](#). The book chronicles the experiences of first and second generation Dominicans in New York City. The role of social networks in out migration and resettlement is explored as well as the paradox of Dominicans choosing to pursue their dreams of upward mobility in a city plagued by economic reversals and job loss. The book critically examines the impact of women's wage employment for gender relations in Dominican families and how children's new role as cultural brokers has affected generational hierarchies. As it shows how Dominicans attempt to forge binational lives "aqui" (here) and "alla" (there), the book argues that links and loyalties to both the United States and the Dominican Republic are often mutually reinforcing rather than at odds.

Johanna Lessinger, From the Ganges to the Hudson: Indian Immigrants in New York City. The book describes how Indian immigrants construct an ethnic identity for themselves, using social institutions, public festivals, and consumption patterns which help establish Indians as a visible part of New York City's multi-ethnic population. Indians remain a highly transnational immigrant group, and the book documents the social impact of Indian immigrants' continued involvement with India. Also discussed are Indian immigrant family patterns, including intergenerational tensions that arise from the persistence of customs such as arranged marriage. The book concludes with a discussion of social activism among younger Indian immigrants which leads some to seek wider forms of pan-Asian identity.

James M. Freeman, Changing Identities: Vietnamese Americans 1975-1995. After twenty years in America, the Vietnamese story is shifting from a refugee saga to one concerned with how they construct their identity as one ethnic group among many. Emphasizing the important role of global forces and events, the book tells the story of how the Vietnamese came to America (including the historical events that led to their flight from Vietnam and the perilous journey many experienced), the adjustments they have made, and the impact they have had on America. The book shows that there is no one simple, unchanging Vietnamese identity, but a variety of identities derived from a wide array of situations and experiences. The book also discusses the role that Vietnamese values and family patterns in contributing to educational and economic success.

Steven J. Gold, From the Workers' State to the Golden State: Jews from the Former Soviet Union in California. The book offers an in-depth picture of California's Russian Jewish immigrants, starting with their patterns of live in the USSR and detailing the ways through which they have built new lives in the United States. Chapters discuss family patterns, finding work, ethnic, religious and national diversity, and the backgrounds, outlooks and experiences within this group that includes both veterans of Stalin's Red Army as well as recent graduates of Beverly Hills High School.

Sarah J. Mahler, Salvadorans in Suburbia: Symbiosis and Conflict. The book documents the tale of Salvadorans and how they have made new lives in America's heartland: suburbia. Many Salvadorans were tortured in their country, escaped with little more than the clothes on their backs, and arrived with few skills and little formal education. The book documents how, despite many obstacles, Salvadorans provide essential labor and services to maintain residents along Long Island, a suburb of New York City. The book also analyzes the hostility they have met from established residents.

Sample copies of the books are available from Allyn and Bacon, 160 Gould Street, Needham Heights, MA 02194-2315. FAX: 617-455-7024. Phone: 800-852-8024. E-mail: AandBpub@AOL.com

Origins and Destinies: Immigration, Race and Ethnicity in America, edited by Silvia Pedraza and Rubén G. Rumbaut. Origins and Destinies is a collection of thirty-six specially commissioned essays by prominent scholars, which explores immigration, race and ethnicity in America in historical and contemporary contexts. These engagingly written, highly accessible essays combine different disciplines, approaches, methods, and perspectives to bring to life some central themes of the American experience. The book seeks to grasp the extraordinary diversity and complexity of issues posed by immigration, race and ethnicity in American life, past and present. And it shows how the dynamics of immigration, racialization, and ethnic stratification continue today, as the United States undergoes its most profound demographic transformation in a century. Origins and Destinies' editors as well as several chapter authors (Silvia Pedraza, Rubén G. Rumbaut, Richard Alba, Steven J. Gold, Sherri Grasmuck, Pyong Gap Min, Mehdi Bozorgmehr, Georges Sabagh, Ivan Light, Guillermo Grenier, Lisandro Pérez, Robert D. Manning, Marta Tienda, Haya Stier, Alejandro Portes, Richard Schauflyer, Mary Waters, Michael Omi and Howard Winant) are members of the International Migration section. To order write to Wadsworth Publishing Co. 10 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002, Fax to (800) 522-4923 or e-mail to review@wadsworth.com.

#### **TWO FROM CMS:**

Lydio F. Tomasi (ed.) In Defense of the Alien, Volume XVIII. Part I, Consequences of the Immigration Act of 1990; Part II, Immigration and State-Federal Relations, Part III Immigrants, Refugees and Reform of U.S. Healthcare; Part IV, Refugees, Asylum Reform and Resettlement; Part V, Immigration and U.S. Citizenship

Alan B. Simmons (ed.) International Migration, Refugee Flows and Human Rights in North America: The Impact of Free Trade and Restructuring. This book concerns the ways -- particularly regional trade agreements and their implications -- in which North and Central America, Mexico and the United States and the Caribbean are responding to globalization and associate patterns of inequality, social conflict and international migration. This volume addresses links between NAFTA, migration and human rights in the Hemisphere -- a central topic in the current debate on regional economic integration, impacts on women, racial minorities and the poor.

Both of the above are available from Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304; Phone (718) 351-8800; Fax (718) 667-4598

Robin Cohen (ed.) The Cambridge Survey of World Migration. This extensive survey of migration in the modern world begins in the sixteenth century with the establishment of European colonies overseas, and then covers the history of migration to the late twentieth century, when global communications and transport systems stimulated immense and complex flows of labor migrants and skilled professionals. In ninety-five contributions, leading scholars from twenty-seven different countries consider such issues as migration patterns, the flight of refugees and illegal migration. Each entry is a substantive essay, supported by up-to-date bibliographies, tables, plates, maps and figures. As the most wide-ranging coverage of migration in a single volume, The Cambridge Survey of World Migration will be an indispensable tool for scholars and students across a range of disciplines. Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, Phone: (212) 924-3900, ext. 341.

Refugio I. Rochín (ed.) Immigration and Ethnic Communities: A Focus on Latinos. This book is based on a conference sponsored by the Julian Samora Research Institute in 1995. It brings together the thoughts, observations and insights of leading scholars including Rubén G. Rumbaut, Juan L. Gonzales Jr., Dennis Nodín Valdéz, Rogelio Saenz, Sherri Grasmuck, Ramón Grasmuck, Enrique E. Figueroa, Philip Martin, Scott Whiteford, J. Edward Taylor, Abel Valenzuela Jr., Daniel Melero Malpica, Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, Adela de la Torre, Víctor García, Denise Segura and Manual Chavez. Comprised of two complementary components, "Immigration Patterns and Immigrant Communities" and "Immigration Issues, Economic and Politics," the book was endorsed by Dr. Julian Samora and builds upon the legacy of his scholarship. Order from the Julian Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University, 112 Paolucci Building, East Lansing, Michigan, 48824-1110, Phone, (517) 432-1317, Fax (517) 432-2221.

#### **JOURNALS OF INTEREST TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION MEMBERS**

Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies  
Volume 4, Number 3, Winter 1995.

State Dominance and Communal Perseverance: The Armenian Diaspora in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1979-1989, Eliz Sanasarian  
Gender and Social Capital among Israeli Immigrants in Los Angeles, Steven J. Gold

"Bombay, U.K., Yuba City": Bhangra Music and the Engendering of Diaspora  
Gayatri Gopinath  
Is a Counterculture of Modernity a Theory of Modernity?, Neil Lazarus  
The Strategies of Transnational Communications, Anthony Arrove

Contact: Professor Khachig Tölölyan, Editor, DIASPORA, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT. 06459-0100; Journals Fulfillment Department, Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Road, Cary, NC 27513  
(Editor's note: see a review of Diaspora by John Lie in Contemporary Sociology 24 (4), July 1995)

Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power  
Identities explores the relationship of racial, ethnic and national identities and power hierarchies within national and global arenas. It examines the collective representations of social, political, economic, and cultural boundaries as aspects of processes of domination, struggle and resistance, and it probes the unidentified and unarticulated class structures and gender relations that remain integral to both maintaining and challenging subordination. Identities responds to the paradox of our time: the growth of a global economy and transnational movements of populations produce or perpetuate distinctive cultural practices and differentiated identities. Gordon and Breach Publishers, c/o International Publishers Distributor Order Department, 820 Town Center Drive, Langhorne, PA 19047

**ERRATUM: World on the Move** neglected to thank Professor Mehdi Bozorgmehr of CUNY, City College for his outstanding work on the elections for the International Migration Section Council last spring.

**INTERNATIONAL  
MIGRATION ROUNDTABLES,  
BUSINESS MEETING  
AND RECEPTION ARE  
SCHEDULED FOR  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 18TH**

Special thanks to Olivia Mejorado, Lisa J. Gold, Rubén Rumbaut and Richard Alba for their help in preparing this issue of WORLD ON THE MOVE.

