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University of Chicago

marta@cicero.spc.uchicago.edu

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New York University

jasso@accluster.nyu.edu

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University of California, Los Angeles

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Steven J. Gold

Department of Sociology

Berkey Hall

Michigan State University

East Lansing, MI 48824-1111

Fax (517)432-2856

e-mail: gold@pilot.msu.edu

American Sociological Association

WORLD ON THE MOVE

Newsletter of the Section on International Migration

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THOUGHTS ON IMMIGRATION,

CITIZENSHIP AND WELFARE

REFORM

Marta Tienda

University of Chicago

The value of U.S. citizenship appreciated on April 1, 1997, which also marks another gloomy turning point in the social contract extended to U.S. immigrants. This is because on August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the "Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996," more commonly known as the Welfare Reform Act that sought to "end welfare as we know it." The tightened controls on access to means-tested welfare benefits were applied differently to citizens and legal residents.

Just six weeks later he signed the "Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act of 1996," which greatly strengthened the financial responsibility of U.S. citizens and legal residents who sponsor new immigrants, and made explicit undocumented immigrants' ineligibility for all tax-supported social benefits, except in life-threatening situations. The Illegal Immigration Reform explicitly precludes undocumented immigrants from receiving most major Federal public benefit programs. Although undocumented immigrants were not entitled to receive means-tested and other "welfare" benefits prior to the 1996 Act, by making explicit their ineligibility for social welfare benefits states willing to provide benefits to undocumented immigrants must promulgate laws to do so. This is highly unlikely, especially in California, home to the largest number of undocumented immigrants.

In spelling out access to an array of social benefits, the Welfare Reform Act of 1996 carefully defined "qualified aliens" (sic) only to disqualify them for several federally funded programs. "Qualified aliens" include lawful permanent residents; refugees; asylees; persons with deportation withheld; parolees admitted for at least one year; "conditional entrants" and battered aliens (and alien parents of battered children). Most "qualified aliens" are unqualified to receive food stamps and Supplemental Security Income. Also, immigrants legally admitted after 22 August, 1996 were explicitly prohibited from receiving any Federal means-tested programs for five years. And, states can at any time and at their discretion bar "qualified aliens" from Medicaid, Title XX Social Services (used to fund elderly and child care services) and TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), which replaced the AFDC program. Although the legislation includes a few laudable exemptions (e.g., lawful residents who have worked the equivalent of 10 years and paid

social security taxes for all 40 quarters), the clear message is that the divide in the social contract extended to immigrants and citizens is much deeper than at any time in the history of the modern welfare state.

April 1 marked the beginning of immigrants' recertification for food stamps. That is, legal residents who had not applied for citizenship by this date will receive notice of benefit termination on or before 22 August 1997. April 1 also marks the commencement of sponsor's legal responsibility for their immigrant kin. Sponsors of immigrants admitted prior to April 1, 1997 were not legally bound to assume their financial support, even if they had agreed to do so. Now they are, which means that any use of an excluded benefit by a sponsored immigrant will be charged to the sponsor.

In anticipation of changes in immigrants' access to social benefits, applications for naturalization surged. In 1994, INS naturalized just over 400 thousand immigrants; 445 thousand immigrants became citizens in 1995; and over one million did so in 1996. Furthermore, INS anticipates receiving up to 1.8 million applications for citizenship in 1997. But, immigrants unfortunate enough to need assistance during the five-year waiting period required for citizenship may endure extreme hardships, especially if the economy enters another recession. It appears that tolerance for inequality in the U.S. is at an all-time high. Although increasing the rate of naturalization was not the intended goal of the Immigration and Welfare Acts of 1996, it is a direct consequence.

To analysts of inequality, the short-sightedness of the 1996 Welfare Reform and Immigration Acts is clear enough. Few can quibble with the decision to formalize undocumented immigrants' restricted access to means-tested income and in-kind transfers. This concern was dramatized by California's Proposition 187, which signaled that an erosion in the social contract extended to immigrants was in the offing. But, why target legal residents? Because in the minds of some legislators (especially those from California and Florida), the U.S. admitted too many unskilled immigrants during the 1980s. Not only did legal immigration increase appreciably during the 1980s, but the share of unskilled immigrants (i.e., potential recipients of means-tested benefits) also rose. Both of these trends were intensified by the amnesty program.

That the 1996 welfare and immigration legislation compromises the future well-being of immigrants and their children is undeniable. But, was there a more humane and "just" alternative (assuming that further restrictionism of some sort was inevitable)? What if the number of immigrants admitted were restricted, but equal benefits for legal residents and citizens retained? And, assuming the family re-unification emphasis of the current admission policy is retained in the future, what if, for example, all

family-based immigrants not only required a solvent sponsor as defined by the 1996 Immigration Act, but also were counted against the country-specific numerical limit? The fiscal benefits of this strategy would be less immediate than the savings to be incurred by suspending benefits of legal immigrants, but it would greatly mitigate the inequities in the social contracts of legal residents and citizens.

Although this alternative is moot, the possibility that immigration quotas will be reduced in the future is far from moot. I am not sure I agree with my moot proposal, but it seems that the humanitarian goals of prior immigration policy have been severely and irreparably damaged. Under these circumstances, a lower ceiling with the enhanced sponsor responsibility seems a reasonable compromise--at least in the current political climate.

IMMIGRATION : THE LESSONS OF LOS ANGELES

Roger Waldinger

UCLA

Immigration policy in the United States takes two forms. One involves restricting the flow of newcomers, with much talk about reducing the number of legal immigrants, an action almost entirely limited to efforts to keep out or send home those foreign-born persons who come to the United States illegally, or who came legally but declined to return home at the appointed time. The second involves efforts to punish those immigrants already residing in the United States, whether legal or illegal, as long as they have not yet been able to obtain U.S. citizenship, mainly by removing eligibility for most forms of public welfare.

Punishment seems to be in favor these days, and there is little reason to doubt that political authorities will do much to eliminate the entitlements to welfare and other services heretofore enjoyed by immigrants of any vulnerability. While quite willing to lash out at others, political leaders and the citizens who elect them seem most reluctant to change their own behavior. Self-respecting Angelenos, after all, are not known for mowing their own lawns, and why should they, when ready labor at discount rates can be found on a nearby streetcorner? Nor is the standard factory or store owner under much pressure to reduce utilization of immigrants, as long wage and hour enforcement efforts get short shrift, as they do in this state. And though correlation is not causality, as any social scientist will remind you, there is a certain coincidence between the decline of the United Farm Workers and the unprecedentedly high rates at which undocumented immigrants are employed in California's farms. Conservatives are quite right in reminding us that

there is no free lunch. For that reason, it does not seem plausible that one can one get serious about reducing undocumented immigration to southern California without substantially raising the floor at which the region's least skilled workers are employed. Doing more to control the border won't hurt; but meaningful progress in reducing immigrant numbers won't occur unless native-born Californians are willing to bear some of the pain.

Political debate on immigration has been obsessed with how to keep unwanted foreigners out. But these are matters of very limited relevance when the most important fact about southern California's very large immigrant population is that it has come to stay. To be sure, more effective border enforcement would reduce the number of very low-skilled immigrants who have been crowded into highly competitive labor markets where they find dead-end jobs at wages that are low and declining. However, even if undocumented immigration could be reduced from roughly 300,000 net new illegal arrivals a year to zero -- not a very likely prospect -- the United States would still be the recipient of roughly 800,000 newcomers who arrive via the legal system. The very source of the region's economic punch -- its integration with the global economy -- is precisely the factor that keeps its doors open to the world. The international traffic at LAX is a crude indicator of the extraordinary numbers of people entering the U.S. at any one time, only a tiny fraction of whom need decide to stay to affect the amplitude of permanent immigration to southern California.

If the past is prologue, then those newcomers will continue to converge on southern California. Overall, the region has been changing in ways that will impede the long-term mobility of immigrants with lower than average skills. And that spells trouble, since California has attracted a much less skilled immigrant population than the rest of the United States.

At the moment, even lower skilled immigrants do seem to find plenty of work, whether in agriculture, services, or labor intensive manufacturing industries. Their greater difficulties involve finding work that pays well, not to speak of jobs that provide health and other benefits, and connecting with employers that make a minimal effort to comply with health, safety, and wage codes that have long been on the books.

Moreover, preoccupation with the foreign-born residents of the state obscures their long-range legacy -- which takes the form of their children. 40 percent of all foreign-born children in the United States reside in California as do 32 percent of all native-born children with at least one foreign-parent, with the latter group comprising the bulk of the new second generation. Happily, some portion of this new second generation is progressing beyond their parents. While this evidence yields reason for optimism, the key question is whether the children of immigrants can

complete and obtain a decent secondary schooling, and then go on to at least some post-secondary education.

The most optimistic forecast suggests that the problems confronted by the children of immigrants are not all that different from the quite serious problems faced by the much larger population of children with U.S.-born, working-class parents: the supply/demand equation for less skilled workers has turned highly unfavorable, making extended schooling an imperative. Improving the quality of secondary schooling and improving access to higher education will do much for all of California's working-class families, including those with foreign-born children or parents.

But there is reason to think that still more will be needed. Stable working-class status eludes a large portion of the region's immigrant wage-earning population. Though labor force participation rates may be high, and at least two adult members in a household working, low skills and employers' ability to evade any upward pressures on wages yield a situation in which many immigrant children are living in poverty. History suggests that those children will grow up with greater expectations than their parents; but an impoverished family background will make it harder to realize those dreams. Moving beyond the world of cleaning and factory work will require the literacy and numeracy skills obtained through extended schooling. But if the children of immigrants are to acquire the skills they need, California needs to first make education a priority of the highest rank. The wisest immigration policy involves an investment in the young immigrant children and adolescents who will remake our state in years to come. Regrettably, California's current ability to attain that goal seems much in doubt.

Roger Waldinger is Professor of Sociology and Director, Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies, UCLA. He is the co-editor of Ethnic Los Angeles (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1996) and the author of Still the Promised City? African-Americans and New Immigrants in Post Industrial New York (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996).

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

REGULAR SESSION

AT THE

1997 ASA MEETING:

1. COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF IMMIGRANT ADAPTATION

Organizer and Presider: Roger Waldinger, UCLA

PAPERS:

IMMIGRANT GROUPS AND SUBURBS: A TEST OF SPATIAL ASSIMILATION THEORY. Richard Alba, John Logan, Gilbert Marzan, Brian Stults, and S. Wenquan Zhang, State University of New York, Albany

INTER-URBAN VARIATIONS IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND THE EARNINGS OF MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES David Spener and Frank Bean, University of Texas, Austin

WELFARE STATE TYPE, LABOR MARKETS AND REFUGEES: A COMPARISON OF JEWS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY Madeleine Tress, New York University

MODES OF INCORPORATION OF COLONIAL CARIBBEAN MIGRANTS IN FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES Ramón Grosfoguel, State University of New York, Binghamton

Discussant: Claudia Der-Martirosian, UCLA

2. IMMIGRATION RESEARCH AND SOCIAL THEORY

Organizer, Presider, Discussant:

Alejandro Portes, Princeton University

PANEL PARTICIPANTS:

Jozsef Böröcz, Rutgers University; Bryan Roberts, University of Texas, Austin; Rubén G. Rumbaut, Michigan State University; Saskia Sassen, Columbia University

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

SECTION

ROUNDTABLES:

REFEREED ROUNDTABLES

Organizer: *Edward Telles*, University of California, Los Angeles

1. TRANSNATIONALISM

Eric Popkin, University of California, Los Angeles
Transnational Migration and Mayan Identity Formation:
The Case of the Santa Eulalia, Guatemala-Los Angeles
Migrant Circuit

Patricia Landolt, Johns Hopkins University
Salvadoran Transnationalism: The Case of Los Angeles

and Washington D.C.

2. IMMIGRATION AND NETWORKS

Jeffrey J. Kuenzi, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Building a Model of Migration Decision-Making: Location
Choice among Puerto Rican Migrants Originating from
the New York Metropolitan Area

Rubén Hernández-León, Binghamton University and
Universidad de Monterrey
Inter-Metropolitan Migration from Mexico to the United
States: The Case of Low-Income Youth in Monterrey

Luis M. Falcón, Northeastern University
Immigrants, Social Ties and Economic Integration

3. FORMATION OF AND RESISTANCE TO ETHNIC AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

TABLE PRESIDER/DISCUSSANT: KARL ESCHBACH, UNIVERSITY
OF HOUSTON

Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University
'New Americans' and 'Yordim': Perspectives on American
Identity among Jewish Immigrants from the Former Soviet
Union and Israel

Pyong Gap Min, Queens College and the Graduate School
of the City University of New York and *Lucy Chen*,
University of Wisconsin
A Comparison of Korean, Chinese and Indian Immigrants
in Ethnic Attachment

Tom Kuecker, Michigan State University
'Welcome to Michigan, We Expect You to Work':
Refugee Resettlement Agency Responses to Welfare
Policy Changes

Brian Fry, Michigan State University
Contemporary Nativism in Historical Perspective:
Contexts and Processes

4. GENDER AND IMMIGRATION

TABLE PRESIDER/DISCUSSANT, VILMA ORTIZ, UCLA

Susan G. Singley, Pennsylvania State University
The Changing Economic Roles of Immigrant Wives and
Husbands: An Exploratory Analysis

Guida C. Man, York University
The Experience of Wives in Middle-Class Hong Kong
Chinese Immigrant Families in Canada: Changes in the
Social Relations to their Husbands' Work

Margaret McLean Hughes, Truett-McConnell College

Resettlement Experience and the Gendered Effects on
Eritrean Males and Females

5. DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY US IMMIGRATION

Enrico A. Marcelli, University of Southern California; *David
M. Heer*, University of Southern California;
Unauthorized Mexicans in the 1990 Los Angeles County
Labor Force

Michael Rosenfeld, University of Chicago
The Mexican American Electoral Generation

Philip O. Yang, California Polytechnic State University
Quality of Post-1965 Asian Immigrants

Manuel Moreno, Urban Research Division, Los Angeles
County
Recent Employment Patterns of Asian, Central American
and Mexican Immigrants: Evidence from Los Angeles
County, California, and the Nation

6. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF THE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE

Martin N. Marger, Michigan State University; *Constance A
Hoffman*, University of Cincinnati
Business Immigration to North America: A Comparison of
Canada and the United States

David Bartram, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Foreign Workers in Israel: History and Theory

Chikako Kashiwazaki, Brown University
Resident Koreans and Citizenship in Japan: A
Comparative Perspective

Sharon M. Lee, University of Richmond
Does Country of Residence Matter? Earnings of
Immigrant Women in Canada and the United States

INFORMAL DISCUSSION ROUNDTABLE

7. GENDER AND IMMIGRATION. *Nandini Assar*, Virginia
Tech; *Yoonies Park*, University of California, Irvine

WINNERS OF THE
THOMAS AND ZNANIECKI
BOOK AWARD AND
STUDENT PAPER AWARD
WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT
THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SECTION
BUSINESS MEETING THIS AUGUST 11th IN TORONTO

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB OPENING: US CENSUS, ETHNIC AND HISPANIC STATISTICS BRANCH, POPULATION DIVISION

The Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics Branch seeks a Statistician - Demographer to participate in demographic and socioeconomic research projects on Hispanic ethnicity, national origin, year of immigration, and ancestry based on decennial censuses, Current Population Surveys, and other surveys.

Duties: Duties include the following: analyzes factual information on the Hispanic population, national origin, year of immigration, and ancestry and contributes to analytical reports on these topics; participates in the development of technical instructions and specifications for the collection, processing and tabulation of data on the aforementioned topics from decennial censuses and current surveys; researches and assembles relevant literature and materials to improve Census Bureau's knowledge of the field; participates in evaluation of data quality and assists in development of recommendations to improve coverage and data quality; and responds to ad hoc requests for information on the aforementioned topics.

Qualifications: Graduate degree (MA/MS, recent Ph.D. or ABD) in sociology, demography, survey methodology or a related field is required. Work experience in collection and analysis of survey data on the Hispanic population, immigration or related areas is required. Graduate level courses in multivariate statistical techniques is required and experience in using these techniques is desirable. Knowledge and experience with SAS and/or SPSS is required. Fluency in Spanish is preferred. Strong analytical and writing skills are essential.

Other Information: Will consider applicants qualified at the GS7/9/11 levels (salary range: \$26,000 to \$45,000). Duty station: Suitland, MD. Term appointment not to exceed 2 years with possibility of extension. For further information contact Manuel de la Puente, Chief, Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics Branch at (301) 457-2379 or e-mail: mdelapue@census.gov. An equal opportunity employer.

CENSUS IN THE CLASSROOM--WEB ACCESS AND SUMMER WORKSHOP

William Frey of the University of Michigan announces a 1997 summer workshop and Internet access to undergraduate teaching materials available with SSDAN (Social Science Data Analysis Network.) Funded by NSF and the Department of Education FIPSE, the SSDAN network enables teachers from a wide range of

institutions, from community colleges, four year colleges and research universities to introduce "user-friendly" analysis of census data in their classes. Tailor made data sets, from the 1950 through 1990 US Censuses, and the Current Population Survey, can be used in a variety of social science classes dealing with topics such as: race & ethnicity, immigration, gender studies, marriage, households and poverty, US income inequality, children, the elderly and other. SSDAN staff will help instructors tailor exercises for their own classes, and make them available to other professors on the network.

The two 5-day workshops will be held in Ann Arbor, June 12-17 and June 19-24, for instructors interested in adopting census data analysis exercises in their classes. For an application, contact SSDAN-STAFF@umich.edu. Apply via our web page (below) or write to the address below. SSDAN maintains a "Homepage" (www.psc.lsa.umich.edu/SSDAN/) which describes the project, available data sets and exercises, and permits downloading of census datasets, that can be accessed with Chipendale software in both Mac and IBM formats. Request a "startup" package, free of charge, by registering through the Homepage, or make an e-mail request to William.Frey @umich.edu. Also, you can write to the address below.

E-Mail: SSDAN-STAFF@umich.edu
orWilliam.Frey@umich.edu

William Frey, Director SSDAN
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
1225 South University Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2590

Web Access: www.psc.lsa.umich.edu/SSDAN/

THE GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY SEEKS TO INCREASE MULTI-CULTURAL CONTENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF "BEYOND BLACK AND WHITE" MODULES FOR THE 1998 AND 2000 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS

Those of you who attended our "Beyond Black and White" conference last February in Washington know that the GSS Board and PIs are committed to increasing the multi-cultural content of the survey. One mechanism to accomplish this end is a fifteen minute topical module focused on multicultural issues and it is exactly that module that the BBW Module Development Committee is now trying to develop. This purpose of this memo is to solicit your input into the development process.

A major complication in the development of a BBW module is that the continuation proposal for the GSS now pending at NSF contains a request for funds to add a 600

case Hispanic/Latino over-sample to the 1998 survey. It is quite possible that we will not know whether NSF has agreed to fund that over-sample until summer of 1997. In the meantime, pretestable versions of all modules being proposed for inclusion on the 1998 survey must be presented to the Board of Overseers at its April 1997 meeting.

The universal opinion of members of the BBW Module Development Committee is that the BBW module we want to include will be very different if there is an Hispanic over-sample than if there is not. And since we won't know the answer to this question until after a draft version of the module must be submitted, we need to work simultaneously on two distinct modules: one to include if the 1998 survey contains the Hispanic oversample, and a second module to include if the 1998 survey does not. There could, of course, be substantial overlap between these two modules. Note also that any useful material developed for the 1998 survey that does not ultimately get included in that survey can be "rolled over" for consideration in 2000.

A GSS topical module is about 15 minutes worth of questions, or about 60 distinct items of the usual sort. Prior surveys have contained closely related modules that you might want to look at: the 1990 topical module on intergroup relations (which begins on p. 346 of the 1972-1994 GSS Cumulative Codebook) and the 1994 multiculturalism module (which begins on p. 475). My feeling, shared by most of the committee, is that we should use some share of the BBW module time to re-administer a few items from these two prior modules, to begin to build times-series on selected BBW themes.

The BBW Module Development Committee is soliciting input along two lines. (1) We need innovative conceptual and theoretical statements to guide committee decisions about what to include and what to leave on the cutting room floor. We do not want BBW to evolve into an exercise in "add other groups and stir." Experts in race, ethnicity, diversity, and multiculturalism should propose theoretical schemes, testable hypotheses, innovative typologies, and the like to guide our work. (2) We need good, interesting survey items that deal with emerging issues of multiculturalism in the U.S. Items taken from local, state or regional surveys that show promising marginals would, of course, be welcome; ditto interesting items from commercial polls. Do keep in mind, however, that the likely utility of what you propose to the social science community as a whole is a key consideration.

If either the 1998 or 2000 GSS contains the proposed over-sample of Hispanics, that survey will probably become the data resource of choice for research on the US Hispanic population for the next decade, so what to include and what to leave out are agenda-setting questions. I am therefore particularly keen on hearing

from leading Hispanic specialists about the leading issues and research questions extant in the area today. But each of you, regardless of specialization, should think about the 2 or 3 most important questions in your respective areas of interest that could be resolved with nationally representative survey data of the GSS sort.

Please direct your responses to this memo to me. My mailing address and FAX number are shown below. But EMAIL is the medium of choice for work of this sort and you can EMAIL material to me at: ssr@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu

Please note: if you "attach" documents to an EMAIL message to me, please tell me in the EMAIL message what format the attached files are written in. I prefer Word Perfect files; straight DOS text (or ASCII) files also work fine.

I will, of course, compile all submissions and responses and circulate them through the Module Development Committee. I am also soliciting volunteers to serve on the BBW drafting committee which will make final decisions about what's in and what's out. The current plan is to convene the drafting committee sometime in February, probably here in New Orleans, to prepare the final pretestable versions of the modules to be proposed to the GSS Board in April. On behalf of the GSS Board and PIs, my thanks in advance for your efforts. --James D. Wright, GSS Board of Overseers and Chair of the BBW Module Development Committee, Department of Sociology -- Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118; Voice: (504) 862-3012 Fax: (504) 865-5544

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION EXPANDS FOCUS ON REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS

By membership vote in 1996, the American Anthropological Association's Committee on Refugee Issues added general immigration to its existing focus on refugees and forced dislocation. It thus became the Committee on Refugees and Immigrants, retaining its CORI acronym. Among other things, the change moved CORI closer in focus to the ASA's International Migration Section. Indeed, consideration of the ASA experience was a factor in the CORI change. A brief update on this formal anthropological association experience with migration issues may thus be of interest to World on the Move readers.

CORI was established in the late 1980s to formalize a strong, but organizationally inchoate, anthropological interest in issues of forced dislocation and refugee resettlement. It was set up as a Committee within the AAA's General Anthropology Division. Particularly important in the founding of CORI were anthropologists whose work combined academic and applied issues. The

continuing relaxed collegiality of CORI interactions has much to do with that eclectic background.

CORI moved quickly to use the AAA's meeting structure to permit better organizing of both invited and volunteered refugee-related sessions. This meeting activity was enhanced by the publication of a series of "Selected Papers" volumes under rotating editorship. The fifth of these is now in preparation. Subsidized by the General Anthropology Division and sold directly by the AAA at modest prices, sales have been solid--if not spectacular. The lead paper in each volume is the recipient of CORI's "best paper presented" award, which is at this time the only formal award that CORI bestows.

The new expanded focus permits some changes. On practical grounds, the two officially "invited" CORI sessions for the Washington AAA meetings in 1997 will each have a notable "immigrant" component, and the selected papers for this year will also have an "immigrant" presence. Other CORI volunteered sessions and co-sponsored events will address both traditional refugee topics (e.g., forced dislocation in Africa, refugee education) and more general immigration concerns (e.g., a round table on effects of recent federal legislative changes). The CORI executive committee is also looking toward establishing better links with other organizations through co-sponsorship of events and better exchange and dissemination of information. An existing but very abbreviated page on the AAA's web site, for example, will be expanded over the next year, and the publication of a newsletter equivalent to *World on the Move* is also under consideration.

With the inclusion of immigrants, CORI now has three distinct foci: forced dislocation, refugee resettlement, and immigration (with what we expect will be a constituency more interested in contextualized, even historical approaches than in the global issues of world migration that have captured many sociologists' attention). Maintaining a balance among these three constituencies may be the most difficult aspect of the CORI transition, but it may also be the most rewarding and the most faithful to anthropology's inveterately eclectic interest in issues both local and global.

Because of disciplinary differences and specific organizational histories, the AAA and ASA experiences diverge in some ways. The AAA, for example, seems to have stronger representation of practitioners and a stronger interest in country-of-origin issues, while sociologists clearly have a much steadier grip on demographic and labor market issues. Despite such difference, and particularly with the recent expansion of CORI's focus, we hope the two organizations will find some useful shared terrain in the coming years.

By David Haines and Diane Baxter

David Haines (davidhaines@worldnet.att.net) and Diane Baxter (dbaxter@oregon.uoregon.edu) are the chair and

vice-chair of the AAA's Committee on Refugees and Immigrants. Both welcome reader comments.

CALL FOR PAPERS ON MIGRATION

Research in Rural Sociology and Development: A Research Annual

We invite you to submit a paper for publication in Volume 7 of the JAI Press series "RESEARCH IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT"

Tentatively, we've given this volume a simple sub-title: "FOCUS ON MIGRATION." If all goes well, it will be organized into sections on "internal migration" and "international migration." Each section will include papers dealing with the patterns, dynamics, and impacts of migration. These, of course, are standard foci. But we encourage special consideration to the development of generalizing theory, rather than "here and now" types of reports. Empirical analysis rooted in theoretical problems or at least germane to overarching issues in the study of migration are preferred. Emphasis, insofar as possible, will be on rural migration and the interplay between migration dynamics and rural development. A main aim of this and earlier volumes in the series, is to represent frontier concerns (i.e. the "cutting edge") of current research relative to the designated theme.

If you are interested in contributing to volume seven, please communicate directly with one of us (Harry or Brendan). Eventually, you will need to submit a fairly detailed "proposal" (about two or three pages, including tentative title, main theme, overview of how the paper will be structured, data sources ...etc.) Your proposal must be to us by June 1. At that time we will make final decisions on the papers to be included. Clean, relatively complete first drafts should be in our hands by mid-July. We are aiming for a late 1997 publication date and this requires some expediency. As always, we will work closely with each author.

The migration literature is burgeoning and there is considerable diversity in the approaches used to understand migration. However, the strands of generalizability and theory are quite loose and the student of migration is more often than not left to wander without sensitizing guidelines and directional signals. It is an appropriate time, we believe, for an overall assessment of our current research perspectives and the problems that are being explored relative to the rural sector. Perhaps our collective work will help to vitalize the field of migration studies. We hope that you will join us in this endeavor.

HARRY K SCHWARZWELLER

Department of Sociology
Michigan State University
Michigan State University
Tel: (517) 355-3898
email: Schwarz@Pilot.Msu.Edu

BRENDAN MULLAN
Department of Sociology
Michigan State University
Michigan State University
Tel: (517) 353-8127
Mullan@Pilot.Msu.Edu

JAI PRESS INC
36 Sherwood Place
Greenwich, Conn. 06836
Tel: (203) 661-7602

CALL FOR PAPERS/CHAPTERS
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY: RACE, GENDER
AND CLASS

We are assembling a new text/reader incorporating the intersection of Race, Gender & Class. Intended as an introductory level text, the text will be a collaborative effort of sociologists working in diverse substantive and research areas. The text reader aims to examine each sociological area traditionally covered in introductory level textbooks through the lens of race, gender, and class intersections. Chapter/Paper Proposal: Proposals should be up to 100 words, describing the area of examination. Abstract: Abstract of chapters/papers should be between 2-3 pages (500-750 words) describing aims of chapter and various sub-sections of the chapter or area under examination. Chapter/Paper: The text/reader is intended to be used in Introduction to Sociology courses. As such, each chapter should be an overview of the area examined.. Each chapter/paper should be between 20-25 pages, one to two pages for Term Definitions, plus Bibliography and Suggested Readings. Possible topics include ethnicity, economics, and immigration, and race, class, gender.

For Contributions or further information, please contact:

Jean Ait Amber Belkhir or
Michael Harrington Center
Queens College - CUNY
65-30 Kissena Blvd.
Flushing, NY 11367
(718) 997-3070 / 3079
fax: (718) 997-5534
email: jean_belkhir@QC.edu

Anna Karpathakis
Dept of Sociology
Nebr. Wesleyan Univ.
5000 St. Paul Ave.
Lincoln, NE 68512
(402) 465-2425
Fax: (402) 465-2179
email: ak@NebrWesleyan.edu

DEADLINE FOR ABSTRACTS; APRIL 30, 1997
DEADLINE FOR PAPERS; SEPTEMBER 30, 1997

ASIAN-AMERICAN MIGRATION FLOWS 1850-1997:
INFORMAL SESSION FOR THE OCTOBER 1997 IUSSP
QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE, BEIJING, CHINA

This informal session on Asian-American migration flows will focus on the history of Asian immigrant settlement patterns in the Americas and how settlement patterns are in turn linked to migration flows between the Americas and Asia over time. Asian-American settlement patterns reflect a multitude of established Asian-American

communities, ethnic economies and occupational concentrations, and the very idea of Asian panethnicity. The objective of this session is to examine the dynamic relationships between migration, family and other social networks, and the geographic concentration of different Asian-American groups. Attention will be directed to the ties between sending and receiving communities, how migration flows have shaped the development of specific immigrant communities, and how the social context of Asian-American migration flows and settlement have affected Asian panethnicity.

ASIAN-AMERICAN MIGRATION FLOWS 1850-1997

1. The History of Asian Immigrant Settlement Patterns in the Americas
 - A. Transnational communities: How the social context of Asian-American migration flows blurs national borders.
 - B. The macro historical development of Asian immigrant communities.
 - C. The impact of geographic settlement among different Asian immigrant groups on the idea of Asian panethnicity
2. Migrant Networks
 - A. The selectivity of Asian-American migrants who settle in established immigrant communities and the consequences for adaptation (i.e., how beneficial are social networks?)
 - B. The impact of family ties on further transnational migration
3. Immigration Policy and Transnational Migration Flows
 - A. Asian immigration to Canada versus the United States: The influence of policy on Asian immigration flows
 - B. The impact of citizenship on Asian-American migration flows over time
 - C. How preferential immigration policies and foreign policies shape migration flows from Vietnam and the Philippines: Past and Future Trends

The deadline for authors who wish to participate in conference sessions (a full paper is to be sent to the relevant session organizer) is May 31, 1997. If you would like a full listing of the IUSSP sessions (IUSSP Information Bulletin No. 1, May 1996), the appropriate contact is the IUSSP Conference Secretariat at: fdevpop1@vm1.ulg.ac.be

The session organizer can be contacted at the following address:

Ann E. Biddlecom
Research Division
The Population Council
One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
New York, New York 10017
tel: 212-339-0686
fax: 212-755-6052
e-mail: Abiddlecom@popcouncil.org

RECENT PUBLICATIONS
IN
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

IMMIGRANT AMERICA: A PORTRAIT
SECOND EDITION: REVISED, EXPANDED, AND
UPDATED, by Alejandro Portes and Rubén G. Rumbaut

First published in 1990, this book has become a classic. This second edition has been thoroughly expanded and updated to reflect current demographic, economic, and political realities, and the vertiginous pace of historical change in the post-Cold-War era. The authors have written two new chapters, infused the entire text with new data, and added a vivid array of new illustrations.

The past several years have witnessed an acceleration of immigration flows into the U.S.-- the 20 million foreign-born persons counted in the 1990 census formed the largest immigrant population in the world, and admissions during the 1990s will eclipse the record set in the first decade of this century --as well as an intensification of public alarm and resistance to it. The new edition seeks to grasp the changing character of immigrant America, focusing on immigration as a process, not an event, and on the growing diversification of today's immigrants-- manual laborers and polished professionals, entrepreneurs and exiles. It also contributes a critical assessment of the often unintended consequences of present policies. Drawing on the latest census data and other primary sources, Portes and Rumbaut look at patterns of immigrant settlement in urban America, discuss the problems of English-language acquisition and bilingual education, and explain how immigrants, both legal and undocumented, are incorporated in the American economy. They probe the dynamics of immigrant politics, examining questions of identity and loyalty among newcomers who are "in the society but not of it," and explore the psychological consequences of varying modes of migration and acculturation. And in a unique chapter they examine the new second generation of children of immigrants now coming of age in American cities, a vastly understudied topic that is key to the long-term consequences of contemporary immigration for American society.

THE WASHINGTON POST'S SUNDAY BOOK REVIEW
SECTION, "BOOK WORLD," on December 15, 1996 included reviews of more than a dozen immigration-related books, as well as an overview essay by author Sanford Ungar. Below are 13 books which were reviewed. The

complete reviews, as well as the first chapters of several of the books are available at the Book World Web site:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/WPlate/m-bookworld.html>

STOWAWAY,
By Carol Cordoba
Arte Publico. 284 pp. \$19.95

BY THE LAKE OF SLEEPING CHILDREN: The Secret
Life of the Mexican Border
By Luis Alberto Urrea
Anchor. 187 pp. Paperback, \$11

TALES OF TWO CITIES: A Persian Memoir
By Abbas Milani
Mage Publishers, 1032 29th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20007. 263 pp.

AMONG THE WHITE MOON FACES: An Asian-American
Memoir of Homelands
By Shirley Geok-lin Lim
Feminist Press. 232 pp. \$22.95

THE NEW SECOND GENERATION
Edited by Alejandro Portes
Russell Sage Foundation. 246 pp. \$45; Paperback, \$19.95

IMMIGRANT AMERICA: A Portrait (second edition)
By Alejandro Portes and Rubén G. Rumbaut
University of California Press. 421 pp. \$40; Paperback, \$14.95

AMERICANS NO MORE
By Georgia Anne Geyer
Atlantic Monthly Press. 352 pp. \$23

THE COMING WHITE MINORITY: California's Eruptions
and the Nation's Future
By Dale Maharidge
Times Books. 331 pp. \$25

IMMIGRANTS OUT: The New Nativism and the Anti-
Immigrant Impulse in the United States
Edited by Juan F. Perea
New York University Press. 342 pp. \$55; Paperback, \$19.95

ASSIMILATION, AMERICAN STYLE
By Peter D. Salins
Basic Books, \$26

STILL THE PROMISED CITY?: African-Americans and
New Immigrants in Postindustrial New York
by Roger Waldinger
Harvard University Press. 374 pp. \$35

THE EMIGRANTS

By W.G. Sebald

Translated from the German

By Michael Hulse

New Directions. 237 pp. \$22.95

FISHING THE SLOE-BLACK RIVER

By Colum McCann

Metropolitan/Henry Holt. 196 pp. \$22

MEMORY MAMBO

By Achy Obejas

Cleis Press. 250 pp. \$12.95

FORTHCOMING: FALL 1997 SPECIAL ISSUE OF
SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES (VOL. 40, N. 3)

IMMIGRATION AND INCORPORATION, Edited By
Rubén Rumbaut and Charles F. Hohm. The issue will
feature articles by many section members including
Rumbaut, Waldinger, Bozorgmehr, Grasmuck and
Grosfoguel, Gold, Oropes and Landale, and Wolf.

"IMMIGRANT GROUPS AND SUBURBS: A TEST OF
SPATIAL-ASSIMILATION THEORY" by Richard D. Alba,
John R. Logan, Gilbert Marzan, Brian Stults and Wenquan
Zhang. Russell Sage Foundation, Working Paper #109,
March 1997

Maxine Baca Zinn, Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo and Mike
A. Messner (eds.) *THROUGH THE PRISM OF
DIFFERENCE: READINGS ON SEX AND GENDER*. Allyn
and Bacon 1997. Includes several articles on migration by
section member including Hondagneu-Sotelo, Kibria and
Fernández-Kelly

"A WORLD OF DIFFERENCES: Understanding Cross-
Cultural Communication." This video examines fourteen
different ways -- both verbal and nonverbal--that people
from two different cultures can experience communication
failures and conflict. Examples in the video include
cultural differences in personal space, patterns of touch,
mis-translation, idioms, etiquette and ritual, the
expression of emotions, ideas about food, gestures,
courtship differences, and parent-child interactions. The
video illuminates important concepts like culture,
communication failures, and "culture shock." The video
also comes with a detailed Instructor's Guide. Interested
researchers and teachers can contact the Univ. of
California directly at UC Extension Center for Media; 2000
Center Street, Fourth Floor; Berkeley, California U.S.A.
94704; PHONE (510) 642-0460; FAX (510) 643-9271; or
by email at cmil@uclink.berkeley.edu. The UC video
series is also described in a new interactive WEBSITE on
nonverbal communication: <http://zzyx.ucsc.edu/~archer>.

A detailed email description of the videotape (complete
with reviews) can be obtained on request from
archer@cats.ucsc.edu

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.

Special thanks to Marvey Olson, Lisa J. Gold, Rubén G.
Rumbaut and Roger Waldinger for their help in preparing
this issue of WORLD ON THE MOVE.