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

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED STATES: WHO ARE THEY? WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

Rubén G. Rumbaut
Michigan State University

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

1 The National Survey of Immigration Scholars (NASIS) was carried out under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council’s International Migration Program in 1996 and 1997—a total of over 250 researchers in the early stages of their careers representing different social science disciplines, including economics and others not covered by the above organizations of immigration scholars. Specifically, 282 surveys were returned out of 411 sent to members of the Immigration History Society (a 69% return rate); 235 (61%) of the 385 members of the ASA’s International Migration Section; 77 (64%) of the 120 members of the anthropologists’ Committee on Refugees and Immigrants; and 139 (55%) of the 253 SSRC applicants (not otherwise included in the other professional organizations). The resulting NASIS sample is probably quite representative of the sociologists and historians in the field, but less so of the other disciplines.
immigration had not re-emerged as a significant public issue—only about a fourth wrote immigration-related dissertations, especially in history; but among younger scholars who earned their degrees before 1975 to the 36% or so who have gotten their degrees since 1985; and there has been an almost identical reversal in the proportions of each of the second and third generations since the pre-1965 period.

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

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

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3 By contrast, in 1998, 10% of the U.S. population was foreign-born, and another 10% were second-generation native-born persons with at least one foreign-born parent.
immigration research after having first focused on other topics. Also clear is the concomitant change in the ethnicity or national origin of the groups that are now the focus of research attention. Among scholars who earned their degrees before 1975, only about a fifth focus on immigrants from Asia, Latin America or the Caribbean, compared to 38% of those who got their doctorates during 1975-84, 48% of the 1985-94 cohort, and 57% of the most recent cohort of degree recipients. At the same time, the proportion focusing research attention on European-origin groups has declined over time. Not surprisingly, perhaps, these changes have combined to increase the proportion of ethnic “insiders” among immigration scholars from 25% among the older cohort with pre-1965 doctorates to about 40% among younger cohorts with post-1985 degrees.

Comparing the Characteristics of Immigration Scholars by Discipline

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

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

As would be expected, there are significant differences between disciplines in ethnic composition as well. Among sociologists of immigration, 35% are of Asian, Latin American or Caribbean backgrounds, compared to only about a tenth of the historians and anthropologists, and a fourth of the political scientists and economists. Jewish scholars and others of European ancestry predominate among historians, while scholars who identify as plain “American” whites prevail proportionately among the anthropologists, political scientists and economists. These patterns, in turn, are partially reflected in the ethnicity of the groups of focal concern in these scholars’ current research. Thus, among the sociologists, 60% report that they focus on Asian, Latin American and Caribbean groups in their research, as do 66% of the anthropologists, whereas relatively few historians focus on any of these populations. Instead, historians of immigration look back to the earlier waves of mass immigration from Europe, with over 60% among them focusing on European-origin groups in their scholarship. That is a far greater proportion than is found among other social scientists, who pay very little attention to Europeans in the contemporary U.S. immigration context. Indeed, by far the highest proportion of ethnic “insiders” is found among the historians (55%), compared to 33% among the sociologists, and about 20% among the anthropologists, political scientists and economists.

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

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

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

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

No other insider/outside types are covered by this measure, which is based solely on the ethnic homogamy (at least on the surface) of the researcher and the researched. It excludes gender (although the overwhelming majority of scholars whose research focused on gender were women); and it excludes a variety of other structural and cultural factors (from class to generation to political ideology) along which insider-ness breaks down in the researcher-researched relation regardless of a common ethnicity or national origin. The study of “insiders” and “outsiders” in social science, like all else, ultimately must move from shallow correlation to full contextualization.
(around 90%). Among Latin Americans, the Mexicans (83%), Puerto Ricans, and Cubans (75%), in that order, showed high proportions of ethnic insiderness, but the figure dropped to about 50% for those scholars who already self-identify panethnically as “Hispanic” or “Latino.” Among European-origin groups, the highest proportion of ethnic insiders were registered among the Italians (73%), but for most others the rates fell below half, including Jewish (37%) and Irish American (34%) scholars, making the majority of them ethnic outsiders to the groups they study.

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

**A Concluding Comment**

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

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

**REFERENCES**


CONTESTING IMMIGRANT RIGHTS IN JAPAN

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Influx of Global Migrants

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

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

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

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

Challenges to the 1990 Immigration Order

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

Illegal Families

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
REGULAR SESSIONS
AT THE
2000 ASA MEETING:

1. COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE WORLD SYSTEM

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

PAPERS:

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

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

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

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

2. IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Organizer and Presider: Luis M. Falcón, Northeastern University

PAPERS:


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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Naturalization
Presider: Catherine Simpson Bueker, Brown University


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


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

Illegal Europeans: Transients Between Two Societies.
Elzbieta Gozdziak, Refugee Mental Health Program, CMHS


6. Immigration and the Welfare State
Presider: Navid Ghani, SUNY at Stonybrook

Integration through Equal Opportunities in a Scandinavian Welfare State: The Norwegian Case. Navid Ghani, SUNY at Stonybrook

7. Immigration and Identity
Presider: Ryoko Yamamoto, University of Missouri-Columbia

Immigration Race and Identity in the United States. Ryoko Yamamoto, University of Missouri-Columbia

8. Gender, Presider: Guida Man, York University

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

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

9. Immigrants and Natives
Presider: Cynthia Feliciano, University of California, Los Angeles

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

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

10. Migration Decision Making and Settlement
Presider: Ai-hsuan Sandra Ma, National Chengchi University

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

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

11. The Role of Organizations
Presider: Lorraine Majka, University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania

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

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

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

12. Networks
Presider: William Stevens, Northwestern University

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

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

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

13. Immigrant Composition and Economic Assimilation
Presider: William Seltzer, Fordham University

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


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

14. Transnational Migration
Presider: Eric Popkin, Sarah Lawrence College

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

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

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

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

Sponsored by Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto. For further information contact ethplur@chass.utoronto.ca

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

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

CONTENTS:

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


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

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


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

The Center for Immigration Studies has published the following Backgrounders, which can be downloaded free of charge at http://www.cis.org/backgrounders.htm --


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

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

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